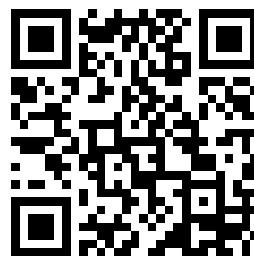
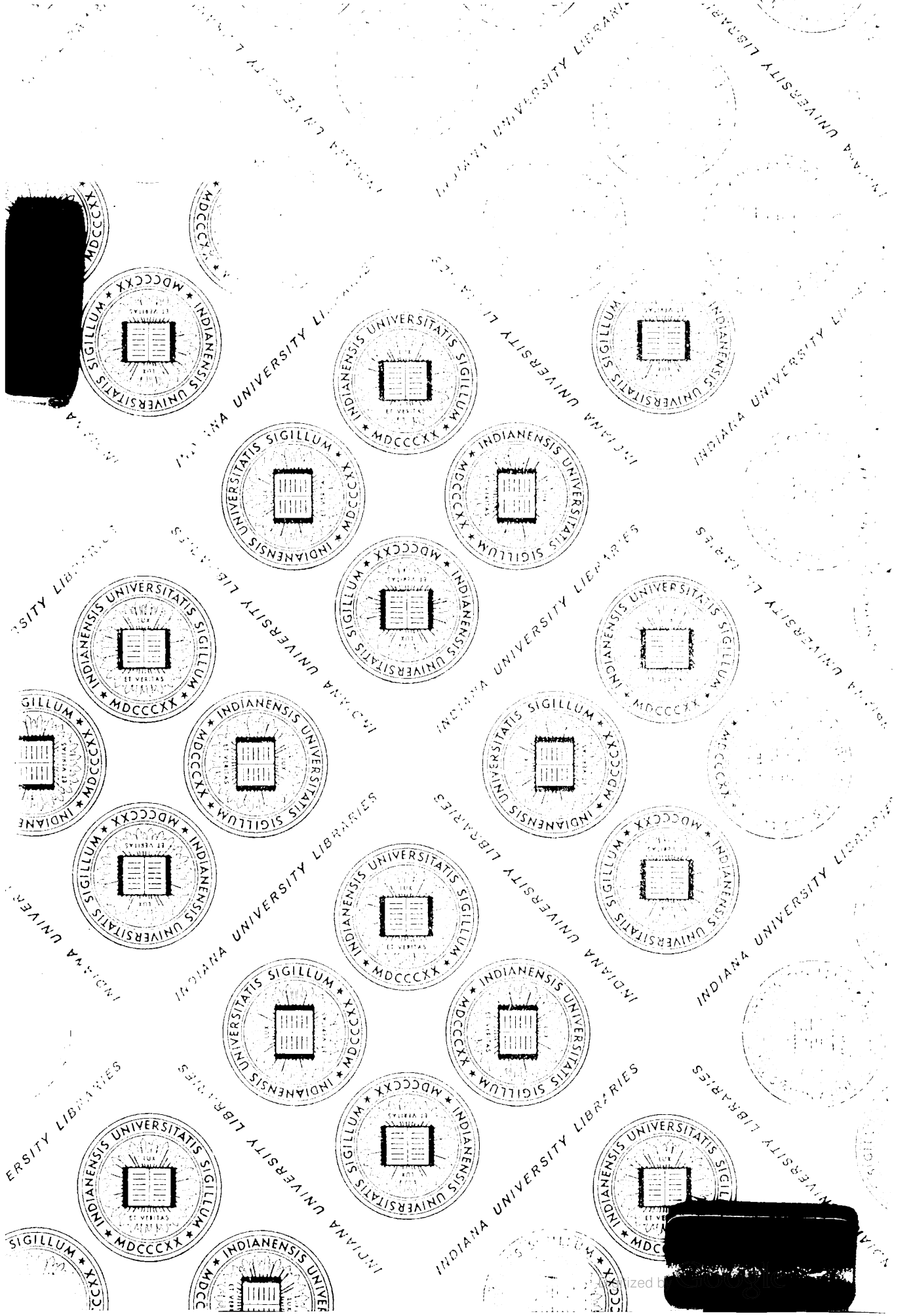
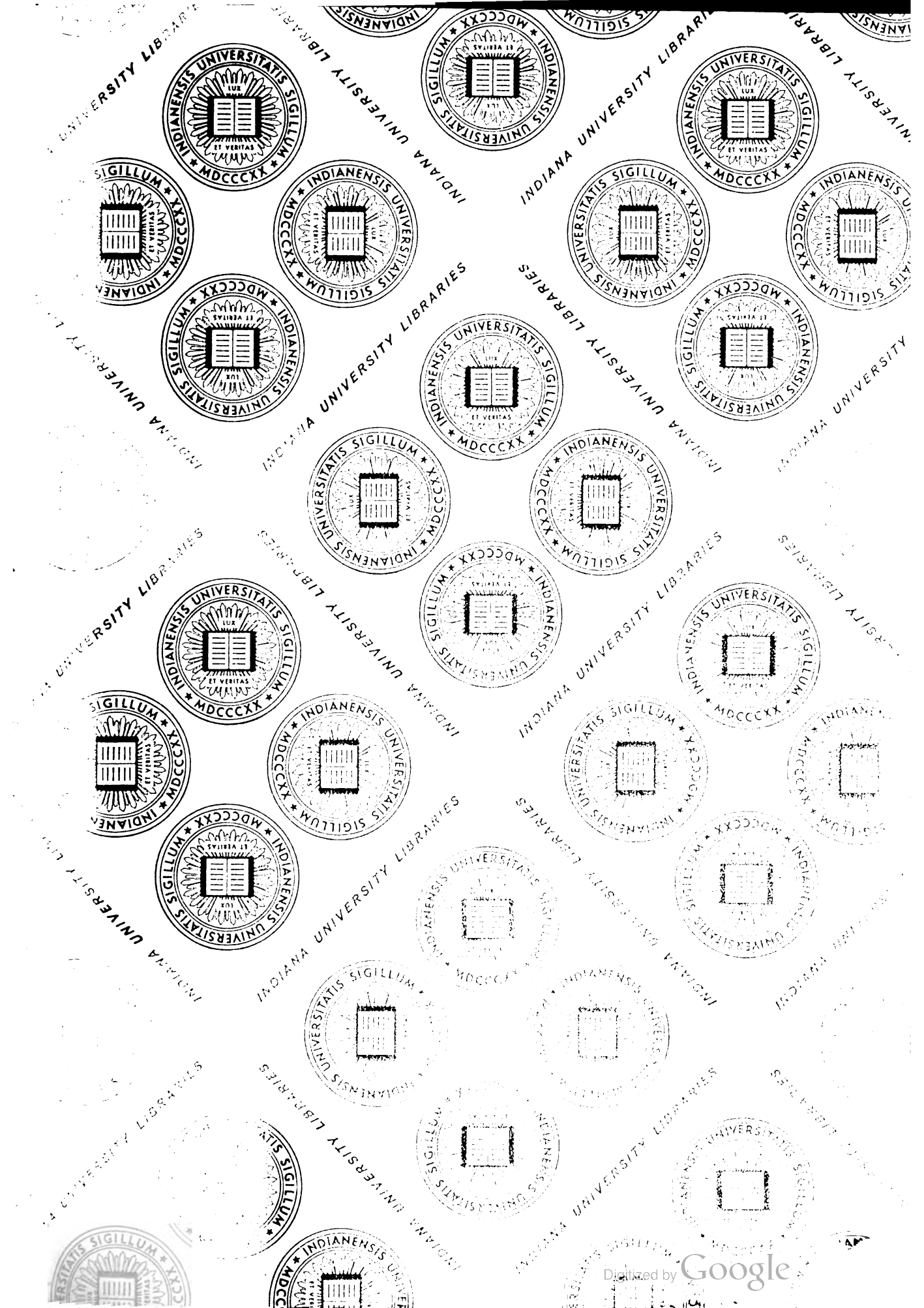

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HISTORY
OF
Hamilton County
INDIANA

HER PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

BY
JOHN F. HAINES

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Old Families

ILLUSTRATED BY
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DEDICATION.

To the dear, departed ones, whose busy hands changed the giant forests into fertile fields; whose love of home established the hearthstones whose tender ties yet bind together the heartstrings of the native borri; whose patriotism gave the best of their lives and substance for the defense of their country; whose graves make sacred the soil their feet so often trod.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Hamilton County, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Hamilton county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Hamilton County, Indiana," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670 and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England, as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Indiana—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest

Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indians waged in trying to drive the white man out and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on general St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continued trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they never offered serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory. From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this territory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Crevecour and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in doing this without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enmity which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York

sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701, by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Although this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Céleron de Bienville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter for the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized), composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63).

The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of

the history of Indiana to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774, no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774), England, then at the breaking point with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War for Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This

strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the years 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that without it we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War.

CAPTURE OF VINCENNES.

One of the most interesting pages of Indiana history is concerned with the capture of Vincennes by Gen. George Rogers Clark in the spring of 1779. The expedition of this intrepid leader with its successful results marked him as a man of more than usual ability. Prompted by a desire to secure the territory northwest of the Ohio river for the Americans, he sought and obtained permission from the governor of Virginia the right to raise a body of troops for this purpose. Early in the spring of 1778 Clark began collecting his men for the proposed expedition. Within a short time he collected about one hundred and fifty men at Fort Pitt and floated down the Ohio to the falls near Jeffersonville. He picked up a few recruits at this place and in June floated on down the river to the mouth of the Tennessee river. His original intention was to make a descent on Vincennes first, but, having received erroneous reports as to the strength of the garrison located there, he decided to commence active operations at Kaskaskia. After landing his troops near the mouth of the Tennessee in the latter part of June, 1778, he marched them across southern Illinois to Kaskaskia, arriving there on the evening of July 4. The inhabitants were terror stricken at first, but upon being assured by General Clark that they were in no danger and that all he wanted was for them to give their support to the American cause, their fears were soon quieted. Being so far from the scene of the war, the French along the Mississippi knew little or nothing about its progress. One of the most important factors in establishing a friendly relation between the Americans and the French inhabitants was the hearty willingness of Father Gibault,

the Catholic priest stationed at Kaskaskia, in making his people see that their best interests would be served by aligning themselves with the Americans. Father Gibault not only was of invaluable assistance to General Clark at Kaskaskia, but he also offered to make the overland trip to Vincennes and win over the French in that place to the American side. This he successfully did and returned to Kaskaskia in August with the welcome news that the inhabitants of Vincennes were willing to give their allegiance to the Americans.

However, before Clark got his troops together for the trip to Vincennes, General Hamilton, the lieutenant-governor of Detroit, descended the Wabash and captured Vincennes (December 15, 1778). At that time Clark had only two men stationed there, Leonard Helm, who was in command of the fort, and a private by the name of Henry. As soon as Clark heard that the British had captured Vincennes, he began to make plans for retaking it. The terms of enlistment of many of his men had expired and he had difficulty in getting enough of them to re-enlist to make a body large enough to make a successful attack. A number of young Frenchmen joined his command and finally, in January, 1779, Clark set out from Kaskaskia for Vincennes with one hundred and seventy men. This trip of one hundred sixty miles was made at a time when traveling overland was at its worst. The prairies were wet, the streams were swollen and the rivers overflowing their banks. Notwithstanding the difficulties which confronted him and his men, Clark advanced rapidly as possible and by February 23, 1779, he was in front of Vincennes. Two days later, after considerable parleying and after the fort had suffered from a murderous fire from the Americans, General Hamilton agreed to surrender. This marked the end of British dominion in Indiana and ever since that day the territory now comprehended in the state has been American soil.

VINCENNES. THE OLDEST SETTLEMENT OF INDIANA.

Historians have never agreed as to the date of the founding of Vincennes. The local historians of that city have always claimed that the settlement of the town dates from 1702, although those who have examined all the facts and documents have come to the conclusion that 1732 comes nearer to being the correct date. It was in the latter year that George Washington was born, a fact which impresses upon the reader something of the age of the city. Vincennes was an old town and had seen several generations pass away when the Declaration of Independence was signed. It was in Vincennes and vicinity that the best blood of the Northwest Territory was

found at the time of the Revolutionary War. It was made the seat of justice of Knox county when it was organized in 1790 and consequently it is by many years the oldest county seat in the state. It became the first capital of Indiana Territory in 1800 and saw it removed to Corydon in 1813 for the reason, so the Legislature said, that it was too near the outskirts of civilization. In this oldest city of the Mississippi valley still stands the house into which Governor Harrison moved in 1804, and the house in which the Territorial Legislature held its sessions in 1805 is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Today Vincennes is a thriving city of fifteen thousand, with paved streets, street cars, fine public buildings and public utility plants equal to any in the state. It is the seat of a university which dates back more than a century.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and mostly Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territory. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a state somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the sessions of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. The result of all these deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a temporary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the

territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory and the maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that there were at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one and above. The main difference be-

tween the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house, to consist of five members, were to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives was to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

INDIAN STRUGGLES (1787-1803).

The period from 1787 to 1803 in the Northwest Territory was marked by several bitter conflicts with the Indians. Just as at the close of the French and Indian War had the French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so at the close of the Revolutionary War did the English do the same. In fact the War of 1812 was undoubtedly hastened by the depredations of the Indians, who were urged to make forays upon the frontier settlements in the Northwest Territory by the British. The various uprisings of the Indians during this critical period greatly retarded the influx of settlers in the new territory, and were a constant menace to those hardy pioneers who did venture to establish homes north of the Ohio river. Three distinct campaigns were waged against the savages before they were finally subdued. The first campaign was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar (1790) and resulted in a decisive defeat for the whites. The second expedition was under the leadership of Gen. Arthur St. Clair (1791), the governor of the Territory, and was marked by one of the worst defeats ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the Indians. A lack of knowledge of Indian methods of warfare, combined with reckless mismanagement, sufficiently accounts for both disasters. It remained for Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony" of Revolutionary fame, to bring the Indians to terms. The battle of Fallen Timbers, which closed his campaign against the Indians, was fought August 20, 1794, on the Maumee river within the present county of Defiance county, Ohio. This crushing defeat of the Indians, a rout in which they lost twelve out of thirteen chiefs, was so complete that the Indians were glad to sue for

peace. On June 10, 1795, delegates from the various Indian tribes, headed by their respective chiefs, met at Greenville, Ohio, to formulate a treaty. A treaty was finally consummated on August 3, and was signed by General Wayne on behalf of the United States and by ninety chiefs and delegates of twelve interested tribes. This treaty was faithfully kept by the Indians and ever afterwards Little Turtle, the real leader of the Indians at that time, was a true friend of the whites. While there were several sporadic forays on the part of the Indians up to 1811, there was no battle of any importance with them until the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charles W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confirmed by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory, Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1799.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it formally advanced to the second or representative stage. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787,

was ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory. These counties had been organized either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799 with the dates of their organization and the number of legislators proportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of Organization.	Number of representatives.
Washington -----	July 27, 1788 -----	2
Hamilton -----	January 4, 1790 -----	7
St. Clair -----	April 27, 1790 -----	1
Knox -----	June 20, 1790 -----	1
Randolph -----	October 5, 1795 -----	1
Wayne -----	August 6, 1796 -----	3
Adams -----	July 10, 1797 -----	2
Jefferson -----	July 29, 1797 -----	1
Ross -----	August 20, 1798 -----	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory and they represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the deliberations of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limit of the present article forbids. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature, William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Territory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, but he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, the most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who, as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison also was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indiana Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of its original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thousand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty-thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective population,

are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne:

Adams -----	3,432
Hamilton -----	14,632
Jefferson -----	8,766
Ross -----	8,540
Trumbull -----	1,302
Washington -----	5,427
Wayne -----	3,206
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Total -----	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age-----	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen-----	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six----	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five--	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward-----	1,955	1,395
<hr/>		
Total -----	24,433	20,595
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Total of both sexes -----		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians ---		337
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Grand total -----		45,365

The above table shows in detail the character and distribution of the population of the Northwest Territory after the division of 1800. It is at this point that the history of Indiana properly begins and it is pertinent to set forth with as much detail as possible the population of Indiana Territory at that time. The population of 5,641 was grouped about a dozen or more settlements scattered at wide intervals throughout the territory. The following table gives the settlements in Indiana Territory in 1800 with their respective number of inhabitants:

Mackinaw, in northern Michigan	251
Green Bay, Wisconsin	50
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin	65
Cahokia, Monroe county, Illinois	719
Belle Fontaine, Monroe county, Illinois	286
L'Aigle, St. Clair county, Illinois	250
Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois	467
Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois	212
Settlement in Mitchel township, Randolph county, Ill.	334
Fort Massac, southern Illinois	90
Clark's Grant, Clark county, Indiana	929
Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana	714
Vicinity of Vincennes (traders and trappers)	819
Traders and trappers at Ouitenon and Fort Wayne	155
Fur traders, scattered along the lakes	300

Of this total population of nearly six thousand, it was about equally divided between what is now Indiana and Illinois. There were one hundred and sixty-three free negroes reported, while there were one hundred and thirty-five slaves of color. Undoubtedly, this census of 1800 failed to give all of the slave population, and it is interesting to note that there were efforts to enslave the Indian as well as the negro.

All of these settlements with the exception of the one in Clark's Grant were largely French. The settlement at Jeffersonville was made in large part by soldiers of the Revolutionary War and was the only real American settlement in the Indiana Territory when it was organized in 1800.

FIRST STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The government of Indiana Territory was formally organized July 4, 1800, and in a large book kept in the secretary of state's office at Indianapolis, there appears in the large legible hand of John Gibson the account of the first meeting of the officials of the Territory. It reads as follows:

"St. Vincennes, July 4, 1800. This day the government of the Indiana Territory commenced, William Henry Harrison having been appointed governor, John Gibson, secretary, William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh & John Griffin Judges in and over said Territory."

Until Governor Harrison appeared at Vincennes, his secretary, John Gibson, acted as governor. The first territorial court met March 3, 1801,

the first meeting of the governor and judges having begun on the 12th of the preceding January. The governor and judges, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, continued to perform all legislative and judicial functions of the territory until it was advanced to the representative stage of government in 1805. The governor had sole executive power and appointed all officials, territorial and county.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LIMITS OF INDIANA.

During this period from 1800 to 1805, the territory of Indiana was considerably augmented as result of the organization of the state of Ohio in 1803. At that date Ohio was given its present territorial limits, and all of the rest of the Northwest Territory was included within Indiana Territory from this date until 1805. During this interim Louisiana was divided and the northern part was attached to Indiana Territory for purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction. This was, however, only a temporary arrangement, which lasted only about a year after the purchase of Louisiana from France. The next change in the limits of Indiana Territory occurred in 1805, in which year the territory of Michigan was set off. The southern line of Michigan was made tangent to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and it so remained until Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816. From 1805 to 1809 Indiana included all of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and about one-third of Minnesota. In the latter year Illinois was set off as a territory and Indiana was left with its present limits with the exception of a ten-mile strip along the northern boundary. This strip was detached from Michigan and this subsequently led to friction between the two states, which was not settled until the United States government gave Michigan a large tract of land west of Lake Michigan. Thus it is seen how Indiana has received its present boundary limits as the result of the successive changes in 1803, 1805, 1809 and 1816.

SECOND STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT (1805-1816.)

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that whenever the population of the territory reached five thousand free male inhabitants it should pass upon the question of advancing to the second or representative stage. Governor Harrison issued a proclamation August 4, 1804, directing an election to be held in the various counties of Indiana territory on the 11th of the following month. In the entire territory, then comprehending six counties, there were

only three hundred and ninety-one votes cast. The following table gives the result of this election:

County.	For Advance.	Against Advance.	Total.
Clark -----	35	13	48
Dearborn -----	0	26	26
Knox -----	163	12	175
Randolph -----	40	21	61
St. Clair -----	22	59	81
Wayne -----	0	0	0
Total -----	260	131	391

It will be noticed that there is no vote returned from Wayne and this is accounted for by the fact that the proclamation notifying the sheriff was not received in time to give it the proper advertisement. Wayne county at that time included practically all of the present state of Michigan and is not to be confused with the Wayne county later formed within the present limits of Indiana. As result of this election and its majority of one hundred and twenty-nine in favor of advancing to the second stage of government, the governor issued a proclamation calling for an election on January 3, 1805, of nine representatives, the same being proportioned to the counties as follows: Wayne, three; Knox, two; Dearborn, Clark, Randolph and St. Clair, one each. The members of the first territorial legislature of Indiana convened at Vincennes on July 29, 1805. The members of the house were as follows: Dr. George Fisher, of Randolph; William Biggs and Shadrach Bond, of St. Clair; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox; Davis Floyd, of Clark, and Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn. This gives, however, only seven representatives, Wayne county having been set off as the territory of Michigan in the spring of this same year. A re-apportionment was made by the governor in order to bring the quota of representatives up to the required number.

The Legislative Council consisted of five men as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, namely: Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn; Samuel Gwathmey, of Clark; John Rice Jones, of Knox; Pierre Menard, of Randolph, and John Hay, of St. Clair. It is not possible in this connection to give a detailed history of the territory of Indiana from 1805 until its admission to the Union in 1816. Readers who wish to make a study of our state's history can find volumes which will treat the history of the state in a much better manner

than is possible in a volume of this character. It may be noted that there were five general assemblies of the Territorial Legislature during this period of eleven years. Each one of the five general assemblies was divided into two sessions, which, with the dates, are given in the appended table:

First General Assembly—First session, July 29, 1805; second session, November 3, 1806.

Second General Assembly—First session, August 12, 1807; second session, September 26, 1808.

Third General Assembly—First session, November 12, 1810; second session, November 12, 1811.

Fourth General Assembly—First session, February 1, 1813; second session, December 6, 1813.

Fifth General Assembly—First session, August 15, 1814; second session, December 4, 1815.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

Indiana Territory was allowed a delegate in Congress from 1805 until the close of the territorial period. The first three delegates were elected by the Territorial Legislature, while the last four were elected by the qualified voters of the territory. The first delegate was Benjamin Parke, who was elected to succeed himself in 1807 over John Rice Jones, Waller Taylor and Shadrach Bond. Parke resigned March 1, 1808, to accept a seat on the supreme judiciary of Indiana Territory, and remained on the supreme bench of Indiana after it was admitted to the Union, holding the position until his death at Salem, Indiana, July 12, 1835. Jesse B. Thomas was elected October 22, 1808, to succeed Parke as delegate to Congress. It is this same Thomas who came to Brookville in 1808 with Amos Butler. He was a tricky, shifty, and, so his enemies said, an unscrupulous politician. He was later elected to Congress in Illinois and became the author of the Missouri Compromise. In the spring of 1809 the inhabitants of the territory were permitted to cast their first vote for the delegate to Congress. Three candidates presented themselves for the consideration of the voters, Jonathan Jennings, Thomas Randolph and John Johnson. There were only four counties in the state at this time, Knox, Harrison, Clark and Dearborn. Two counties, St. Clair and Randolph, were a part of the new territory of Illinois, which was cut off from Indiana in the spring of 1809. The one newspaper of the territory waged a losing fight against Jennings, the latter appealing for

support on the ground of his anti-slavery views. The result of the election was as follows: Jennings, 428; Randolph, 402; Johnson, 81. Jonathan Jennings may be said to be the first successful politician produced in Indiana. His congressional career began in 1809 and he was elected to Congress four successive terms before 1816. He was president of the constitution convention of 1816, first governor of the state and was elected a second time, but resigned to go to Congress, where he was sent for *four more terms* by the voters of his district.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

The Ordinance of 1787 specifically provided that neither slavery nor any voluntary servitude should ever exist in the Northwest Territory. Notwithstanding this prohibition, slavery actually did exist, not only in the Northwest Territory, but in the sixteen years while Indiana was a territory as well. The constitution of Indiana in 1816 expressly forbade slavery and yet the census of 1820 reported one hundred and ninety slaves in Indiana, which was only forty-seven less than there was in 1810. Most of these slaves were held in the southwestern counties of the state, there being one hundred and eighteen in Knox, thirty in Gibson, eleven in Posey, ten in Vanderburg and the remainder widely scattered throughout the state. As late as 1817 Franklin county scheduled slaves for taxation, listing them at three dollars each. The tax schedule for 1813 says that the property tax on "horses, town lots, servants of color and free males of color shall be the same as in 1814." Franklin county did not return slaves at the census of 1810 or 1820, but the above extract from the commissioners' record of Franklin county proved conclusively that slaves were held there. Congress was petitioned on more than one occasion during the territorial period to set aside the prohibition against slavery, but on each occasion refused to assent to the appeal of the slavery advocates. While the constitution convention of 1816 was in session, there was an attempt made to introduce slavery, but it failed to accomplish anything.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

The United States government bought from the Indians all of the land within the present state of Indiana with the exception of a small tract around Vincennes, which was given by the Indians to the inhabitants of the town about the middle of the eighteenth century. The first purchase of land was made in 1795, at which time a triangular strip in the southeastern part of the

state was secured by the treaty of Greenville. By the time Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, the following tracts had been purchased: Vincennes tract, June 7, 1803; Vincennes treaty tract, August 18 and 27, 1804; Grouseland tract, August 21, 1805; Harrison's purchase, September 30, 1809; Twelve-mile purchase, September 30, 1809.

No more purchases were made from the Indians until the fall of 1818, at which time a large tract of land in the central part of the state was purchased from the Indians. This tract included all of the land north of the Indian boundary lines of 1805 and 1809, and south of the Wabash river with the exception of what was known as the Miami reservation. This treaty, known as St. Mary's, was finally signed on October 6, 1818, and the next Legislature proceeded to divide it into two counties, Wabash and Delaware.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

As fast as the population would warrant, new counties were established in this New Purchase and Hamilton county was the tenth to be so organized. This county was created by the legislative act of January 8, 1823, and began its formal career as an independent county on the 7th of the following April. For purposes of reference, a list of the counties organized up until 1823, when Hamilton county was established, is here appended. The dates given represent the time when the organization of the county became effective, since in many instances it was from a few months to as much as seven years after the act establishing the county was passed before it became effective.

1. Knox -----	June 20, 1790	15. Orange -----	Feb. 1, 1816
2. Clark -----	Feb. 3, 1801	16. Sullivan -----	Jan. 15, 1817
3. Dearborn -----	Mch. 7, 1803	17. Jennings -----	Feb. 1, 1817
4. Harrison -----	Dec. 1, 1808	18. Pike -----	Feb. 1, 1817
5. Jefferson -----	Feb. 1, 1811	19. Daviess -----	Feb. 15, 1817
6. Franklin -----	Feb. 1, 1811	20. Dubois -----	Feb. 1, 1818
7. Wayne -----	Feb. 1, 1811	21. Spencer -----	Feb. 1, 1818
8. Warrick -----	Apr. 1, 1813	22. Vanderburgh -----	Feb. 1, 1818
9. Gibson -----	Apr. 1, 1813	23. Vigo -----	Feb. 15, 1818
10. Washington -----	Jan. 17, 1814	24. Crawford -----	Mch. 1, 1818
11. Switzerland -----	Oct. 1, 1814	25. Lawrence -----	Mch. 1, 1818
12. Posey -----	Nov. 1, 1814	26. Monroe -----	Apr. 10, 1818
13. Perry -----	Nov. 1, 1814	27. Ripley -----	Apr. 10, 1818
14. Jackson -----	Jan. 1, 1816	28. Randolph -----	Aug. 10, 1818

29. Owen -----	Jan. 1, 1819	38. Morgan -----	Feb. 15, 1822
30. Fayette -----	Jan. 1, 1819	39. Decatur -----	Mch. 4, 1822
31. Floyd -----	Feb. 2, 1819	40. Shelby -----	Apr. 1, 1822
32. Scott -----	Feb. 1, 1820	41. Rush -----	Apr. 1, 1822
33. Martin -----	Feb. 1, 1820	42. Marion -----	Apr. 1, 1822
34. Union -----	Feb. 1, 1821	43. Putnam -----	Apr. 1, 1822
35. Greene -----	Feb. 5, 1821	44. Henry -----	June 1, 1822
36. Bartholomew ---	Feb. 12, 1821	45. Montgomery ---	Mch. 1, 1823
37. Parke -----	Apr. 2, 1821	46. Hamilton -----	Apr. 7, 1823

The first thirteen counties in the above list were all that were organized when the territory of Indiana petitioned Congress for an enabling act in 1815. They were in the southern part of the state and had a total population of sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. At that time the total state tax was only about five thousand dollars, while the assessment of the whole state in 1816 amounted to only six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

The Constitution of 1816 was framed by forty-three delegates who met at Corydon from June 10 to June 29 of that year. It was provided in the Constitution of 1816 that a vote might be taken every twelve years on the question of amending, revising or writing a wholly new instrument of government. Although several efforts were made to hold constitution conventions between 1816 and 1850, the vote failed each time until 1848. Elections were held in 1823, 1828, 1840 and 1846, but each time there was returned an adverse vote against the calling of a constitutional convention. There were no amendments to the 1816 Constitution, although the revision of 1824, by Benjamin Parke and others was so thorough that it was said that the revision committee had done as much as a constitution convention could have done.

It was not until 1848 that a successful vote on the question of calling a constitution convention was carried. There were many reasons which induced the people of the state to favor a convention. Among these may be mentioned the following: The old Constitution provided that all the state officers except the governor and lieutenant-governor should be elected by the legislature. Many of the county and township officers were appointed by the county commissioners. Again, the old Constitution attempted to handle too many matters of local concern. All divorces from 1816 to 1851 were

granted by the Legislature. Special laws were passed which would apply to particular counties and even to particular townships in the county. If Noblesville wanted an alley vacated or a street closed, it had to appeal to the Legislature for permission to do so. If a man wanted to ferry people across a stream in Posey county, his representative presented a bill to the Legislature asking that the proposed ferryman be given permission to ferry people across the stream. The agitation for free schools attracted the support of the educated people of the state, and most of the newspapers were outspoken in their advocacy of better educational privileges. The desire for better schools, for freer representation in the selection of officials, for less interference by the Legislature in local affairs, led to a desire on the part of majority of the people of the state for a new Constitution.

The second constitutional convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis, October 7, 1850, and continued in session for four months. The one hundred and fifty delegates labored faithfully to give the state a Constitution fully abreast of the times and in accordance with the best ideas of the day. More power was given the people by allowing them to select not only all of the state officials, but also their county officers as well. The convention of 1850 took a decided stand against the negro and proposed a referendum on the question of prohibiting the further emigration of negroes into the state of Indiana. The subsequent vote on this question showed that the people were not disposed to tolerate the colored race. As a matter of fact no negro or mulatto could legally come into Indiana from 1852 until 1881, when the restriction was removed by an amendment of the Constitution. Another important feature of the new Constitution was the provision for free schools. What we now know as a public school supported at the expense of the state, was unknown under the 1816 Constitution. The new Constitution established a system of free public schools, and subsequent statutory legislation strengthened the constitutional provision so that the state now ranks among the leaders in educational matters throughout the nation. The people of the state had voted on the question of free schools in 1848 and had decided that they should be established, but there was such a strong majority opposed to free schools that nothing was done. Orange county gave only an eight per cent vote in favor of free schools, while Putnam and Monroe, containing DePauw and Indiana Universities, respectively, voted adversely by large majorities. But, with the backing of the Constitution, the advocates of free schools began to push the fight for their establishment, and as a result of the legislative acts of 1855, 1857 and 1867, the public schools were placed upon a sound basis.

Such in brief were the most important features of the 1852 Constitution. It has remained substantially to this day as it was written sixty-five years ago. It is true there have been some amendments, but the changes of 1878 and 1881 did not alter the Constitution in any important particular. There was no concerted effort toward calling a constitutional convention until the Legislature of 1913 provided for a referendum on the question at the polls, November 4, 1914. Despite the fact that all the political parties had declared in favor of a constitutional convention in their platforms, the question was voted down by a large majority. An effort was made to have the question submitted by the Legislature of 1915, but the Legislature refused to submit the question to the voters of the state.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND INDIANA.

The present state of Indiana was comprehended within the Northwest Territory from 1787 to 1800, and during that time the capital was located within the present state of Ohio. When the Ordinance of 1787 was put in operation on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the name being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, of the same year. The name Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen, Marie Antoinette, compounded by curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

When Indiana was set off by the act of May 7, 1800, the same act located the capital at Vincennes where it remained for nearly thirteen years. The old building in which the Territorial Assembly first met in 1805 is still standing in Vincennes. In the spring of 1813 the capital of the territory was removed to Corydon and it was in that quaint little village that Indiana began its career as a state. It remained there until November, 1824, when Samuel Merrill loaded up all of the state's effects in three large wagons and hauled them overland to the new capital—Indianapolis. Indianapolis had been chosen as the seat of government by a committee of ten men, appointed in 1820 by the Legislature. It was not until 1824, however, that a building was erected in the new capital which would accommodate the state officials and the General Assembly. The first court house in Marion county was built on the site of the present building, and was erected with a view of utilizing it as a state house until a suitable capitol building could be erected. The state continued to use the Marion county court house until 1835, by which time an imposing state house had been erected. This building was in use until 1877, when it was razed to make way for the present beautiful building.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Indiana has had some of its citizens in four wars in which United States has engaged since 1800: The War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. One of the most important engagements ever fought against the Indians in the United States was that of the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. For the two or three years preceding, Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had been getting the Indians ready for an insurrection. Tecumseh made a long trip throughout the western and southern part of the United States for the purpose of getting the Indians all over the country to rise up and drive out the white man. While he was still in the South, Governor Harrison descended upon the Indians at Tippecanoe and dealt them a blow from which they never recovered. The British had been urging the Indians to rise up against the settlers along the frontier, and the repeated depredations of the savages but increased the hostility of the United States toward England. General Harrison had about seven hundred fighting men, while the Indians numbered over a thousand. The Americans lost thirty-seven by death on the battlefield, twenty-five mortally wounded and one hundred and twenty-six more or less seriously wounded. The savages carried most of their dead away, but it is known that about forty were actually killed in the battle and a proportionately large number wounded. In addition to the men who fought at Tippecanoe, the pioneers of the territory sent their quota to the front during the War of 1812. Unfortunately, records are not available to show the enlistments by counties.

During the administration of Governor Whitcomb (1846-49) the United States was engaged in a war with Mexico. Indiana contributed five regiments to the government during this struggle, and her troops performed with a spirit of singular promptness and patriotism during all the time they were at the front.

No Northern state had a more patriotic governor during the Civil War than Indiana, and had every governor in the North done his duty as conscientiously as did Governor Morton that terrible struggle would undoubtedly have been materially shortened. When President Lincoln issued his call on April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, Indiana was asked to furnish 4,683 men as its quota. A week later there were no less than 12,000 volunteers at Camp Morton at Indianapolis. This loyal uprising was a tribute to the patriotism of the people, and accounts for the fact that Indiana sent more than 200,000 men to the front during the war. Indiana furnished practically seventy-five per cent of its total population capable of bearing arms,

and on this basis Delaware was the only state in the Union which exceeded Indiana. Of the troops sent from Indiana, 7,243 were killed or mortally wounded, and 19,429 died from other causes, making a total death loss of over thirteen per cent for all the troops furnished.

During the summer of 1863 Indiana was thrown into a frenzy of excitement when it was learned that General Morgan had crossed the Ohio with 2,000 cavalymen under his command. Probably Indiana never experienced a more exciting month than July of that year. Morgan entered the state in Harrison county and advanced northward through Corydon to Salem in Washington county. As his men went along they robbed orchards, looted farm houses, stole all the horses which they could find and burned considerable property. From Salem, Morgan turned with his men to the east, having been deterred from his threatened advance on Indianapolis by the knowledge that the local militia of the state would soon be too strong for him. He hurried with his men toward the Ohio line, stopping at Versailles long enough to loot the county treasury. Morgan passed through Dearborn county over into Ohio, near Harrison, and a few days later, Morgan and most of his band were captured.

During the latter part of the war there was considerable opposition to its prosecution on the part of the Democrats of this state. An organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle at first, and later as the Sons of Liberty, was instrumental in stirring up much trouble throughout the state. Probably historians will never be able to agree as to the degree of their culpability in thwarting the government authorities in the conduct of the war. That they did many overt acts cannot be questioned and that they collected fire arms for traitorous designs cannot be denied. Governor Morton and General Carrington, by a system of close espionage, were able to know at all times just what was transpiring in the councils of these orders. In the campaign of 1864 there was an open denunciation through the Republican press of the Sons of Liberty. On October 8 of that year the Republican newspapers carried these startling headlines: "You can rebuke this treason. The traitors intend to bring war to your home. Meet them at the ballot box while Grant and Sherman meet them on the battle field." A number of the leaders were arrested, convicted in a military court and sentenced to be shot. However, they were later pardoned.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 has been the last one in which troops from Indiana have borne a part. When President McKinley issued his call for 75,000 volunteers on April 25, 1898, Indiana was called upon to furnish three regiments. War was officially declared April 25, and formally

came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12 of the same year. The main engagements of importance were the sea battles of Manila and Santiago and the land engagements of El Caney and San Juan Hill. According to the treaty of Paris, signed December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her other West India Island possessions, as well as the island of Guam in the Pacific. Spain also transferred her rights in the Philippines for the sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public work and improvements constructed by the Spanish government.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

It is not possible to trace in detail the political history of Indiana for the past century and in this connection an attempt is made only to survey briefly the political history of the state. For more than half a century Indiana has been known as a pivotal state in politics. In 1816 there was only one political party and Jennings, Noble, Taylor, Hendricks and all of the politicians of that day were grouped into this one—the Democratic party. Whatever differences in views they might have had were due to local issues and not to any questions of national portent. Questions concerning the improvements of rivers, the building of canals, the removal of court houses and similar questions of state importance only divided the politicians in the early history of Indiana into groups. There was one group known as the White Water faction, another called the Vincennes crowd, and still another designated as the White river delegation. From 1816 until as late as 1832, Indiana was the scene of personal politics, and during the years Adams, Clay and Jackson were candidates for the presidency on the same ticket, men were known politically as Adams men, Clay men or Jackson men. The election returns in the twenties and thirties disclose no tickets labeled Democrat, Whig or Republican, but the words “Adams,” “Clay,” or Jackson.”

The question of internal improvements which arose in the Legislature of 1836 was a large contributing factor in the division of the politicians of the state. The Whig party may be dated from 1832, although it was not until four years later that it came into national prominence. The Democrats elected the state officials, including the governor, down to 1831, but in that year the opposition party, later called the Whigs, elected Noah Noble governor. For the next twelve years the Whigs, with their cry of internal improvements, controlled the state. The Whigs went out of power with Samuel Bigger in 1843, and when they came into power again they appeared

under the name of Republicans in 1861. Since the Civil War the two parties have practically divided the leadership between them, there having been seven Republicans and six Democrats elected governor of the state. The following table gives a list of the governors of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory and the state of Indiana. The Federalists were in control up to 1800 and Harrison and his followers may be classed as Democratic-Republicans. The politics of the governors of the state are indicated in the table.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio—

Arthur St. Clair -----1787-1800

Of the Territory of Indiana—

John Gibson (acting) -----July 4, 1800-1801

William H. Harrison -----1801-1812

Thomas Posey -----1812-1816

Of the State of Indiana—

Jonathan Jennings, Dem. -----1816-1822

Ratliff Boon, Dem. -----September 12 to December 5, 1822

William Hendricks, Dem. -----1822-1825

James B. Ray (acting), Dem. -----Feb. 12 to Dec. 11, 1825

James B. Ray, Dem. -----1825-1831

Noah Noble, Whig -----1831-1837

David Wallace, Whig -----1837-1840

Samuel Bigger, Whig -----1840-1843

James Whitcomb, Dem. -----1843-1848

Paris C. Dunning (acting), Dem. -----1848-1849

Joseph A. Wright, Dem. -----1849-1857

Ashbel P. Willard, Dem. -----1857-1860

Abram A. Hammond (acting), Dem. -----1860-1861

Henry S. Lane, Rep. -----January 14 to January 16, 1861

Oliver P. Morton (acting), Rep. -----1861-1865

Oliver P. Morton, Rep. -----1865-1867

Conrad Baker (acting), Rep. -----1867-1869

Conrad Baker, Rep. -----1869-1873

Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem. -----1873-1877

James D. Williams, Dem. -----1877-1880

Isaac P. Gray (acting), Dem. -----1880-1881

Albert G. Porter, Rep. -----1881-1885

Isaac P. Gray, Dem.	1885-1889
Alvin P. Hovey, Rep.	1889-1891
Ira J. Chase (acting), Rep.	Nov. 24, 1891 to Jan. 9, 1893
Claude Matthews, Dem.	1893-1897
James A. Mount, Rep.	1897-1901
Winfield T. Durbin, Rep.	1901-1905
J. Frank Hanley, Rep.	1905-1909
Thomas R. Marshall, Dem.	1909-1913
Samuel R. Ralston, Dem.	1913-

A CENTURY OF GROWTH.

Indiana was the first territory created out of the old Northwest Territory and the second state to be formed. It is now on the eve of its one hundredth anniversary, and it becomes the purpose of the historian in this connection to give a brief survey of what these one hundred years have done for the state. There has been no change in territory limits, but the original territory has been subdivided into counties year by year, as the population warranted, until from thirteen counties in 1816 the state grew to ninety-two counties by 1859. From 1816 to 1840 new counties were organized every year with the exception of one year. Starting in with a population of 5,641 in 1800, Indiana has increased by leaps and bounds until it now has a population of two million seven hundred thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. The appended table is interesting in showing the growth of population by decades since 1800:

Census Decades.	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent of Increase.
1800 -----	5,641		
1810 -----	24,520	18,879	334.7
1820 -----	147,178	122,658	500.2
1830 -----	343,031	195,853	133.1
1840 -----	685,866	342,835	99.9
1850 -----	988,416	302,550	44.1
1860 -----	1,350,428	362,012	36.6
1870 -----	1,680,637	330,209	24.5
1880 -----	1,978,301	297,664	17.7
1890 -----	2,192,404	214,103	10.8
1900 -----	2,516,462	324,058	14.8
1910 -----	2,700,876	184,414	7.3

Statistics are usually very dry and uninteresting, but there are a few figures which are at least instructive if not interesting. For instance, in 1910, 1,143,835 people of Indiana lived in towns and cities of more than 2,500. There were 822,434 voters, and 580,557 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-four were eligible for military service. An interesting book of statistics from which these figures are taken covering every phase of the growth of the state is found in the biennial report of the state statistician.

The state has increased in wealth as well as population and the total state tax of six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents of 1816 increased in 1915 to more than six million. In 1816 the only factories in the state were grist or saw mills; all of the clothing, furniture and most of the farming tools were made by the pioneers themselves. At that time the farmer was his own doctor, his own blacksmith, his own lawyer, his own dentist and, if he had divine services, he had to be the preacher. But now it is changed. The spinning wheel finds its resting place in the attic; a score of occupations have arisen to satisfy the manifold wants of the farmer. Millions of dollars are now invested in factories, other millions are invested in steam and electric roads, still other millions in public utility plants of all kinds. The governor now receives a larger salary than did all the state officials put together in 1861, while the county sheriff has a salary which is more than double the compensation first allowed the governor of the state.

Indiana is rich in natural resources. It not only has millions of acres of good farming land, but it has had fine forests in the past. From the timber of its woods have been built the homes for the past one hundred years and, if rightly conserved there is timber for many years yet to come. The state has beds of coal and quarries of stone which are not surpassed in any state in the Union. For many years natural gas was a boon to Indiana manufacturing, but it was used so extravagantly that it soon became exhausted. Some of the largest factories of their kind in the country are to be found in the Hoosier state. The steel works at Gary employs tens of thousands of men and are constantly increasing in importance. At Elwood is the largest tin plate factory in the world, while Evansville boasts of the largest cigar factory in the world. At South end the Studebaker and Oliver manufacturing plants turn out millions of dollars worth of goods every year. When it is known that over half of the population of the state is now living in towns and cities, it must be readily seen that farming is no longer the sole occupation. A system of railroads has been built which brings every corner of the state in close touch with Indianapolis. In fact, every county seat but four is in railroad connection with the capital of the state. Every county has its local telephone

systems, its rural free deliveries and its good roads unifying the various parts of the county. All of this makes for better civilization and a happier and more contented people.

Indiana prides herself on her educational system. With sixteen thousand public and parochial school teachers, with three state institutions of learning, a score of church schools of all kinds as well as private institutions of learning, Indiana stands high in educational circles. The state maintains universities at Bloomington and Lafayette and a normal school at Terre Haute. Many of the churches have schools supported in part by their denominations. The Catholics have the largest Catholic university in the United States at Notre Dame, while St. Mary's of the Woods at Terre Haute is known all over the world. Academies under Catholic supervision are maintained at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Rensselaer, Jasper and Oldenburg. The Methodists have institutions at DePauw, Moore's Hill and Upland. The Presbyterian schools are Wabash and Hanover Colleges. The Christian church is in control of Butler and Merom Colleges. Concordia at Fort Wayne is one of the largest Lutheran schools in the United States. The Quakers support Earlham College, as well as the academies at Fairmount, Bloomingdale, Plainfield and Spiceland. The Baptists are in charge of Franklin College, while the United Brethren give their allegiance to Indiana Central University at Indianapolis. The Seventh-Day Adventists have a school at Boggstown. The Dunkards at North Manchester and the Mennonites at Goshen maintain schools for their respective churches.

The state seeks to take care of all of its unfortunates. Its charitable, benevolent and correctional institutions rank high among similar institutions in the country. Insane asylums are located at Indianapolis, Richmond, Logansport, Evansville and Madison. The State Soldiers' Home is at Lafayette, while the National Soldiers' Home is at Marion.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, is maintained for the care and education of the orphan children of Union soldiers and sailors. The state educates and keeps them until they are sixteen years of age if they have not been given homes in families before they reach that age. Institutions for the education of the blind and also the deaf and dumb are located at Indianapolis. The state educates all children so afflicted and teaches them some useful trade which will enable them to make their own way in the world. The School for Feeble Minded at Fort Wayne has had more than one thousand children in attendance annually for several years. Within the past few years an epileptic village has been established at New Castle, Indiana, for the care of those so afflicted. A prison is located at

Michigan City for the incarceration of male criminals convicted by any of the courts of the state of treason, murder in the first or second degree, and of all persons convicted of any felony who at the time of conviction are thirty years of age and over. The Reformatory at Jeffersonville takes care of male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty, who are guilty of crimes other than those just mentioned. The female criminals from the ages of fifteen upwards are kept in the women's prison at Indianapolis. A school for incorrigible boys is maintained at Plainfield. It receives boys between the ages of seven and eighteen, although no boy can be kept after he reaches the age of twenty-one. Each county provides for its own poor and practically every county in the state has a poor farm and many of them have homes for orphaned or indigent children. Each county in the state also maintains a correctional institution known as the jail, in which prisoners are committed while waiting for trial or as punishment for convicted crime.

But Indiana is great not alone in its material prosperity, but also in those things which make for a better appreciation of life. Within the limits of our state have been born men who were destined to become known throughout the nation. Statesmen, ministers, diplomats, educators, artists and literary men of Hoosier birth have given the state a reputation which is envied by our sister states. Indiana has furnished Presidents and Vice-Presidents, distinguished members of the cabinet and diplomats of world wide fame; her literary men have spread the fame of Indiana from coast to coast. Who has not heard of Wallace, Thompson, Nicholson, Tarkington, McCutcheon, Bolton, Ade, Major, Stratton-Porter, Riley and hundreds of others who have courted the muses?

And we would like to be living one hundred years from today and see whether as much progress will have been made in the growth of the state as in the first one hundred years of its history. In 2015 poverty and crime will be reduced to a minimum. Poor houses will be unknown, orphanages will have vanished and society will have reached the stage where happiness and contentment reign supreme. Every loyal Hoosier should feel as our poetess, Sarah T. Bolton, has said:

"The heavens never spanned,
The breezes never fanned,
A fairer, brighter land
Than our Indiana."

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The author of this history considers himself very fortunate in being able to avail himself of the 1914 report of the United States department of agriculture on the geology, topography and soil conditions of Hamilton county. In view of the fact that this report is the latest and most authoritative on the subject it is given here in full. It is the result of exhaustive investigations on the part of Lewis A. Hurst, of the United States department of agriculture, and E. J. Grimes, R. S. Hesler and H. G. Young, of the Indiana department of geology.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.

Hamilton county is situated slightly north of the geographic center of Indiana and is bordered on the north by Tipton county, on the east and south by Madison, Hancock and Marion, and on the west by Boone and Clinton counties. It is approximately a square, with its sides twenty miles in length, and has an area of three hundred and ninety-nine square miles, or two hundred fifty-five thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

In topography it varies from a level till plain to an undulating and sometimes hilly surface, the latter being found only in the vicinity of stream courses, or where the more prominent moraines exist. Moraines are not very common in any part of the county, but they are more numerous in the western part than elsewhere, the most prominent one being situated north of Sheridan. The roughest country lies along Hinkle creek, in the vicinity of Deming. The banks along the larger streams are usually precipitous, ranging in height from thirty to one hundred feet or more. They generally rise in two distinct terraces to the broken country, which along most of the streams merges rapidly into the broad level plain. There are numerous old filled-in valleys in the area, indicating that the preglacial topography was much more irregular than the existing topography. Among the more prominent topographic features of the county is an old valley or glacial channel on the west side of the West Fork White river, below Noblesville, and a similar valley above the city on the same side of the river. Another feature of note is a broad depression extending northeast and southwest and con-

necting the valley of the West Fork White river with that of Prairie creek. The valleys of Fall and Mud creeks are joined by a similar depression:

The county has a range in elevation of one hundred and fifty feet. The western part lies between nine hundred to nine hundred and fifty feet, and the eastern part from eight hundred to eight hundred and fifty feet above sea level. The general slope of the surface is from north to south.

In the northern part of the county the surface is in general more level and the drainage less mature than the southern part. Thus the greater dissection of the latter region produced a more rolling surface. This is especially true near the junction of the smaller streams with West Fork White river.

The drainage is discharged through the West Fork White river and its tributaries. The river enters the county from the east, about five miles from the north boundary, and leaves it near the center of the southern border. The overflowed first-bottom lands along this stream are generally narrow and bordered by broad level terraces with steep escarpments from ten to thirty feet in height.

The principal tributary of West Fork White river in the county is Cicero creek, which empties into West Fork White river south of Noblesville. This creek has a remarkably narrow channel and a winding course. The flood plain is bordered on each side by bluffs twenty to forty feet in height. Cicero creek with its tributaries, Little Cicero, Little Wersel and Hinkle creeks, drains about one hundred and fifty square miles of the area. The drainage of the northeast section of the county is into West Fork White river through Duck creek and its tributaries and Pipe creek. Stony creek and its branches drain the central eastern portion, Fall creek and its tributaries the southeast section, and Little Eagle and Williams creeks the southwest section. Drainage of the extreme northwest part of the county is performed by Prairie creek. The valleys of Little Eagle and Williams creeks are bordered by heavy drift deposits. Along Cool creek the surface is quite broken, while Stony creek has developed a second terrace along the greater part of its course.

As stated previously, the regional drainage of the southern part of the area is better developed than that of the northern. In the latter region numerous inequalities were formed in the surface by glaciation. These depressions filled with water and existed under natural conditions as swamps or ponds.

Hamilton county was organized in 1823, the first settlement having been made a few years earlier. The section first developed lay along West Fork White river in the central and southern part of the county. Most of the

immigrants came from Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania. In 1820 a settlement was made on the present site of Noblesville, the county seat, and in 1823 this town was founded. The greatest influx of settlers came in 1857, when the Peru & Indianapolis railroad was built from Indianapolis to Noblesville. The construction of this road greatly stimulated agricultural development by opening up new markets and increasing the price of farm products.

In the early period Indianapolis and Lafayette were the chief markets, though cattle were sometimes sold at Cincinnati and hogs at Madison. At the present time Indianapolis, situated in Marion county on the south, is the leading market and trading center for the county.

The population of the county has grown steadily since its settlement, and according to the census of 1910 it is now twenty-seven thousand and twenty-six. Of this number more than twelve thousand live in Noblesville and the other towns and villages of the area. The remaining population is distributed rather evenly over the rural sections.

Noblesville, with a population of five thousand and seventy-three, is the county seat and largest town in the county. It is located on West Fork White river, twenty miles north of Indianapolis. It is not only the center of a rich agricultural section from which it draws much of its support, but the site of several important manufactories.

Sheridan, in the northwestern part of the county, with a population of about one thousand two hundred, is the next largest town. Cicero, Atlanta and Arcadia, situated north of the county seat, Westfield in the western part of the county, and Carmel in the southern part, are thriving towns with populations between five hundred and one thousand. In addition to these towns there are fourteen other smaller towns and villages in the county. All of the towns and villages of the county depend mainly upon agriculture for their existence, though a few of them draw part of their support from manufacturing industries. The manufacture of condensed milk is carried on at Sheridan, and in the vicinity of the town dairying has become the chief agricultural industry. Arcadia has a canning establishment and a glass factory. At Westfield there is a cannery and a mill for the manufacture of sorghum and cane molasses.

The shipping facilities of the county are excellent. The Indianapolis and Michigan City division of the Lake Erie & Western railroad runs north and south through the center of the county. The Central Indiana railway passes through the area east and west, a little south of the center of the county. The latter railroad crosses the Lake Erie & Western at Noblesville.

The former line furnishes the chief outlet for the products of the county. A main line of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railway (Monon route) enters the county near the southwest corner and traverses the southwest and central-western townships. Carmel, Westfield, Hortonville and Sheridan are situated on this road. At Westfield it intersects the Central Indiana railway. An interurban line of the Indiana Union Traction Company traverses the county in a general north and south direction, passing through Carmel, Noblesville, Cicero, Arcadia and Atlanta. It affords freight and express accommodations and is a valuable means of shipping dairy and other farm products to Indianapolis and other cities.

The present road system of Hamilton county has developed from the toll pikes which at one period prevailed in the county. A number of pikes radiate from Noblesville. Chief among these are the roads connecting the county seat with Fortville, Greenfield, Anderson, Pendleton, Lapel, Elwood, Tipton, Frankfort, Lafayette, Lebanon and Indianapolis. Within recent years these pikes have been purchased by the county and thrown open to the public. At the present time they are the main highways. From time to time the sectionized road system has added new local roads wherever needed. As a result every part of the county is easily accessible. Most of the roads have been surfaced with gravel and are in excellent condition. There are unlimited quantities of gravel available for road and other construction.

In general the county presents a prosperous appearance, with neat farm houses and well-kept barns and outbuildings. Telephone lines and rural mail routes connect all parts of the county. Excellent churches and schools are accessible to every section.

CLIMATE.

The average annual temperature of Hamilton county is 55° F., the absolute maximum 106° F. and the absolute minimum—25° F. Hot spells occur during June, July, August and September, but rarely last any great length of time. Periods of extremely dry weather, with relatively high temperature, are sometimes experienced. Zero weather is not common, and periods of such low temperature seldom last more than a day or two.

The average annual precipitation for the county is forty-one and nine-tenths inches. May, June and July are the months in which the greatest amount of rainfall occurs, but the precipitation is distributed rather uniformly through the year. The mean annual snowfall is twenty-two and nine-tenths inches. Sometimes the ground is covered for weeks or months, but generally the snowfall is periodical.

The length of the growing season is about five and one-half months, the

average date of the first killing frost in fall and the last in the spring being October 19 and April 16, respectively. During the period for which records have been kept, the earliest date of a killing frost in the fall was September 21, and the latest in spring, May 22.

The following table gives salient climatic data of the region, as shown by the records of the weather bureau station at Indianapolis, about twenty miles from the center of Hamilton county:

NORMAL MONTHLY, SEASONAL AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Month.	Temperature.				Precipitation.		
	Mean.	Ab. Max.	Ab. Min.	Mean.	Total for Driest	Total for Wettest	Snow Av. Depth.
					Year.	Year.	
	°F.	°F.	°F.	In.	In.	In.	In.
December -----	33	68	—15	3.0	4.1	0.9	5.1
January -----	28	69	—25	2.8	1.6	4.9	6.9
February -----	31	72	—18	3.3	1.6	4.6	4.4
-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter -----	31	--	----	9.1	7.3	10.4	16.4
March -----	40	82	----	3.8	4.2	7.4	3.6
April -----	52	87	19	3.4	3.2	2.3	1.2
May -----	63	96	31	4.0	2.4	5.1	.1
-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring -----	52	--	----	11.2	9.8	14.8	4.9
June -----	72	100	39	4.4	3.5	7.5	--
July -----	76	106	48	4.2	.8	7.5	--
August -----	74	101	46	3.2	3.6	5.9	--
-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summer -----	74	--	----	11.8	7.9	20.9	--
September -----	67	98	30	3.3	.7	3.9	--
October -----	55	89	22	2.8	3.5	4.4	Trace.
November -----	42	76	— 5	3.7	1.2	2.3	1.6
-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fall -----	53	--	----	9.8	5.4	10.6	1.6
-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year -----	55	106	—25	41.9	30.4	56.7	22.9

AGRICULTURE.

At the time of settlement the region of which Hamilton county is a part was for the most part heavily forested with hardwoods. Interspersed in this forest were occasional open prairies and swamps. A considerable section of the county was originally poorly drained and unsuited for agriculture in its natural condition. A relatively large proportion of the land was, however, topographically well suited to farming. At the present time most of the forest has been removed and the poorly drained lands reclaimed.

The early settlers took up their claims along West Fork White river, as it gave them access to outside markets by rafts or flatboats. The bottom lands along the river were better suited to corn than to other grains, and this became the main crop. The bottom lands were subject to overflow and did not require fertilizing, and corn was grown upon the same land year after year without materially diminishing the yields. The uplands in the vicinity of the river were generally better drained naturally than the more remote uplands, and when first cleared large yields were obtained. The cost of draining the "black lands" and in many cases the lack of adequate drainage outlets precluded the early use of these lands. However, much of the later prosperity of the county came from the occupancy and development of these lands, which began about 1875 with the deepening, straightening, and widening of the natural drainage outlets by dredging.

Wherever the surface is level it generally has been necessary to make use of artificial drains. At first open ditches were employed, but the disadvantages of having the fields cut up with them led to the installation of tile drains. Thousands of dollars have thus been expended in reclaiming the so-called "black lands" and bottom lands along the shallower stream courses.

Corn has always been the main crop of the area and the aim of the majority of farmers is further to increase the production of this staple. The acreage of corn in 1879 was 60,479, with a total production of 2,233,158 bushels, or an average of about 37 bushels per acre. According to the census of 1910, the acreage had increased to 77,815 acres, from which a production of 3,857,667 bushels, or an average of about 50 bushels per acre, was secured. This increase in the yield per acre is due largely to the increase in corn acreage upon the "black lands" (Clyde soils), considerable areas having been drained and brought under cultivation in recent years. These soils produce approximately twice as much corn as the lighter colored clay soils (Miami soils). The increase is also due to better cultural methods, including fertil-

ization and seed selection. Some commercial fertilizer is being used in the production of corn, but barnyard manure is chiefly employed. Fertilizers may be used with profit to increase the yields of corn, but other methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil should also be employed, such as crop rotation, green manuring, etc.

Selection of the variety of corn best suited to the soil on which the crop is to be grown is an important factor in increasing the yields. Too often no attention is given to this matter or to the testing of seed corn. The seed, to produce the best results, should be strong in vitality and the kernels graded to uniform sizes so as to drop evenly when used in the planter. In general, Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, and Boone County White are well adapted to the climatic conditions of the county. The best varieties to grow on the different kinds of soil can best be worked out by the farmers themselves. The seed corn selected from the clay lands should be planted on the clay lands so far as practicable, and that selected from the "black lands" should also be kept for the black lands. Well-selected home-grown seed is generally preferable to any other on any soil. By this method it is believed that the quality and yields from these lands can be increased.

Corn is generally planted with the check drill so that it may be cultivated both ways, which frequently does away with hoeing. Three to four cultivations are usually given, although five are not uncommon. Riding cultivators are in general use. In the last few years a large proportion of the corn has been cut for ensilage. This practice is being extended as the value of silo feeding becomes better understood. The planting of cowpeas and soy beans in the corn for ensilage is being practiced extensively. The advantage of having a legume growth in connection with corn can readily be appreciated, as it adds organic matter and nitrogen to the soil.

The acreage in wheat in Hamilton county in 1879 was 36,988 acres, as compared with 30,827 in 1909. The average yield of the earlier year was about twenty-one bushels, and in the later about eighteen bushels per acre. In order to produce the largest yields of wheat on the clay lands, which embraces the types of soil best suited to the crop, they should be subsoiled if possible every three years. The application of two tons or more of finely ground limestone to the acre, as recommended for corn, will be equally beneficial to the wheat crop. The general practice is to apply lime or finely ground limestone to the wheat lands prior to seeding. The effect is particularly noticeable upon the following clover crop, and subsequent wheat crops are benefited by the increased productiveness of the land, due to the addition of organic matter and nitrogen by the clover crop. More attention

should also be given to the selection of suitable varieties of wheat for the soil and a proper grading of the seed. The rotation followed, the fertilization, treatment of seed for disease, and the combating of insects which attack the wheat are important factors in the production of this crop. The Purdue experiment station recommends the use of three hundred pounds per acre of a fertilizer analyzing two per cent nitrogen, eight per cent available phosphoric acid, and two to four per cent of potash. This can be applied at time of seeding by using a drill with fertilizer attachment. When clover has been turned under for corn and the latter is followed by wheat, an application of nitrate is generally advisable. This can best be supplied by a top dressing of nitrate of soda in the spring, using fifty to one hundred pounds per acre. Where barn-yard manure is used it is best to turn it under with the clover sod preceding the planting of corn. The most profitable results from the use of commercial fertilizers with wheat are obtained where this practice is followed.

Oats are not generally considered a paying crop, but this grain fits in well with the customary rotation. The crop is valued chiefly for the straw, and when cut for hay it makes an excellent roughage feed to use in conjunction with ensilage. The ordinary yield of oats ranges from thirty to forty bushels per acre. The growing of cowpeas and soy beans as a substitute for oats is being tried by some of the more progressive farmers. Oats are generally sown with an end-gate attachment at the rate of two and one-half to three bushels per acre.

The production of hay as shown by the 1910 census is only about one-fourth that of 1880. The number of acres of clover hay is given as two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven, which means that only one acre in ninety is used for this purpose. It is evident from this that clover is not generally included in the rotation of crops; or if so, it is turned under without being cut for hay. The latter practice was not observed during the course of the survey.

The growing of alfalfa has received some attention in the county in recent years, but its value as a feed has evidently never been realized or its culture would be more general. It is especially well adapted to the second-bottom lands or high terraces along West Fork White river. However, with proper attention it can be grown on almost any soil in the county except the muck. Even if it is not grown as a money crop its value as a nitrogen-storing agent should recommend its culture, especially upon the clay lands or lighter colored soils of the county. It is never advisable to sow alfalfa after the 10th of August, for unless it makes considerable growth before frost it

is likely to winter-kill. It may, however, be sown as early as the latter part of April. Where it is sown on wheat land it is practicable to get the seed in between July 15 and August 10.

Hamilton county is becoming more and more a dairy country. There is no better hay for dairy stock than alfalfa. The crop also has a high value in the permanent upbuilding of the soil, particularly those soils which are lacking in humus, as is the case with all the light-colored soils of the area. Three to four cuttings a year can be made with a yield of three to four tons per acre.

To succeed with alfalfa it is necessary first that the land be well drained; second, that it be limed; third, that it be thoroughly inoculated; and fourth, that it be thoroughly prepared and free from weeds.

With proper attention fruit growing can be made a profitable industry in this county, particularly in the southern part. It has not flourished recently. There are many old and neglected orchards in the county, and diseases and insect pests spread from these and affect the more recent plantings. Modern methods of control and State inspection are needed to put the industry on a satisfactory basis.

Most of the farmers in Hamilton county follow some form of crop rotation. It should be the purpose of a crop rotation (1) to get larger yields and profits, directly or indirectly, (2) to distribute the work more evenly throughout the year, (3) to give a more certain and regular income than is possible with a one-crop system, (4) to maintain or, better, to increase the fertility of the soil, (5) to reduce to a minimum the injury from weeds, insect pests, and diseases that frequently accompany the shiftless methods of farming. The three main classes of crops to be considered in a rotation are, first, small grain; second, hay; and, third, cultivated crops. In planning a rotation it is necessary to consider the income, the needs of the land, the feed required by the stock, and the effect of each crop in the rotation on another. It is thus a question requiring more particular study of individual problems than can be given in the prosecution of the soil survey. Every rotation should, however, include at least one legume as a soil enricher.

The price of land has advanced rapidly in the last few years and but little of it can be bought for less than one hundred and fifty dollars an acre, and where it is well improved from two hundred dollars to two hundred and twenty-five dollars is often asked. The more prosperous farmers are satisfied with their holdings and refuse to put a price upon their land. The demand for suburban property, particularly in the vicinity of the main transportation lines, will undoubtedly cause a steady advance in the price of land. As an

index of the prosperity of the farmers it may be stated that mortgage indebtedness secured by farm property in the county decreased nearly forty per cent between 1908 and 1909.

Farm hands are paid from twenty dollars to twenty-five dollars a month, with board, lodging, washing, and feed for a driving horse. Harvest hands and extra helpers receive from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per day. The manufacturing plants and public works in Indianapolis have drawn heavily upon the labor of the county, so that desirable farm labor is scarce. Most of the work is done by the owner and his family.

SOILS.

Hamilton county is covered with a mantle of till varying in thickness from a few feet in the eastern part of the area to as much as three hundred feet in the north and west parts. The mean average thickness is about one hundred feet.

The glacial till is a stiff, compact, clayey matrix, with which is mingled sand, gravel, and boulders in varying proportions. Some of the rock is of local origin, but other kinds, for instance, granite, gneiss, and trap rocks, also found embedded in the till and strewn over the surface, have been brought from the Lake Superior region, whence they were carried by the ice. In the eastern half of the county the Niagara limestone underlies the glacial deposits, and this rock outcrops in the valley of West Fork White river, above and below Strawtown, and in the valleys of Fall and Stony creeks. It appears near the surface at a few other points in the area. The Devonian rocks underlie the till in the western half of the county, but are not exposed at any point.

It is from the glacial till that the upland soils of the area have been derived. The alluvial soils or bottom lands represent stream-deposited material composed largely of wash from the upland soils. The underlying rocks have directly contributed little if any of the materials of which the soils of Hamilton county are composed, but they may have contributed to the ice-ground mantle covering the uplands from which the various types are derived.

The drift or till is largely of foreign origin and is more or less general in distribution. It is said to belong geologically to the late Wisconsin stage of glaciation and represents materials which were ground and mixed by the bodies of ice which in glacial time advanced over this region as a great ice sheet or glacier. On melting there was left a mass of finely ground rock

material. Since this time the mantle of glacial debris has been acted upon by the various agencies of weathering—water, air, vegetation, change in temperature, etc.—and changed to give the present soils. The more uniform silty surface layer is frequently underlain at about two to six feet by sandy or gravelly material. This accounts for the high content of silt in the upland soils. The bottom lands along the larger streams are more sandy, owing to the wash, not only from the silty upland soils, but from exposure of the coarser substratum. Where the drainage has been more sluggish along the smaller streams the bottom lands are also quite silty.

Five series of soils were mapped—the Miami, Clyde, Fox, Waukesha and Genesee. In addition the miscellaneous soils, meadow and muck are encountered.

The Miami series is the most extensive in point of area. This series, including the Miami silt loam and Miami silt loam, flat phase, is characterized by the brownish color of the surface soil and the lighter brown or yellowish-brown color of the subsoil. The soils occupy undulating to gently rolling to nearly level, well-defined areas. The material is derived from glacial till.

The Clyde soils, which also represent an extensive upland series, including the loam and silty clay loam types, are derived from glacial till, but they differ from the Miami in having black soils rich in organic matter. They occupy poorly drained situations which have favored the accumulation of organic matter. There has been considerable washing in of soil material over the depressions from the adjacent higher land.

The overflowed first-bottom lands were mapped as Genesee loam, Genesee silty clay loam, Genesee gravelly sandy loam, and as meadow. The Genesee loam occurs mostly along West Fork White river and the larger streams, while the silty clay loam is found along Stony, Mud and Fall creeks and some of the smaller streams. The gravelly sandy loam occupies small areas along West Fork White river. The Genesee soils are composed of brown-colored alluvial material representing wash from the uplands which was deposited by stream overflow. The classification meadow comprises alluvial material so variable in texture that satisfactory separation into definite types could not be accomplished. The material, in the main, possesses the characteristics of the Genesee.

The Fox and Waukesha soils are confined to the stream terraces, the second bottoms, which were built up by the overflow waters when the streams were flowing at higher levels than at present, just as the present first bottoms are being built up by additional deposits from local successive overflow. The Fox series includes the brown-colored terrace soils, while the Waukesha series

includes the black soils. The Waukesha soils differ from the Sioux, which are also black terrace soils, in their mineralogical composition, containing less limestone material.

In the subsequent chapters the various types are described in detail. The extent of the various types is shown in the following table and their distribution on the accompanying map:

AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOILS.

Soil.	Acres.	Per cent.
Miami silt loam -----	33,664	67.9
Flat phase -----	140,416	
Clyde silty clay loam -----	45,248	17.7
Genesee loam -----	12,160	4.8
Fox loam -----	10,688	4.2
Genesee silty clay loam -----	6,208	2.5
Meadow -----	3,008	1.2
Waukesha silty clay loam -----	1,536	.6
Muck -----	1,280	0.5
Clyde loam -----	384	.2
Genesee gravelly sandy loam -----	384	.2
Fox gravelly sandy loam -----	320	.2
Poorly drained phase -----	64	
Total -----	255,360	

MIAMI SILT LOAM.

The surface soil of the Miami silt loam, to an average depth of ten or twelve inches, is a brown to yellowish-brown silt loam, grading into a darker silty clay loam. Below eighteen to twenty inches the subsoil is a dark-brown, friable silty clay to sandy clay with an appreciable amount of fine gravel. The content of sand and gravel increases with depth, so that below three or four feet a lighter colored gravelly loam is encountered. Erosion, which tends to remove the finer material from the till, has been the main factor in differentiating this soil from the flat phase.

This type occupies the more rolling uplands in the vicinity of the larger stream courses and the larger morainic ridges throughout the area. It is confined almost entirely to the southern half of the county, where the rivers

and creeks have cut deeper into the glacial till plane, causing more active erosion in the vicinity of their stream valleys.

This type is rolling to hilly, the greatest relief being found along Hinkle creek in the vicinity of Deming. No definite boundary exists between it and the flat phase, the change from one to the other being very gradual, both as regards texture and topography. The texture does not always follow the rolling topography, for even these rolling areas are sometimes quite silty and could easily be classed with the flat phase in this respect. In the vicinity of West Fork White river a level to undulating plain is sometimes encountered where the soil is darker in color than the flat phase, but otherwise like that soil. This intermediate phase is well drained and quite productive.

The Miami silt loam as a whole is probably better suited to fruit culture than to general farming, as it is often too rolling for the successful use of machinery. Existing orchards are profitable. The dark-colored phase described above is one of the best wheat soils of the county.

In some places this type is sufficiently steep to warrant its being terraced, but no terracing is practiced in the area to prevent washing of the hillsides. The steeper slopes should be kept in sod whenever it is practicable to do so.

Miami silt loam, flat phase.—The surface soil of the Miami silt loam, flat phase, to an average depth of about eight inches, is a compact silt loam of light-brown color when wet, but having a grayish surface when dry. The soil below the surface is also frequently grayish yellow or creamy yellow when partly dry. Below eight inches and to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches the color changes to a mottled gray and brown, with a gradation in texture from the silt loam to a silty clay loam. Below this depth the sub-soil is a yellowish-brown silty clay, grading into a darker brown friable silty clay containing an appreciable amount of sand and fine gravel. The darker brown material, boulder clay, is encountered at twenty-four to thirty inches, where the surface is level to gently undulating, and at eighteen to twenty inches, where the surface is more broken or hilly. The soil under the latter condition, however, approaches more nearly the typical Miami silt loam. Areas of this kind are found generally in the vicinity of stream courses.

Below three or four feet the substratum gradually becomes lighter, both in color and texture, and at a depth of eight or ten feet a large percentage of the soil mass is made up of sand and gravel. Below this a stratum of drab to bluish clay is frequently encountered, which, in turn, is underlain by strata of sand and gravel. The latter condition is more general along the stream courses. The deposits are less stratified farther back from the stream valleys.

The Miami silt loam, flat phase, being derived from glacial till, is fairly

uniform throughout the county, but slight local variations in the surface soil exist as the result of inequalities of drainage. Upon the crests of the knolls and ridges the soil is more sandy, with a few chert, granite, and quartz pebbles strewn upon the surface. Where it occurs as level or slightly undulating areas the surface soil often presents a leached or ashy colored appearance, due to its natural, poorly drained condition. It is not as productive as the better drained areas, in which the soil is darker colored. Where the drainage is inadequate the subsoil is mottled, cold, and heavy, while in the case of the better drained areas the subsoil is darker, frequently of a yellowish-brown color, and is more open and porous, allowing a freer circulation of air and water. Such conditions render it more productive.

The Miami silt loam, flat phase, is the most extensive soil in the county and includes a greater part of the better drained uplands. It is distinguished by its light color and is known locally as "clay" land. The term thus applied probably has reference to the tendency of the soil to clod if plowed when wet, as its texture is that of a silt loam and not a clay. The tendency of the soil to run together is due mainly to the insufficiency of organic matter.

The Miami silt loam, flat phase, is not only the most extensive but also the most widely distributed soil in the county, being found in all parts except along the larger streams, where a similar though lighter textured soil of rolling surface occurs. Throughout the northern half of the county the flat phase of the Miami silt loam is fairly evenly distributed with the Clyde silty clay loam, but in the southern, particularly the southwestern, portion of the county, the area of this soil far exceeds that of all others. In the more nearly level sections it occurs as low, flat ridges and knolls interspersed with the "black lands," or Clyde soils. The flat phase is best developed in the southwestern portion of the county along the Marion county line.

In the early settlement of the county the pioneers naturally preferred this soil to the "black lands," because of its better drainage. When first cleared it was darker in color than at present, being rich in humus, and was very productive. Continued cropping, frequently without rotation, has largely depleted the humus supply. To this is due its light color or leached appearance, the low yields of certain crops, and the tendency of the soil to run together when wet and to bake or clod upon drying. The latter condition can never be remedied until sufficient organic matter has been incorporated with the soil to keep it loose and mellow. Liberal applications of finely ground limestone will aid in mellowing up this soil as well as help to stimulate the action of bacteria in storing nitrogen in the roots of clover and other leguminous crops. This soil showed a decided acid reaction wherever tests

were made, indicating the need of lime. Applications of phosphatic fertilizers, either as ground phosphate rock or in the more soluble form of acid phosphate, should increase the yields. Subsoiling, supplemented by deeper plowing each year, will aid materially in increasing the water-holding capacity of the land.

The existence of the flat phase of the Miami silt loam in any particular field can usually be told by the early growth of corn, oats, clover, etc. It will be noted that the black-land areas, the Clyde soils, produce a much more vigorous growth of these crops, and this is reflected in the yields, a mean average for several successive years showing that the yields of corn, oats, and hay from the flat phase of the Miami silt loam are but little more than half as great as obtained from the Clyde silty clay loam. This is offset to some extent in the case of the grains by the better quality of the product of the Miami soil. This phase is well adapted to wheat, and the best soil in the county for that crop.

The growing of sorghum for sirup gives promise of being an important industry in the vicinity of Westfield. The lighter phase of this soil is particularly well adapted to this purpose, as it produces a mild-flavored, light-colored sirup.

While larger yields of tomatoes are obtained on the Clyde soils, a finer and more highly flavored tomato is produced on the lighter-colored soils, where the vine growth is less luxuriant. The tomatoes grown on the Miami are less subject to decay than those grown on the darker Clyde soils. Peas as well as tomatoes are grown on this soil for market and canning. Ground limestone or burned lime improve the yields and quality of the products.

A winter cover crop of some kind should always be sown upon this soil. Wheat is generally used for this purpose, but rye to be turned under in the spring where corn is to follow, makes an excellent crop for the purpose. If this practice is followed there will be less tendency for the soil to clod.

The Miami silt loam, flat phase, is not generally valued as highly as the black lands, the average price being about one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. Adjacent to the towns and villages it commands a higher price. Some of the best improved farms in the county are located upon it, and where up-to-date methods are being employed the returns from this soil are being increased, the crops being more certain than upon the Clyde soils.

The native forest growth consisted of beech, black walnut, white oak, yellow poplar, (tulip), sugar maple, white ash, chinquapin oak, red oak,

shellbark hickory, hazel nut, pawpaw, redbud, wild plum, and dogwood. Only small scattered areas of forest remain.

CLYDE LOAM.

The surface soil of the Clyde loam, to an average depth of ten inches, is a black loam to silty clay loam. This grades into a bluish-black silty clay loam. This in turn is underlain at eighteen to twenty inches by a drab or gray silty clay, mottled with yellow or brown. In the lower depths the mottling is darker. Below thirty to thirty-six inches the subsoil becomes lighter in texture, being often a fine sandy clay. The water table is frequently encountered at this depth, so that the clay is soft and puttylike.

The dark color of the surface soil is due to the high content of organic matter. The soil when wet has a slightly pasty consistency for the same reason. The amount of this organic matter, however, is not sufficient to justify its correlation with the muck, although the two are sometimes confused by the farmers.

The Clyde loam is commonly referred to as prairie land, similar lands being called wet prairies in other parts of the state and in Illinois. The term "prairie" as applied to these areas has reference to their original treeless condition. They represent depressions or swamp lands which in their natural state were covered with water a greater portion of the year. Hay was cut by the early settlers from the better drained areas, which constituted the chief source of this crop at that time. The native vegetation consisted largely of sedges, grasses, cat-tails, flags, "button bush," and willow. The annual decay of this vegetation has supplied the store of organic matter found in the soil.

Where the soil is loose and mucky it is generally "chaffy" or fluffy. Corn grown upon these areas burns or turns yellow before it is fully matured. This condition is more noticeable when the land is first put under cultivation. The free use of barnyard manure, deeper plowing, and thorough cultivation to increase aeration of the soil as much as possible, will tend to correct this chaffy condition. The liberal application of potash fertilizers is also recommended as a means of increasing the yields from this type.

The occurrence of this type in Hamilton county is limited to a small body west of Sheridan, which has been reclaimed by artificial drainage. It is used mostly for corn and oats. Being situated near the town of Sheridan, with ample railroad facilities, trucking would be more profitable, as this soil is particularly well adapted to cabbage, beets, turnips, Irish potatoes, cauli-

flower, celery, etc. The only other area mapped is located in section 8, township 19, range 5.

CLYDE SILTY CLAY LOAM.

The Clyde silty clay loam includes a greater part of what is known locally as the "black lands." It was originally of a semi-swampy nature, but in recent years it has been drained artificially and now constitutes one of the most productive types in the area. It is particularly well adapted to corn. The term "black land," as applied to this type, has reference to the dark color of the surface soil, the result of its high content of organic matter, which accumulated as vegetable remains when these areas were in a semi-swampy condition.

The surface soil of the Clyde silty clay loam, to an average depth of eight inches, is a dark-brown to almost black, heavy silt loam to silty clay loam. As the surface dries it has a grayish-black appearance. The dark color of the soil is proportionate to the percentage of organic matter present. The latter affects also the chemical and physical properties, the soil being enriched by this material, and its power to hold water increased. The subsoil from eight to twenty or twenty-four inches grades from bluish black to drab or gray, with brown iron stains below twelve to fifteen inches. The texture of the subsoil for the first few inches is a silty clay loam, which in turn is underlain by a stiff, plastic clay to a depth of twenty-four to thirty inches. Below this depth a gradual transition from the stiffer clay to a deeply mottled, lighter textured silty to fine sandy clay is encountered. Where this type follows the natural drainage channels it is generally underlain by sand and gravel at various depths, the average depth being six to eight feet. The gravel and sand is usually highly stained with iron.

Although the Clyde silty clay loam is derived from the same materials as the flat phase of the Miami silt loam—glacial till of the late Wisconsin period—topographic differences are sufficient to form distinct types of soil. The former type occupies the lower lying areas or depressions in the uplands, originally deficient in drainage, while the better drained uplands are largely occupied by the flat phase of the Miami silt loam. During the early settlement of Hamilton county the Clyde silty clay loam was covered with water or semi-swampy during certain seasons of the year and little or no agricultural value was attached to these lands, but with the building of good roads and adequate drainage outlets the type has been gradually brought under cultivation and now includes some of the most productive and high-priced lands in the area. Farms often bring as much as two hundred to

two hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre and the selling price is frequently based on the number of acres of black land they contain.

The Clyde silty clay loam is darker in color and heavier in texture where the surface soil is only six to eight inches deep. The percentage of organic matter is greater near the center of the areas or at the lowest point.

This type occurs widely distributed over the county, but the main bodies are confined chiefly to the northern and eastern portions. In the vicinity of Sheridan it is the predominating type. The type occurs as irregular shaped bodies throughout the uplands.

The Clyde silty clay loam is especially well adapted to corn, and yields of sixty to eighty bushels per acre are not infrequent. Oats produce a heavy stand and lodge badly in rainy seasons. If the season is favorable, fifty to sixty bushels per acre are generally obtained. Clover produces a rank growth and with timothy produces from one and one-half to two tons or more hay per acre. In the vicinity of the towns in which canning factories are located this type is used extensively for growing tomatoes, chiefly because of the heavier yields. For domestic use where a firmer tomato is desired they should be grown upon the lighter colored Miami soils. Tomatoes grown upon the Clyde soil, decay more readily, and during wet seasons much of the crop may be lost in this way.

Where commercial fertilizers and barnyard manure are to be applied it is better to use the commercial fertilizers upon the Clyde silty clay loam and the barnyard manure on the lighter colored soils, which have a lower content of organic matter. For use upon this type a mixture having eight to ten per cent of phosphoric acid and four to five per cent of potash is recommended. Nitrogen is not generally needed, and where its use is advisable can best be supplied by growing legumes in the rotations.

The surface of this type is flat to depressed and artificial drainage is required to remove the surface waters. Open ditches were first employed, but these have generally been replaced in recent years by tile drains.

With proper drainage and liming alfalfa could be grown upon this type, but since it is used so extensively for corn and oats, legumes that occupy the land for shorter periods, such as clover, vetch, cowpeas, or soy beans, are probably more profitable.

The native forest growth consisted of swampy white oak, white elm, swamp pin oak, silver maple, bur oak, black ash, cottonwood, green ash, prickly ash, and willow. Spice bush, button bush, and wild rose are characteristic plants of smaller growth.

FOX GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM.

The surface soil of the Fox gravelly sandy loam, to a depth of ten inches, is a brown gravelly sandy loam. The subsoil is a brown gravelly sandy clay.

This type is very open and porous and admits of a free circulation of air and moisture. The substratum below three to four feet is more often a coarse gravel, so that its natural drainage is adequate, if not excessive. In dry weather this soil suffers from drought, but by keeping it well stocked with organic matter this difficulty may be overcome to some extent.

The Fox gravelly sandy loam occurs upon the high terraces on the north side of West Fork White river in sections 16, 19, 20, township 19, range 5. It occurs as narrow strips associated with the Fox loam and has a limited acreage in the county.

This type would be well suited to trucking, being especially well adapted to sweet potatoes, watermelons, cucumbers, cantaloupes, and other crops requiring a light-textured, friable soil.

Fox gravelly sandy loam, poorly drained phase.—The Fox gravelly sandy loam, poorly drained phase, occupies only a few acres of the southwest one-fourth of section 23 and the northwest one-fourth of section 26, township 18, range 4. The surface soil to a depth of six or eight inches is a grayish-brown, coarse sandy loam or gravelly sandy loam, the percentage of sand and gravel being quite variable over small areas. The subsoil ranges in texture from a gravelly sandy loam to a light-gray, iron-stained sandy clay. The texture is heaviest at twenty to twenty-four inches. Below this the material becomes more sandy and in the lower depths very gravelly. In some places the subsoil is mottled with bluish and drab colors, but for the most part it is light gray. Where this soil is plowed a rather high percentage of fine to medium gravel accumulates on the surface.

The poorly drained phase of the Fox gravelly sandy loam requires drainage to improve its physical condition. Undrained areas are cold and soggy. The phase occurs on second terraces of West Fork White river and is made up of reworked sedimentary materials assorted and laid down by the river at the time when it flowed at a higher level than at present.

This type is at present valued chiefly for the production of hay, but is sometimes used for corn. It can not be rated as a strong soil and can probably be best reserved for pasture and hay production.

(6)

FOX LOAM.

The soil of the Fox loam, to an average depth of twelve inches, is a mellow, brown to yellowish-brown, light silty loam or loam, grading into a yellowish-brown silty clay loam. At eighteen to twenty inches the subsoil is a brown, friable silty clay to gravelly sandy clay, similar to the boulder clay which underlies the flat phase of the Miami silt loam. Below three to four feet a coarse gravelly sandy loam is encountered, which in turn is underlain by coarse gravel.

The Fox loam occupies high terraces along the larger streams in the southern part of the county. A greater proportion of the type is found along West Fork White river.

The Fox loam is known locally as second-bottom land, although it occurs on both the second and third terraces above the river. It is also called "sugar-tree flats." The boundary between it and the Genesee loam is very distinct. In some places it rises to thirty feet or more above the first-bottom lands. The boundary between it and the upland types is not so marked, although in some places a fairly well-defined bluff or sharp slope, ten or twenty feet high, was observed. The surface is generally level, except along Fall creek, in the southeastern part of the county, where it is more undulating.

The Fox loam differs from the Miami silt loam, flat phase, in that the surface is coarser in texture and darker in color. The soil contains less silt and the subsoil a much larger percentage of gravel than either the Miami silt loam or its flat phase. The open, porous nature of the subsoil allows a freer internal movement of moisture, the type warms earlier, and crops make a more rapid growth. They are also somewhat more subject to injury by drought. This type reaches its maximum producing capacity in wet seasons, when the Clyde silty clay loam, Genesee loam, and other types are too wet to produce average yields. The Fox loam is very easy to cultivate and a mellow seed bed is readily obtained.

The Fox loam occurs on one or the other side of West Fork White river throughout its course. It is sometimes found upon opposite sides of the river, but in general it shifts back and forth from one side to the other. The town of Noblesville is located upon this type. The type is probably of alluvial origin, having been deposited when West Fork White river flowed at a higher level than at the present time.

The largest continuous body of this type occurs south of Noblesville, extending thence to the county line. Narrow strips of the type are found

along Stony creek, a considerable acreage of it along Fall creek, and smaller areas along Mud and Cool creeks, the former a tributary of Fall creek.

The Fox loam is a good general farming soil. It is used for the production of corn, hay, oats and wheat, being better adapted to the latter. Alfalfa does especially well upon this type, but for the best results it must be limed frequently. Alfalfa well tended should yield better returns from this soil than from any other type in the county. The soil is also well adapted to potatoes, tomatoes, peas and beans, and other truck crops, and their culture should be extended. A large proportion of the type is conveniently located with respect to the Indianapolis markets.

The native timber growth was largely hard maple, from which fact it takes the local name "sugar-tree flats." The native forest included also white oak, beech, black walnut, and other hardwood species.

Land of the Fox loam type is valued at one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars an acre, although some of it is held as high as two hundred dollars or more an acre.

WAUKESHA SILTY CLAY LOAM.

The surface soil of the Waukesha silty clay loam to an average depth of nine inches is a dark-brown to black, heavy silt loam or silty clay loam. The subsoil is a bluish-black silty clay, grading into a drab-colored material. Below thirty inches it is of a lighter gray color and slightly sandy. The Waukesha silty clay loam is similar in general appearance and texture to the Clyde loam, except that in most areas it is not quite so dark in color.

This type occurs at low-lying or depressed areas along the outer margin of the higher terraces of West Fork White river. It is confined to the southern part of the county, where the second terraces have their greatest development, being found in sections 27, 33 and 34, township 18, range 4, and in sections 7, 8 and 9, township 17, range 4. To its depressed surface and the annual accumulation of decayed vegetable matter is due its dark color and loamy structure. A small area is also found along Stony creek in sections 13, 23, 24 and 26, township 19, range 5. Its position upon the terraces along West Fork White river, and particularly near the confluence of some of the smaller streams with the river, indicates that the material consists of old alluvium.

Most of this type has been reclaimed by artificial drainage and devoted to corn culture. Heavy yields are obtained. In small areas throughout the type the soil is inclined to be "chaffy." This unfavorable condition can be

gradually remedied by deeper plowing and by liberal application of barnyard manure, as was suggested for the Clyde loam, where similar chaffy conditions are found. The use of ground limestone and potash fertilizer, properly applied, would also increase the yields from this type.

Thus far the cultivation of this land has been confined largely to the growing of corn, though some oats and hay are produced. The yield of corn is heavy, averaging fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Oats make a luxuriant growth and lodge badly. Grasses also produce a rank growth, and the quality of hay is not generally as good as that grown upon the uplands or upon the Fox loam. Owing to the natural fertility of this land and the growing demand for corn, the tendency is to keep the fields in this crop almost continuously. In time the present high yields will be reduced unless crop rotation is practiced.

GENESEE GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM.

The surface soil of the Genesee gravelly sandy loam, to a depth of fifteen to eighteen inches, is a brown to dark-brown gravelly sandy loam, very similar in texture to the Fox gravelly sandy loam. The subsoil varies from a gravelly sandy clay to a gravelly loam. Below twenty-four to thirty inches it is more often a coarse gravel.

The Genesee gravelly sandy loam occurs in small bodies in the first bottoms along West Fork White river. It is subject to overflow, and additional deposits of the coarser materials borne by the river are constantly being laid down over the surface.

This type is open and porous, and air and moisture circulate freely through it, and drainage is adequate, if not excessive, owing to the underlying gravel. The water table is generally near enough to the surface, however, to be within capillary reach of the root zone, and the crops are able to withstand ordinary periods of droughts.

The Genesee gravelly sandy loam is used with the Genesee loam for growing corn and oats or for pasture. The land being subject to overflow, fertilization is not so necessary as on the upland soils.

Only a small acreage of this type is found in the county. It occurs as narrow strips along West Fork White river in section 2, township 19, range 5, northeast of Strawtown, and in section 30, township 19, range 5, and section 36, township 19, range 4, north of Noblesville, and sections 1, 12, 23, 24 and 26, township 18, range 4, south of Noblesville.

GENESEE SILTY CLAY LOAM.

The Genesee silty clay loam occurs largely along the smaller streams and is the heaviest first-bottom land type in the county. The surface soil, to a depth of ten or twelve inches, is a brown, heavy silt loam to silty clay loam. The subsoil is a brownish silty clay, grading into a drab or steel-blue, stiff, plastic clay, mottled with dark-brown or reddish-brown iron stains. The color of the subsoil becomes lighter with depth. Along Stony creek the subsoil contains an appreciable amount of sand in the lower depths. The soil along this creek is also less uniform in texture than elsewhere. Where the areas lie above the level of usual overflow the soil is a light-brown, loose silty loam to eighteen or twenty inches, below which it is a drab, mottled silty to sandy clay.

The Genesee silty clay loam forms the first-bottom land along Little Cicero, Taylor, Stony, Mud and Dismal creeks, Dry branch, and other small streams. It occurs as narrow strips, the valleys being seldom more than one-eighth to one-fourth mile in width. The largest and most typically developed area occurs along Mud creek above the mouth of Sand creek.

The Genesee silty clay loam, like the other first-bottom soils, is of alluvial origin, the material being derived largely from reworked glacial till deposited by the streams along which it occurs. Only a small percentage is washed in from the adjacent uplands. Near the banks of the streams lighter textured materials generally occur, and where it was of sufficient extent to map separately it was included with the Genesee loam. The heavier materials were deposited in the outlying bends and wider portions of the valleys. Most of the streams along which this type occurs have been straightened and deepened by dredging, so that practically all of the land which was formerly poorly drained is now under cultivation.

This type is especially well adapted to corn, and some of the largest yields in the county have been obtained from it. Yields of eighty bushels per acre are not infrequent, though the average is probably close to sixty bushels per acre. Heavy yields of oats are sometimes obtained from this type, but the late springs and the wet condition of these bottom lands frequently prevent the planting of this crop. It is an excellent grass soil, and an average of two tons of hay per acre is obtained. As much of it is subject to overflow, it does not require as heavy fertilization as the upland soils.

If this type is cultivated under normal moisture conditions a good, loose tilth is obtained, but if plowed wet it forms large, compact clods, which

can not be readily broken down by subsequent cultivation. Too often the farmers, in their haste to get in their crops, disregard this matter of moisture condition, and the physical condition of the soil is thus frequently impaired for more than one season.

The native vegetation upon this type consisted of swamp white oak, silver maple, bur oak, white elm, swamp or pin oak, black ash, cottonwood, and other hardwoods.

GENESEE LOAM.

The surface soil of the Genesee loam, to an average depth of twelve to fifteen inches, is a medium-brown to dark-brown loam, underlain by a yellowish-brown silty clay to sandy clay or clay loam. Below twenty-four to thirty inches sand and gravel are frequently encountered. The type is subject to local variations over small areas, owing to the unevenness of distribution of the alluvial materials. Where the first-bottom lands are narrow and the currents at times of overflow are swift the alluvial materials thus deposited are coarser, the texture being more often a medium to fine sandy loam, but in the outlying bends where the waters are less turbulent the soil is heavier and is more nearly a light silt loam or heavy loam. The subsoil is also quite variable, the soil being underlain frequently by medium to fine sand at various depths. This phase of the type occurs mostly in proximity to the stream courses.

The Genesee loam includes the greater part of the first-bottom lands along the larger streams. It occurs chiefly along West Fork White river and Cicero and Fall creeks. It also occurs as narrow strips along Little Cicero, Duck, Pipe, Mud, Cool, Williams, Little Eagle and Hinkle creeks. The widest area is found in the Strawtown bend of West Fork White river, northwest of the town, where there is an area nearly a mile in width. The soil in this body is a rich-brown loam, with a yellowish-brown subsoil. At other points along the river the areas are rarely more than one-fourth to one-half mile wide. Along Cicero and Fall creeks they seldom exceed a quarter of a mile in width, and along the other creeks much narrower strips exist. The soil in the smaller bottoms is sometimes influenced by wash from the adjacent uplands.

The Genesee loam is an alluvial soil, being composed of materials washed from the upland glacial soils and reworked and redeposited by the streams along which it occurs. Except for a few small depressions or low sand ridges, the surface is generally level. This type was formerly poorly drained, but with the installation of the drains, open ditches, etc., a greater

part of the type is now under cultivation. The open structure of the soil and subsoil permits of the ready percolation of the surface waters, so that the soil dries out rapidly after floods.

The original timber growth was principally silver maple, white elm, sycamore, buckeye, red oak and hickory.

The Genesee loam is an easy soil to cultivate and breaks up readily into a rich, mellow tilth. The additions of fresh alluvium from year to year tend to keep the soil in a productive condition. Large yields of corn are annually obtained from the same fields. Oats and grass also produce well, the yield of oats ranging from fifty to sixty bushels, and of hay from one and a half to two or more tons per acre. Occasionally crop rotations are followed, but generally the fields are planted to corn year after year, or the land used for grass and pasture, being plowed only when the sod fails or the field is needed for corn. Wheat is sometimes grown upon this soil, but usually only on areas lying above overflow. The type is best adapted to the production of corn.

Near the larger towns or shipping points this type could be profitably used for trucking, being especially well adapted to watermelons, cantaloupes, potatoes, particularly sweet potatoes, peas, beans, tomatoes, etc. Alfalfa is being tried upon the higher portions of the type, which are above annual overflow, and it is reasonable to expect that the results will justify the extension of the crop to a larger acreage. Cowpeas, soy beans, vetch, and clover are all well adapted to the better drained areas and their inclusion in regular crop rotations should not be overlooked, especially where stock is to be fed upon ensilage.

The following table gives the results of mechanical analyses of samples of the soil and subsoil of this type:

Mechanical analyses of Genesee loam.

Number.	Description.	Fine gravel.	Coarse sand.	Medium sand.	Fine sand.	Very fine sand.	Silt.	Clay.
		<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
281421 -----	Soil -----	0.3	2.4	5.7	16.8	17.0	45.6	12.1
281422 -----	Subsoil ---	.8	3.2	8.5	26.5	14.0	33.9	12.9

MUCK.

Muck consists mainly of vegetable remains in various stages of decomposition. It is black or dark brown in color and varies in depth from a few inches at the margins of the areas to three feet or more at their center.

There is but little change in color with depth, but the deeper material is usually in a less advanced stage of decomposition, resembling peat. The mass of organic remains is usually underlain by a bluish-black, stiff, plastic clay or silty clay, which grades into a heavy, drab-colored or gray mottled silty clay or clay. In some places an impure shell marl is found in the sub-soil or substratum. Along the margins of the larger areas considerable mineral matter in the form of fine sand and silt has become incorporated with the muck.

The areas mapped as muck are referred to locally as "made land." They are of very small extent in Hamilton county. One of the largest areas occurs about three miles north of Noblesville and is called Fox prairie. Another considerable body is found along the upper course of Stony creek in the eastern part of the county. Smaller areas occur in section 33, township 20, range 4; sections 10 and 15, township 18, range 4; sections 14 and 23, township 18, range 4; section 5, township 20, range 3.

Peat is occasionally found with the muck, but in areas too small to be mapped separately. It represents a more fibrous and less decomposed mass of vegetable matter than muck. It usually occurs near the center of the bodies of muck, where the accumulation of organic matter has been more recent and has not undergone as thorough decay, though it sometimes occurs in spots throughout a given area.

The areas occupied by these organic soils were at one time shallow lakes or ponds, which have been gradually filled with the accumulated remains of different forms of aquatic vegetation.

The native sedges and grasses flourishing on the areas of muck were the chief sources of hay for the early settlers. The water table was near the surface and the drainage was originally poor, but this has been remedied to a great extent by the construction of large open ditches, which form outlets for many small tile drains. Further improvement may be brought about by the construction of open ditches along the margin of the swampy areas to intercept the drainage from the adjacent uplands and prevent the temporary flooding of the fields during heavy rains.

The greater part of the muck has been brought under cultivation, though a few areas are still suitable only for pasture. Corn, oats, and timothy are at present the chief crops. Corn will yield from fifty to sixty bushels and oats from forty to sixty bushels per acre. The latter crop is not very successful, however, as the straw makes a rank growth and lodges badly. Timothy is easily seeded and does well, making a very rank growth, but it usually "burns" the ground and does not yield as much hay as on other

soils. Alsike clover is well adapted to this soil and should be grown in combination with timothy.

Early and late frosts are very injurious to crops grown on soils of this type. It is often necessary to replant corn two or three times, and early fall frosts sometimes prevent the corn from maturing.

This soil is especially adapted to onions, cabbage, celery, Irish potatoes, beets, turnips, cauliflower and other garden products and has been successfully handled in the production of such crops in northern Indiana and adjoining states, but transportation facilities in most cases hardly warrant the growing of such special crops for commercial purposes in the area.

Applications of potash salts and phosphatic fertilizers are very advantageous to these soils. Coarse barnyard manure and lime are also beneficial.

MEADOW.

Where the bottom lands are subject to frequent overflow the alluvium deposited is usually of a miscellaneous character and can not be correlated with any established soil type. The term meadow has been used to cover these conditions and as here employed denotes a generalized type embracing the low-lying, flat, poorly drained areas along certain minor stream courses. If shown in detail the included types would be classed with the Genesee soils. The predominating material is a heavy silt loam, dark brown in color. Because of its constant change from year to year, as the result of fresh deposits from overflows, there is a wide variation in the color, composition and texture of the soil, as also in local drainage and surface conditions, and boundaries between meadow and the other alluvial types of similar origin and topographic position must necessarily be arbitrary ones and subject to future modification.

The subsoil is prevailingly a mottled drab or grayish silty clay, somewhat heavier in texture than the soil. Near the stream channel it may be lighter in texture, but throughout most of the area subject to annual overflow the sediments are fine, so that the soils are rather heavy.

Meadow areas in their natural condition are ordinarily too wet for cultivation, yet they are not permanently swampy. Most of this poorly drained land in Hamilton county has been reclaimed by dredging and straightening the stream channels. Corn is the chief cultivated crop upon such areas and where they are properly drained excellent yields are obtained. Where the valleys are deep and narrow and the surface is frequently broken in shallow depressions or marshy places, the chief value of the land is for pastures.

Complete drainage of meadow is not essential for this use, and the greater part of the meadow in the county is being utilized in this way. The native forest growth, consisting of silver maple, white elm, sycamore and red oak, is usually allowed to remain.

The acreage of this type is small. It is confined to a few narrow strips along Sand, Tharp, Hinkle, Mud, Prairie and Bear creeks, Long Branch and the other small streams of the county.

SUMMARY.

Hamilton county is situated slightly north of the geographical center of the state of Indiana. It has an area of three hundred and ninety-nine square miles or two hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

The surface varies from level to undulating, becoming broken near some of the streams, particularly along Hinkle and Fall creeks and West Fork White river. The elevation above sea level ranges from eight hundred to nine hundred and fifty feet.

West Fork White river and its tributaries control the drainage of the entire area. The river has a general southern course through the county.

The first settlement in the area was made in 1818. The county was organized in 1823. The greatest activity in settlement came in the fifties.

Noblesville, the county seat and chief business center, with a population of five thousand seventy-three, is located near the center of the county. There are twenty other towns and villages in the area.

The population of the county is twenty-seven thousand twenty-six, of which about fifteen thousand is rural.

The county possesses an excellent system of free pikes and sectionized gravel roads, and there are only a few miles of unimproved roads within its borders. All toll roads have been abolished.

Transportation facilities are afforded by three railroads and one electric line.

There are a number of manufacturing industries in the county, but it owes its prosperity chiefly to its productive soils.

The area is highly developed and prosperous. Good homes, towns, schools, churches, excellent roads, telephone lines, electric railways, and rural mail delivery are among the advantages enjoyed.

The mean temperature for the winter months is 31° F., for the summer 74° F. The average rainfall is about 41 inches, and the precipitation is

evenly distributed throughout the year. The period between killing frosts is about five and a half months.

Corn is the principal crop, the average yield for the county being forty-five to fifty bushels. Wheat is next in acreage, and oats third. The acreage in corn is considerably more than that of oats and wheat combined. Hay is also an important crop. Corn is being cut and stored extensively for ensilage. Cowpeas are also being grown and used for this purpose.

Much of the farm produce is fed to stock, which has proved to be the most profitable method of disposing of it. The surplus corn, oats and hay find a ready sale in the local markets. Wheat is sold or exchanged for flour and feed at the elevators.

Very little truck is grown in the area except for canning purposes. The excellent market afforded by Indianapolis would seem to warrant the extension of this branch of agriculture. The growing of potatoes, beans and peas should prove profitable, particularly to those having small holdings of land.

Dairying is an important industry, especially in the vicinity of Sheridan, at which point a condensery is located. Much milk is separated on the farm and the cream shipped to Indianapolis or manufactured into butter at the local creameries. Dairying can be profitably extended, as the demand for these products in the larger cities is rapidly increasing.

In 1910 the average size farm was eighty-one acres. The tendency is to increase farm holdings, with a proportionate increase in the number of tenants.

Five series of soils were recognized and mapped in the county—the Miami and Clyde, which occur on the uplands, and the Fox, Waukesha and Genesee, which are found upon the bottoms and terraces. The Miami series represents the areas locally called “clay lands,” and the Clyde series includes the greater part of the areas known locally as “black lands.” The silty clay loam, which is the only type of the Waukesha series found in the county, is also generally classed with the “black lands.”

The upland soils are derived directly from glacial till of the late Wisconsin stage. They have undergone local changes which give rise to the various types. The bottom lands are also derived largely from the same parent materials, but have been reworked and redeposited by the streams along which they occur.

The Miami silt loam occupies the more rolling areas along the stream valleys and the morainic hills. The Miami silt loam, flat phase, is the most extensive and widely distributed soil in the county. They are best adapted to wheat and fruit growing.

The Clyde silty clay loam is the predominating type of that series. Only a small acreage of the Clyde loam, the only other type of this series developed in the county, exists. The Clyde soils are especially well adapted to corn. Oats and hay also yield well.

The Fox loam and gravelly sandy loam occupy the greater proportion of the higher terraces. Only a small acreage of the Fox gravelly sandy loam is developed. These soils are well adapted to alfalfa. The Fox gravelly sandy loam, poorly drained phase, is a level type of limited acreage.

Of the Genesee series, which occupies the first bottom lands, three types were mapped, the silty clay loam, loam, and gravelly sandy loam. The loam is the predominating type of the series and occurs principally along West Fork White river and Cicero and Fall creeks. The Genesee soils are best suited to corn, though oats and hay produce good yields.

Muck and meadow are undifferentiated soils and are of limited extent in the county.

The agriculture of the county is in a prosperous and highly developed condition. Practically all of the land is in cultivation or used for pasture. Scientific farming is being practiced to some extent, but its possibilities are not fully appreciated. Much can be done to increase the crop yields by a more thorough study of the individual soil types and the adjustment of crops and cropping systems on the basis of soil adaptation.

A HISTORIC WATER COURSE.

Some interesting information regarding White river and its course in Hamilton county is contained in the following article which recently appeared in the *Noblesville Ledger*:

White river enters Hamilton county four miles from the north line on the east side of the county and runs across White River, Noblesville and Delaware townships, leaving the county one mile west of the middle.

On its banks are Strawtown, Clare and Noblesville and many valuable farms, with splendid buildings and beautiful homes.

There are only six wagon bridges across this river in this county. One is north of Strawtown, one west, one at Clare, one two miles north of Noblesville, one at Noblesville and one at the Eller place, near Mattsville. There is to be a joint bridge at Perkinsville on the line between Madison and Hamilton counties. Four of the bridges are made of wood and two of iron.

There are only three fords used to any extent. They are the Shepherd ford above Strawtown, the Strawboard ford, one at Noblesville and the one

at Jordan, three miles below Noblesville. The latter ford is near the old Conner farm, where the first white man settled in the county and is on historic grounds.

A pioneer road follows the east river bank from Perkinsville to the south line and one formerly followed the west bank, but some of it has been changed to section lines.

On its way across Hamilton county the river receives as tributaries Pipe creek, Duck, Cicero, Stony, Mud Run and Cool creeks.

Nearly all the county is drained directly or indirectly by this noble stream. Eagle creek and Williams creek, on the west side of the county, ultimately reach White river.

Niagara limestone crops out on the west bank of the river at Clare and a number of splendid springs are along its banks. There are many resorts along the river. A great fishing ground is found at the Shephard ford; also at the mouth of Duck creek. A noted place one mile below Strawtown is Camp Scrapper, under rule of George the Third and Grant the Second.

Another, and possibly the most romantic spot, is Jordan—the place where the first mill in the county was built.

Cal McClelland's fishing resort holds a good place in the opinion of the sportsmen of the country.

It is said the origin of the name "White" was because of the large number of white sycamore trees originally along the banks of the stream.

The river crosses Randolph, Delaware, Madison, Hamilton, Marion, Owen, Green, Daviess, Knox and Gibson counties.

White river has many bad things charged against its record in this county. It is guilty of destroying several bridges, houses and fences and carrying away grain, wood, lumber, etc. But the worst record is that many persons have been drowned in its waters. Its highest waters ever known by people now living here was in March, 1913.

No more the Indian's canoe travels on its waters, but the white man will not destroy the river. They may change its banks and even its course, but it will flow on for ages to come. A day will come when its power will be harnessed to give man assistance in running machinery.

Quite a few citizens have expressed themselves as favorable to having a small dam put across the river below the Conner street, so that the water would be deep enough for boating. There is no better exercise and no more enjoyable pleasure than a boat ride on the river.

If we had a park at the spring and a boating place, Noblesville certainly would appreciate it. May we hope that ere many moons steps will be taken to bring this about?

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneers of Hamilton county were a race of brave and hardy men and women who came to establish homes in the almost impenetrable forest and conquer a wilderness, known to be infested with Indians, wild beasts and malignant fevers. Probably none of them dreamed how great would become the commonwealth which they were planting, nor how valuable within a century would become the land which they cleared and tilled, nor how wonderful the institutions which they established. How churches, schools and homes, cities and villages should spring up where once roamed the savage Indian, the timid deer and the fierce wolf. How much greater they builded than they knew. As we see our modern civilization, our broad, level acres, comfortable homes, complex school system, the net work of pike roads, of railroads and traction lines, the intricate system of telegraph and telephone, we can scarcely imagine how less than one hundred years ago, all of Hamilton county was a wild and unbroken forest in which but one white man lived.

In 1818 William Conner had a two-roomed log cabin four miles south of the present site of Noblesville on the east bank of White river in which he lived with his Indian wife and two children. His cabin was called a trading post. In one room he and his family lived, ate and slept; in the other he kept for sale, flints, beads, steel knives, hatchets and such other articles as he needed to trade with the Indians. In exchange for his trinkets he took from the Indians, furs and the fruits of their hunting and trapping. William Conner's brother, John Conner, lived at Connersville, where he also had a trading post. These two men had been stolen by the Indians when quite young, which explains the fact of their being with them in this wilderness prior to the coming of other white settlers. There was no road between these two settlements, nothing but an Indian trail. This trail led from John Conner's post through the present site of Newcastle and Anderson to the mouth of Stony creek and from thence to William Conner's place, a distance of sixty miles through wild forest, over marshes and through dense undergrowth in places and no settlement intervening, nothing but Indians and wild animals. The trip between the two posts was made by means of pack horses and was naturally an arduous undertaking. The furs and skins that William Conner

purchased from the Indians were dressed and packed in proper form and taken by these pack animals to John Conner's and from there John disposed of them by sending them down the Ohio. He in turn sent the needed articles of trade to his brother, William, in Hamilton county. How frequent were these trips between these two wilderness posts, we do not know, but probably not more than three or four times a year, perhaps not so often. A white man named Marshall lived with William Conner about this time, but he left with the Indian wife and children of William Conner, when the Indians left for other lands.

George Shirts, father of Augustus F. Shirts, to whom we are indebted for much of the material concerning these early settlements, was the second white man to live in Hamilton county. He made the journey with his family and earthly possessions from near Connersville on pack horses to William Conner's trading post in March, 1819, one year after this territory had come under United States jurisdiction by a treaty with the Indians. On a later trip to and from Connersville, Mr. Shirts was joined by Charles Lacy, who made a camp on an old Indian field, but did not bring his family until later. His purpose was to build a cabin and plant some corn, which he accomplished with tools and implements brought with him on the pack horses and then return for his family.

In April of the same year several more settlers arrived from near Connersville. Solomon Finch, father-in-law of George Shirts, with his wife, three daughters and two sons came to join the band in Hamilton county and settled two miles southwest of Noblesville on Horseshoe prairie. With them came Israel Finch and William Bush, both married men, who did not bring their families, except two sons of William Bush who were almost grown and could add their quota of labor in building the new home and in clearing the land. Two unmarried men were also of the party, Amasa Chapman and James Willason. Only two men had with them their entire families, George Shirts and Solomon Finch.

The brave men and women made the trip over the Indian trail and, being the first to come through with wagons and teams of oxen, the road had to be made as they proceeded. Many hardships impeded their progress. The weather was cold and inclement, rain or snow falling almost every day of the journey, but they went on undaunted by obstacles either of climate or wilderness. Only necessary articles of furniture, farm implements and tools were included in their outfit. These with a few sacks of meal and the children too small to walk were all the wagons contained. Some cattle, two horses, a few sheep and one or two brood sows included the entire amount

of stock. Aaron Finch was the driver and, when moving, one or two men were constantly by his side, while the others, with axes in hand, went ahead cutting trees and clearing a road through the forest and underbrush. At times the wagons were unloaded and their contents carried over mud and mire, the horses or oxen having all they could do to pull the empty wagons through the mud. When night came on they camped, cooked whatever was at hand in the way of game shot while on the march and meal for bread or mush, and slept in the covered wagons till daylight called one and all to the road again. When the party arrived at Blue river, the stream was so badly swollen they found it impossible to cross. As cross they must, there was nothing to do but build with their own hands, out of the plentiful material on every side, a rude bridge upon which they made the transit in safety, and the enterprise only required two days. How the bridge was constructed in so short a time so that the party might cross a river at high water mark in safety, we are not told, but it is but another example of the daring of those early pioneers.

Each of these men and women had their particular task assigned them before beginning the trip from Connersville. For instance, Solomon Finch was head driver, others were detailed to help him, while still others cleared the road. A very important office was the fire keeper and builder, which was assigned to Israel Finch. This was no easy task on account of the wet, rainy weather prevailing. It is said that in order to keep fire always on hand, he carried it in an iron kettle from day to day and never was sacred fire better guarded by vestal virgins than was this more than necessary fire guarded by this faithful man, for had it once been entirely extinguished, with no dry fuel and only old fashioned flints to relight it, it would have been almost an impossibility to renew it. But no such word as failure when applied to one's duty was found in the vocabulary of the early pioneers. So through rain, snow and storm, in spite of swollen streams to ford or bridge, in spite of many other tasks to perform, Israel Finch and his fire kettle were inseparable companions on that long tedious journey.

One day while on the journey, James Finch, the ten-year-old son of Solomon Finch, was told to ride the gray pony instead of one of the horses which he had been accustomed to ride. He evidently started ahead and out-distanced the slowly moving caravan of wagons because Mr. Shirts says, "Soon after starting a snow storm came upon him. As the boy was young and thinly clad, he was soon in a sad plight and was suffering very severely from the cold when the party overtook him." But the pioneer mothers were equal to the emergency and the little fellow was removed to one of the cov-

ered wagons and rubbed and "doctored" as only mothers can and was soon revived and they all went on their way rejoicing. Mr. Shirts further says, writing in 1901, "This same boy, now a man past ninety years of age, lives in Kansas and is the only survivor of that pioneer band."

This trip through the wilderness was not all given over to the serious things of life, but the party was enlivened occasionally by strains of music furnished by Amasa Chapman, one of the pioneers. From all accounts he seems to have been the whole orchestra himself and his musical instrument was a fife. When the party came to the present site of Anderson, the Indian chief of that name, with a part of his tribe, was encamped there. After supper was over, which was evidently partaken of with the natives, Chapman produced his fife and soon the woodlands re-echoed the wondrous strains which charmed the savages. The effect upon the Indians was remarkable, they wanted to put the music to motion and, as a fitting expression to their feelings, suggested a dance. Anderson's wife was one of the company and she proposed that their baby boy should be chief performer. She stood him upon a broad smooth stump of a tree that had been recently felled. The boy performed all the antics of an Indian dance, while Chapman furnished the music, to the amusement and delight of all present.

The trip to the mouth of Stony creek occupied nineteen days. They found the waters of White river also so swollen that it was impossible to ford, but they secured some canoes and rowed their entire stock of provisions, live stock, etc., besides the women and children, across to the west side of the river and "then and there the settlers went into camp."

After a night's rest so near the end of their journey, the settlers rose the next morning, yoked their cattle, harnessed their horses and together the caravan moved in a northwesterly direction across Horseshoe prairie to the timber beyond. At the first rise in the land above high water mark, they paused to reconnoiter and after thorough investigation of the country in that vicinity they decided here at last was the land of their dreams where they would build their cabins and make their future homes. But, though they had come to the end of their journey without any serious misfortune, yet their hardships were not over. Before they had time to build even a temporary shelter, a terrific wind and rain storm came upon them and, as some of their belongings had been unloaded, they were in danger of being destroyed. A tub, containing dishes belonging to Mrs. Solomon Finch, was struck by the large limb of a tree which the wind had torn off. Most of the dishes were broken by the accident. This was, indeed, a serious loss, for these

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were the only dishes in the company. None could be had any nearer than Connersville, sixty miles away. But this was not a time to cry over spilled milk or mourn the loss of broken dishes, so when the storm abated all set to work with a will to build a cabin for Solomon Finch and his family. As all cabins at that time were built after the same fashion, we are indebted to Mr. Shirts for the following excellent description of the construction of the same:

"The location for the cabin having been decided upon, some of the men began clearing the ground, others began cutting logs, and others began making the boards for the roof, loft and doors. The following is a list of the tools used: One mattock, one cross-cut saw, one hand saw, two augers, one maul, one iron and several wooden wedges, one broad axe, one chopping axe for each man and one hatchet. The ground being cleared, the logs, boards and puncheons for the floor being on the ground, they were ready to begin the erection of the cabin. The size was usually eighteen by twenty feet, story about eight feet. The sills were placed in position; the corner men, as they were called, took their positions, axe in hand. The first thing done was to make what was called a saddle at each end of each sill. These sills were twenty feet long. The next thing was to notch each end of the short log to fit the saddle on the sills and place them in position, then another saddle for the next log and so on up until the main body of the building was up. The two last logs were on the narrow part or end of the building and were about three feet longer than the others and were called eavesbearers. These logs projected over the wall and a hole was bored in the end of each of them and a stout wooden pin driven into each. Just inside of these pins the piece of timber called the eave log was placed. The log for this place was split, the split side being next to the building and against this the first tier of boards rested. From the eave to the comb, ribs, as they were called, were placed at proper distance upon which the boards rested. These ribs rested upon logs placed under them that constituted the gable. This done, the first tier of boards was laid. Three pieces called knees were laid on the boards, one at each end and one in the middle, the lower ends resting against the eave log. Above the knee a pole called a weight pole was laid to hold the boards down and so on to the top. Joists inside were placed about three feet apart and boards for the loft placed on them. The door was of boards riven out and fastened with wooden pins to cross pieces and hung on wooden hinges. Wooden latch sleepers, from eight to ten feet apart, were placed to hold the puncheons for the floor. A log was cut out for a window, some small sticks arranged across the space and white paper, well oiled, was fastened to these

sticks. A space in one end of the house was cut out for a fire place and a frame of wood was placed outside of this space. Against this frame the mud jams and back wall were placed and a hearth was made of the same material. This was topped out with a stick chimney laid in clay. A suitable place in one corner of the cabin was found for a bed. Holes were bored in the walls, one post set on the floor with holes bored in it, connected with the walls by poles sharpened at each end; boards were laid across the top for a cord and all were covered with grass. Two or three benches, a half-dozen stools and a dresser for dishes were made by boring holes in the wall, driving pins into them and laying boards across them with chinking between the logs daubed with mud—the cabin was complete and the Finch family ready to move in."

After this first home, which housed the whole party, was completed, they turned their attention to getting in the crops. As much of the land had to be cleared some undertook that work. Others split rails for fences, while others plowed and planted in the small clearings; thus in an incredibly short time was the first crop planted in this rich virgin soil. But these early farmers had no time to sit and watch Nature do her part. There were other cabins to build, other fields to clear, other tasks to do before the summer was over, in order that the men who had come here, leaving their families at home, could have homes ready for their loved ones before another winter was upon them. When these new cabins were to be erected, all the men in the neighborhood lent a willing hand and the work was accomplished as speedily and well as on the first occasion. As soon as possible, the families were brought to the new homes that now formed the settlement.

The settlers had brought with them sufficient meal to last till their crops could be harvested in the fall. But by ill fortune they found their meal had all spoiled by the last of June or first of July. They bought a few bushels of corn from Mr. Conner, but there was no mill in which to grind it. But the men were equal to the occasion. They secured a log about three feet long and two feet across. This they stood on end, cut a hole in the other end, burned it out smooth and then cleaned it thoroughly and into this hole they shelled some corn. They then procured a piece of timber about three feet long, shaped it into a pestle and then pounded the corn as fine as possible in this mill of their own manufacture. The corn, thus treated, was run through a seive, the finer part being used for bread and the coarser part being cooked and eaten with milk. Later in the summer Mr. Bush, tired of pounding the meal in this fashion, contrived a grinder of two large stones fitted

together with holes through the center of each and which were rigged up in such a manner as to grind their corn into meal.

The settlers contrived to live in this manner till some time in the fall, when John Finch, a brother of Solomon Finch, came with his family to live in the settlement. John Finch was an excellent mechanic and a good blacksmith. After his family had been properly housed, he, with the help of some others, built a horse mill, making the burrs himself out of stones, known as "nigger heads." This famous mill, built of logs, soon became the "corn meal hope" of the whole country thirty miles down White river. Compared to the commodious, well-equipped mills of today, this was, indeed, a very rude affair, but it served the purpose for which it was intended. The settlers for miles around came there with their corn. The mill was run by horse power and each customer was required to furnish his own power and pay six cents a bushel toll to have his corn ground. But there was never any complaint, this being a very reasonable charge for the accommodation.

Until late in the summer of 1819, all went well with the settlers. Good health, excellent spirits and keen appetites for food and work made life seem well worth living in spite of hardships and misfortunes. But in August the settlers, one and all, men, women and children, were attacked with chills and fever. They thought at that time it was caused by the stagnant water and undrained land all about them, but science has lately proven it was the mosquito infesting these swamps that caused all the trouble. With the disappearance of the stagnant water and marshes has gone the mosquito, so also has gone the old chills and fever of those early days. The unfortunate victims of those early maladies cared not whence came their trouble, they only knew too well that it had them in its grip. It was a serious time, indeed, for the brave company. No physician or medicine to be had within sixty miles, no one well enough to procure any even if the distance had not been so great, no one well enough to wait on the others. It was a trying experience through which they were passing.

Some one has said that in every region of the world to which a sickness is peculiar, if we but knew what herbs and roots to choose, we should find a panacea for that particular ailment in the region where it is found. There was some such knowledge among these early pioneers and herbs and roots were made into teas and broths which seemed to be efficacious in bringing them back to health. Whatever the cause, the chills and fever abated by cold weather. While the sufferers were convalescing it was difficult to procure suitable food. Sick people do not relish and cannot eat common food and no palatable dainties were at hand. Nothing but garden vegetables, corn

bread and such game as any were able to obtain in their weakened condition. But in some manner they all lived through the experience and doubtless had their land better drained before another year and, while chills and fever were often prevalent in that early time, we have no further record of where every one was sick at the same time. The three years immediately following, 1820, 1821 and 1822, were attended with more general and fatal sickness than has ever been experienced either before or since in the west. In the southern part of the state some towns were almost depopulated. During that time in most neighborhoods there were but few who escaped without one or more severe attacks of fever. A sort of bilious fever was prevalent in the southern portion of the state, differing very little from yellow fever. Fortunately, in Hamilton county the sickness largely took the form of *ague*, which is not considered so serious except by the person attacked. To the one so afflicted it is no laughing matter, but sometimes it was the occasion of merriment to others. Some were accused of being "too lazy to shake," others were said to have "the slows" or the "spring fever lasted the whole year." When the sickness first appeared, those who drank whiskey mostly escaped and it was a matter boasted of that they kept "above fever heat." Later, however, they were attacked more seriously than the temperate, so the laugh was turned. As medicine was often ineffective even when obtained, it was better to be merry over their ills.

This first year the settlers had a fair crop of corn, but were unable for some reason to harvest it, so it stood in the fields all winter except what they used in the neighborhood or sold to their neighbors, for which they received fifty cents a bushel. Quite a trade was carried on with the Indians this first winter. They were all friendly and sold the settlers venison and dressed deer skin, the latter being used to make moccasins for all the settlers "both great and small," the former sometimes being cured and kept for meat for some months. Some of the settlers not owning sheep, used deer skin for making leather breeches. Woolen clothes were now furnished by the loom and spinning wheel for those owning sheep, but most of the men wore buckskin breeches and jackets of the same serviceable material.

George Shirts became expert in dressing deer skin and he taught the other settlers the art. The deer skins just from the animals, with all the flesh removed, were placed in a weak lye solution at intervals till the hair would slip off easily. The hair was then removed. A quantity of brains of animals was then soaked in water till it formed a liquid similar to extract of oak bark. The skins were soaked in this liquid in large troughs used for that purpose. From time to time they were removed from the liquid and rubbed

almost dry. Again and again this process was repeated till the skins were soft and pliable and ready to be used for clothing for the settler and his family. In winter the pioneer was clothed in homespun wool and deer skin, but such clothing was not suitable for summer wear. There was no flax raised yet and, of course, cotton was as much out of their reach as velvets and satins. Necessity was then, as ever, "the mother of invention," so these resourceful men and women discovered that nettles grew in abundance along the river and creek bottoms and that the lint on them could be utilized in making cloth the same as hemp and flax. So they gathered and cured the nettles in the same manner flax is cured. It was hackled, broken and cleaned in the same way. The spinning and weaving followed by the mother or daughter of the house. By this means there was no lack of summer apparel till flax was planted and brought to the perfection of summer clothing. There was no rivalry in dress. Clothes were worn till they were passed wearing and they never became old-fashioned even after several seasons' wear. No woman missed attending church or a festivity, no girl remained away from a dance, no young man failed in his social obligation because his or her wardrobe was insufficient, out of date or unsuited to the occasion. Therein they were much better off than their descendants of this generation, for the clothing of that early time was suitable and stylish for every occasion. Well it was that they were content with these simple wardrobe furnishings. In more thickly settled parts of the state many luxuries for that time formed a considerable part of the trade with the outside world. Coffee, tea, sugar and tobacco were great luxuries of the time and fabulous in price. Not many people in Indiana were rich enough to indulge in these expensive habits. Silks, satins, broadcloths and other materials for men's and women's apparel were almost fabulous in price, while farm products, the principal production in Indiana, were very low in the market. For example a yard of silk cost as much as eighty bushels of corn would sell for. Calico sold at the rate of eight bushels of corn per yard, while good broadcloth commanded one hundred bushels. Was it any wonder the women were spinners and weavers? As for the early settler in Hamilton county, he bothered not about the luxuries. If he had the necessities of food and clothing and a home, however rude, to call his own, he was happy. His life was one of usefulness and devotion to homely toil, much more profitable to his country than if it had been frittered away with unnecessary luxuries and ease.

In 1820 a man by the name of Baxter came to Hamilton county. He built his cabin south of the road running east and west from the old mill.

This man sowed the first field of wheat ever sowed by white people in this county.

The first school was taught by Sarah Finch in a log cabin built for the purpose at Horseshoe Prairie. There a few children of the settlers learned the three R's. In this same house about the same time was organized the first Sunday school. It was taught by Curtis Mallory, a Presbyterian. In the same year (1820) the first religious services in which a sermon was preached were held at the home of John Finch. Other meetings were held at long intervals as long as the settlement was in this condition. The Baptists were the first to preach salvation to the inhabitants along White river. The first to receive baptism into the church were immersed in White river, the subjects being Margaret and Sallie Finch. But the names of these early itinerant Baptist ministers seem to be forgotten and buried with the past, with the exception of Elder Martin. In the interest of Methodism, Rev. James Scott, a famous circuit rider, "held forth among the denizens of the wilderness in these parts." Doubtless many interesting stories of self-sacrifice, danger and daring might be told of these unselfish men of God. Unless filled with holy zeal no man would undertake to travel from place to place through the then unbroken forest, facing danger, privation and perhaps death on every journey, that he might preach the gospel to men in the untrodden paths, receiving almost no remuneration for his services save the hospitality of the settlers. The spirit of these grand old itinerant ministers often carried with it the power of the day of Pentecost as they visited the humble homes and told the simple story of the Cross with the eloquence of primitive sincerity.

This second summer in the settlement was one of content and prosperity. The crops were good and they received fair prices for what surplus they had to sell. The Fourth of July was celebrated in a suitable manner this year. The Declaration of Independence was read and patriotic speeches made to order for the great day. Then old and young joined their lusty voices and made the welkin ring to the tunes of good old patriotic songs. As a final climax to the great day, a dance was proposed and the announcement received with enthusiasm. Every one worked with a will, making a bower of leaves and bushes and clearing the ground under the bower of all obstructions where the old and young alike might "trip the light fantastic toe." Our authority does not state by whom the music was furnished. Perhaps the fifer, Amasa Chapman, was called into service again or perhaps they but kept step with the music in their hearts. At any rate we are informed "the dance was enjoyed by all." The settlers did not believe in "all work and no play."

The first marriage ceremony in Noblesville was performed by Squire Cogswell, the happy contracting parties being Mr. Coe and Miss Garrett.

William Conner's Indian wife and children left him in 1820 to go with the rest of the tribe. She was said to be the daughter of the chief and when she left was beautifully attired and owned and took with her sixty ponies. There was evidently some business arrangement between them, concerning the separation and disposition of the property, for a record is made of over six hundred acres being entered by William Conner and his Indian wife and their two sons. Years afterwards, William Conner's two Indian sons visited him and they were said to be fine looking men. However badly William Conner may have grieved over the departure of his first love, it is very evident he was soon consoled, for he took unto himself within the year another wife, Eliza Chapman. There was no ceremony, only a marriage settlement and this was the first marriage of white people in Hamilton county. It occurred in December, 1820.

Up to 1821 the population of the settlement had not increased very fast. People were waiting for the land to come upon the market. While the material things in the way of food had improved the settlers now depending upon corn for bread, wild game and fish for meat, milk, butter and garden vegetables, yet some of them were still wearing their moccasins and others their buckskin breeches. Such articles of clothing as underwear or night-gowns were a luxury comparable still to silks and satins and quite as unattainable. About this time the first leather was made in Hamilton county by the oak bark process; cow hides and hog skins were tanned. Mr. Shirts says, "This was done by securing a large trough, bark was stripped from oak trees, water put into the trough, skins soaked, hair taken off, and the skins then laid in water with a layer of bark pounded as fine as it could be between each piece of hide. This bark was replaced by fresh bark at intervals of about four weeks until the hides were tanned. This changing process, however, never occurred in the winter season."

Better farm implements and tools were now obtained by the settlers. New comers had brought iron and steel from Connersville and improvements multiplied. John and Israel Finch started a blacksmith shop and plowshares, fluke shovels, shovel plows, steel hoes, knives, hatchets, axes and many other things were made beside the ordinary business of a blacksmith shop.

Surely these early settlers were jacks-of-all-trades and masters of many!

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

As at the present time, so in the early days, farming was the principal occupation of the people of Hamilton county. In those primitive homes there were a dozen different industries carried on at the same time. Where now

the necessities of the home are produced each by a separate industry in factory or shop. outside of the home, in those days each home was its own factory and shop. Consequently the early industries were not very numerous. When one settler became proficient in one particular line he furnished his labor in exchange for some other line of work in which some other neighbor excelled. For instance, if Smith cobbled shoes better than anyone else, he in time cobbled most of the shoes for the neighborhood. Perhaps Jones excelled in carpentry, so his main occupation became building houses, while Smith mended shoes. So gradually sprang up these industries outside the home.

We have seen how John Finch built the first horse mill. This mill flourished for years and furnished the settlers with corn meal for bread. In the early spring of 1821 a man named Foster built a mill on the north bank of Stony creek, a few rods below what is known as the Dill Mill dam. On the opposite side of the creek he built his cabin, where he lived and operated this first mill run by water power in Hamilton county. This mill, while not a pretentious one, was well patronized by people of this county, and also, being the only mill of the kind around, counted the people from Indianapolis as among its patrons. This first water mill was known by the classical name of "corn-cracker," for no provision was made for grinding and bolting wheat as there was none raised in the county at the time the mill was built.

The first wheat raised in the county was in 1821, the same year the Foster mill was built, but it was several years before it was cultivated to any extent. There were so many more difficulties to overcome before wheat was ready to be ground into flour than where corn meal was to be made, that until conditions were more favorable wheat was not raised. There were no threshing machines or fanning mills in the country, and what is today a very simple matter was in those days a very hard task. Prior to 1830 there were few barns and the settlers had no threshing floors. The large majority of farmers having wheat cleared the weeds and soft earth from a circle large enough for a threshing floor. The straw was strewn on the outer edge of this circle, with a space in the center sufficiently large for a man to stand and direct the threshing process. A boy then rode one horse and led another, tramping over and over the grain, the man in the center keeping the straw turned so all parts were equally treated; by this process the grain was threshed out. Sometimes the grain was pounded from the head by means of a flail. Whatever threshing method was used, the next thing to be done was to clean the wheat. Some men selected a windy day for this work. Standing on a bench or something which was raised above the level of the ground, the man

poured the grain from the vessel in such a way as to get the sweep of the wind upon the falling contents. The grain fell to the ground or into a receptacle for the purpose, while the remainder was "as the chaff which the wind driveth away."

Still another method was a sort of a fanning process, the fan being a sheet so manipulated by two men as to blow the chaff away while a third poured the grain from a vessel, as in the previous method. When either of these processes was completed the wheat was ready for the mill.

Foster had no means of bolting wheat flour, so he sold his mill on Stony creek to a Mr. Betts, who added a bolting chest to his machinery and thereafter ground wheat. However, there was but little wheat raised while Betts owned the Stony Creek mill, and the bolting machine was turned by hand and there is no record of the task being so arduous as to need the aid of machinery. After a time Betts died and the mill was sold to a Mr. Hare. He had the old log mill torn down and a large one was built lower down the stream. This mill was well equipped and ground both wheat and corn. Finally, a saw mill was added and a thriving business was carried on by both departments.

After Foster sold his mill on Stony creek he built a much larger one on White river, in Noblesville township, at the point where Clare is now situated. This mill became quite a center of industry and supplied the needs of the settlers for miles in all directions. To this grist mill was also added a saw mill. In addition to sawing done for the settlers in the neighborhood, who were now replacing their log cabins by more commodious houses, this mill furnished thousands of feet of lumber for Indianapolis, which was rapidly taking on the garb that became our chief city. The lumber was made into rafts and when the river was at the proper stage it was floated down to the city. This lumber trade was continued with the capital city for a number of years at a good marketable time which brought the mill-owners profitable returns for their labor.

John Conner did not long operate the mill which he had built on the river near Horseshoe prairie, for death claimed him in 1825. The mill then passed into the hands of Lemert Fallis. The dam across White river which furnished the power by which the mill was operated was made of brush, stone and earth. In those days there were two freshets each year, one in January and one in June. If the dam successfully withstood the January rise it was sure to be damaged by the other freshet. All the available brush, stone, etc., in the immediate vicinity of the dam was soon exhausted by the frequent repairs necessary. It became necessary to bring the repairing material from

up the river some distance, so this required the use of a boat. This boating expedition became quite an event as the boat was manned by a very jolly set of men, who not only made the required trips to and from the mill with the necessary brush and stone, but from all accounts they made the trips one of pleasure as well. But the dampness and exposure got the best of them, sometimes, for they "contracted rheumatism and other diseases from which they never recovered." This mill does not appear to have been as successful as the other early mills of the county. Fallis operated it but a short time, when it passed into the hands of W. W. Conner, the son and heir of John Conner.

Francis B. Cogswell was the first tanner in Hamilton county. About 1825 he built a cabin in Noblesville on the corner of Sixth and Logan streets, on the east side of Sixth where the Hitch-in barn is now located. On this site was established the first tan yard. Mr. Shirts describes the method of making leather as follows: "A wooden wheel was made to turn in a circle. A sweep was attached to this wheel to which a horse was hitched to turn the wheel. A floor was laid in the circle. Upon this floor tanbark, well cured, was laid, then the wheel was started over the bark and kept going until the bark was sufficiently pulverized to use in the vats prepared for that purpose. This wheel was used for some time, but was discontinued and a cast mill used in its stead. The process of tanning has heretofore been stated except that the vat has not been described. The vat was constructed as follows: A hole was dug in the ground about three and a half feet deep, six feet long and four feet wide, with square ends. Then a bottom was laid with two-inch oak planks, closely fit, then the vat was sided up in the same manner and with the same material. One of these vats was called the lime vat. In this vat hair was loosened by the use of lime. The lime was then all worked out of the hide by scouring in clear water. Water was then placed in the vats where the hides were to be tanned, then one-half of the hides were laid in the vat and covered with ground bark, and so on until the vat was full. This tanyard was one of the most useful industries of the time. Here all the hides from animals that had died and had been killed were converted into leather; here the pioneer secured the leather to make shoes for his family; here the settler found collars for his horses, and leather out of which bridles and harness of all kinds could be made. Cogswell sold this tan yard to Pleasant Williams."

WHISKY DISTILLERIES.

The corn raised in the virgin soil of Hamilton county was not all ground into meal or feed for the farmer's stock, or saved for the next year's planting, but some of it was made into whisky. An early account says: "About 1826 James Casler started a distillery two miles below Noblesville." There for the small sum of twenty cents, a gallon of pure whisky could be purchased, or ten cents would buy a quart of the same fiery liquid. On Saturday afternoons the sporting element of the settlements gathered for a weekly round-up of fun and frolic. The program for these occasions consisted of drinking, shooting, foot-racing, wrestling and fist fighting. Turkeys, deer and coon skins were the prizes given in the shooting matches. Tickets entitled the holder to one shot per ticket, and these were sold at a certain price till the value of the turkey was equaled. Then the best shot won the turkey, the shots being at a mark about forty yards distant.

The first license in Noblesville to sell intoxicating liquors was granted to Wilburn Davis & Company in September, 1831. The first in the county was granted James Hughey at his house in Woodville (Strawtown), in January, 1831.

The first blacksmith shop was that of Israel Finch, one of the first settlers, coming here in 1819. His first work here was making bells and knives for the Indians, and hoes and other necessary implements for the settlers. His reputation reached far and wide, he being particularly efficient in making hoes, bells and knives. In significant appreciation, the Indians designated his bells "heap much good."

The Indians were allowed three years' residence after the sale of their lands in the fall of 1818, so it was 1822 before the lands were offered for sale. The land office was at Brookville. Mr. Shirts says: "John Conner lived at Connersville and was wealthy. He secured the numbers of all the lands selected and improved by these pioneers, except Lacy and Willason, and entered all of it. The first the settlers knew of this was notice by Conner for them to vacate. They had cleared, fenced and broken about three hundred acres of land, and it is said that John Conner refused to pay for any of the improvements." John Conner accumulated vast wealth in his lifetime and died leaving all this great estate to his only son and heir, W. W. Conner, but history says, "It did W. W. Conner but little good. He died a poor man." But the settlers who had worked so laboriously to build their homes and clear and fence their lands had to begin anew, because John Conner took advantage of them.

Soon after purchasing these lands from the United States, John Conner let a contract for digging a mill race and the construction of a dam across White river, and employed all the men who were willing to work for him in getting out timber for a large grist mill and saw mill. He brought his family from Connersville and they moved into one of the cabins evacuated by the settlers. From the east he imported skilled workmen, such as millwrights and carpenters, and put them to work on his mill.

Up to 1822 the settlements increased slowly, as people were waiting for the lands to be offered for sale. But during the latter part of that year many people came from the East for the purpose of examining into the conditions of the county, quality of the land and future prospects with the view of entering the land if conditions were favorable.

The Horseshoe Prairie settlement, including William Conner, George Shirts and Charles Lacy as the first settlers, was joined by others in 1822. Josiah Brooks, Michael Wise, Peter Wise, Silas Moffitt, William Wilkinson, John Heaton, Aquilla Cross, Joseph Eller and John Deer entered land below the William Conner place near the river and on both sides of it. Joseph Eller's entry included what is now Ben-Hur Park, which is still in the Eller family. This second settlement extended from the Eller and Moffitt land along both sides of the river almost to the south line of the county. The river cut this settlement in two, but the settlers overcame this difficulty by the use of the old-fashioned canoe, when the river was too high to ford. The men forming this settlement were all farmers and they gave their attention to the erection of homes for their own protection and outbuildings for the protection of their stock, and to clearing and fencing their land. Their mode of living and building homes was similar to those coming before and after them. Every man helped every other man in the big tasks. Each was to a certain extent dependent upon all the others and each in turn helped his neighbors. They depended on the corn crib for bread, the forest and streams furnished their meat, the cows were the medium for milk and butter and the gardens produced vegetables. Up to 1825 the following settlers were added to the settlement: Thomas Barrow, Col. Daniel Heaton, Thomas Morris and Abraham Williams.

A Frenchman by the name of Bruitt settled near the south line of Hamilton county. Before the Indians left he was an Indian trader and made a great deal of money in his dealings with them. He remained at his trading post until the Indian chief Ketcham and a part of his tribe (who lived in this county after the other Indians went away) left the country also. Though he was a white man, he was never considered one of the

permanent settlers. His chief object was to make money and get away with it, which he did with seeming success.

The first settlers of this county found numerous small prairies on either side of White river. In or near these prairies were naturally the places for the first settlements. At or near the edge of the prairie were built the log cabins and the prairies as being the only clearing were the first fields to be cultivated. A few old Indian fields not far from the river were also used to good advantage. When the land came on the market, these lands were the first entered by those fortunate enough to be near them. Others less fortunate had to undertake to conquer the "forest primeval."

Up to this time no organized effort had been made to attack the great forests on every hand, but the cleared places were all occupied, so it remained for all settlers from this time forward to do their share in turning the forests into broad level fields of waving grain or rustling corn. The following description of building homes and clearing the forest is given in Shirts' "Primitive History of Hamilton County, Indiana:"

"A site for a cabin was selected and the cabin built. * * * Then the work of conquering the forest began. This was done by selecting the portion or part of the land to be afterward cultivated. The timber upon such portion of the land as was intended to be cleared, except so much as it was proper to reserve as rail timber or building timber, was deadened or girdled. The settlers, as a rule, had no money to spend upon improvements, so that the work in building houses and stables was done by the settler and his family. The heavy work, such as erecting buildings and rolling logs, was done by the pioneers joining forces and helping each other. It was frequently the case that the pioneers in this exchange of work would be required to travel from three to four miles from home. After the timbers that had been deadened began to die and decay, the pioneer and his sons cut this timber smooth. Then fires were built upon the bodies of the fallen trees about eight feet apart. These fires were kept up until the logs were burned through, making rolling lengths. Then the work of rolling the logs into heaps began. This was a heavy job. The pioneers were known to put in from ten to thirty days each in this kind of work in one season. After the logs had been rolled into heaps the business of picking the brush and trash left on the ground began. This was, as a rule, a tedious and laborious job. Such work frequently extended until late into the night, and it was not uncommon or unusual to see the pioneers' wives assisting their husbands in this work. When we reflect that these pioneer cabins were built upon forty-eight or one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land, with

not a stick amiss, except what had been taken for the buildings, it would seem to be a hopeless task to convert it in farming lands. Yet, by perseverance and patience, in time it was done. These early settlers also had to contend with the wild animals found in the forests. Bears, wolves and panthers were plenty and were a constant menace to the fowls and young stock, and even small children were liable to attacks from some of them. Hundreds of acts of heroism could be recorded in behalf of the men, women, boys and girls in repelling the attacks of these wild beasts, some of which will be noticed in this work as they occurred."

In this early time there was much work to do, and everyone, large or small, had his allotted task. But though work was plenty, there was no immediate return from labor. Money was very scarce; beeswax, ginseng, deer horns, deer and coon skins were the only articles of trade. It was said that deer and coon skins were considered legal tender for debts in those days. Hunting ginseng root was quite a paying occupation among the children of the settlers. In the proper season, every boy or girl old enough to go from home might be found in the woods with his "sang hoes" searching every corner and crevice for the ginseng plant. The plants, when safely deposited at home, were washed, cleaned and dried, being then ready for market. They were then, as now, valuable for their medicinal qualities.

In those early days bee hunting was also a profitable industry. In many cases the bees had occupied one "bee tree" undisturbed for years. Such a hidden store of sweetness was very valuable. The honey was removed from the tree in the comb, the former being pressed out for family use, while the latter was made into beeswax. Sometimes the bee tree was located by means of the bear scratches made by bears in search of the hidden store. The most usual way of determining the location of the honey was by putting out bait. After taking its fill of bait, the bee made a "bee line" for the home tree and the experienced bee hunter had but little difficulty in following the busy little worker to his horde of honey. The raccoon was trapped by means of a trap made of poles set with a trigger, which was so arranged as to catch the raccoon when making his regular trips to the pond for frogs to satisfy his hunger.

The methods of deer hunting were more difficult and varied. In the pioneer days the woods were full of deer. They usually went in droves, having their haunts, their feeding places and their own paths or trails through the forest. When being pursued the drove ran from place to place in a circle, coming back finally to the starting point. The skillful hunter knew the haunts, trails and peculiarities of the deer and adapted the hunt accordingly. They had several modes of "stalking" the deer, among the

various ways being by fire hunting on water by night, by use of the salt lick and by the aid of trained ponies, but the most common mode was by running the deer down with the aid of dogs.

In the fall of the year the hunt was often followed by the "fire hunt" method. This hunting outfit consisted of a canoe made from the log of a tree hollowed out with solid front and rear. In the front a large hole was bored, in which was inserted a stout upright about two feet long. Upon this was built a frame work of iron ribs and in this iron frame a bright fire was kept burning during the hunt. Thus equipped with plenty of fuel in the canoe, a good pole and paddle, a trusty rifle and a couple of trained dogs, the hunter was ready for the start. The canoe was then paddled up stream to an advantageous point. The dogs, which were trained to their work, were now turned loose to run through the woods till they found the deer, which they proceeded to chase. Almost invariably at night the deer, when frightened from his haunts, flees to the river. The hunter, meanwhile, was very quiet in his canoe, which he left float with the stream, the light being turned in advance of the canoe. The deer, unlike other wild creatures, seems to be fascinated, not frightened, by fire or light. Silently the hunter sat listening. For some time all was stillness but for the ripple of the water or the rustle of the trees. Then would come the welcome sound from the dogs announcing their find in the still forest. Nearer and nearer came the sound of the chase. The hunter grasped his rifle closer and awaited the approach of the hunted creature. Then the deer strikes the river, sees the light and, fascinated by its beams, heads straight for the hunter. The opportune moment has come, the rifle speaks and a deer with its precious store of meat and skin is added to the hunter's store.

The deer lick process of capturing deer was also successful in those early days. The hunter deposited salt in a suitable spot where the deer would be sure to find it. This was done repeatedly until the deer became accustomed to visiting this spot, which they usually did after night. When the habit of coming to this spot had been firmly established, the hunter built a platform in a nearby tree in which to conceal himself. Then, as night came on, he built a fire on the opposite side of the deer lick from his tree, bringing the deer lick in direct line with the fire and the tree. Then he took his station in the tree and waited for his quarry. When the deer came, it was not alarmed by the fire, but went to the salt lick, which brought it between the hunter and the light of the fire, so his aim could be as true by the firelight as by daylight and he seldom failed to bring down his game.

In the most common manner of hunting deer, the hunter started for the woods with his trained dogs, making immediately for the well-known haunts.

When a drove of deer was sighted, the first opportunity was taken to shoot. When the gun was fired, the dogs, though eager and excited, were trained to remain at the heels of the hunter. If the shot was successful, the deer was taken and hung on a tree till the hunt was over. If the deer was only wounded, then the dogs were told to go. They followed the wounded animal till they brought it to bay. Then the hunter, following the barkings of his trusty dogs, overtook the wounded deer and again that much meat and deer skin were put between the hunter's family and hunger and cold.

Some of the settlers had trick ponies that went to the hunt with as much eagerness as did their masters. A bell was fastened around the pony's neck before starting. The bowl of the bell was then stuffed with dry grass to keep it from tinkling till the proper time. The hunter, equipped with rifle and hunting knife, mounted his pony and sought the haunts of the deer. When the drove or single deer, as the case might be, was sighted, the hunter quickly and quietly dismounted, took the grass from the bell and hid himself from view. The pony, as he had been trained to do, would commence shaking his head and thus ring the bell. The deer, on hearing the bell, would invariably stop still and stare at the pony, who still continued his strange antics, apparently for the deer's benefit. In the meantime, the hunter was moving quietly to a good vantage ground for a shot at the deer. When this was found, the shot rang out and the hunter was usually successful. When the deer was killed, it was hung on a nearby sapling and the chase continued after the rest of the drove. When the drove was again overtaken, the pony performed his bell ringing with the same telling effect, and the hunter brought down another deer. This process was continued during the day and it frequently happened that at the end of a day's work, the hunter would have as many as five deer hanging up to be brought home the next day. This was a favorite method of hunting of George Shirts.

An interesting story is told of George Shirts, who was the first tavern keeper in Noblesville. Of course, this town at the date of this story was but a straggling village and boasted no market, so Mrs. Shirts was sometimes put to her wit's end to supply her table with meat. On one occasion, when she had company, she said to her husband, "George, what will I do for meat for dinner?" "How long can you wait?" he asked. "Why, half an hour," she responded. The landlord, who was a shoemaker, threw off his apron, seized his rifle and went out of the village about five hundred yards to a big spring near the river, where in ten minutes he shot a nice young buck and in twenty minutes more was back with as fine a supply of meat as any market in the world could afford.

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The deer hunt was important to the pioneers in the woods as well as to the inn-keepers for many reasons. Before hog culture became general and successful, the meat was necessary to furnish the table for the pioneer and his family. The hams were salted and smoked just as pork hams are cured today and hung in the rude smoke house, which was often filled with meat which today is "scarcer than hen's teeth." When sold to others, such as tavern keepers, they brought a good price. Usually most of the meat was used at home. The skins of the deer were also utilized in many ways. Mocassins, leather breeches, vests and hunting shirts, also mats for various purposes were made from them. The skins of the raccoon, muskrat and mink were also valuable and used for caps for men and boys. Minks were taken in traps and mink fur was especially valuable.

The hogs ran wild in the woods in these early days. The man fortunate enough to own hogs, marked them with his particular brand and then turned them loose to roam and forage at will. When it came hog-killing time, the pioneer went hunting for his hogs, and shot what he wished of those bearing his mark. However, it was unsafe for any one to kill a hog not bearing his mark without the consent of the owner. The following story is told in Shirts' "Primitive History of Hamilton County, Indiana," of a man by the name of Smith, who claimed to be the owner of hogs running at large: "A good snow had fallen in the winter and Smith approached a man by the name of Brook, who was a good hunter, and proposed hiring him to hunt and kill his (Smith's) hogs. A price was agreed upon, but Brooks had one provision in the contract, which was that Smith was to give Brooks his mark. The preliminaries being arranged, these parties made their way into the timber in search of hogs. They had passed two or three droves when they came to one that Smith claimed was his. Brooks made an earnest effort to find Smith's mark, but failed to find it, and refused to shoot. So they passed on. They came across several droves during the day, but as Brooks could not discover the proper mark, he refused to shoot, and at about dark they ran across another drove with the same result. Smith, by this time, was thoroughly out of humor, and with an oath told Brooks if he was going to be so particular as all that they would get no hogs. Brooks then said to Smith: 'I don't believe you have any hogs in the woods, and you will pay me now for my day's work or take a thrashing.' The money for the day's work was paid over and Brooks refused to hunt for Smith thereafter."

As a rule, the hunters were honest, and their smoke houses, overflowing with fine deer hams and winter supplies, were left unlocked year in and year out. If a bee hunter found a bee tree and cut his initials on the tree, as a rule it was left untouched. If a coon hunter treed a coon in the night, he

needed but leave his dogs at the foot of the tree and a handkerchief or other token tied around the limb of it, to be sure of finding his "coon in the morning waiting to be taken." If a hunter killed a deer and left it hanging in the woods, he would find it there when he returned for it. Sometimes, of course, there were exceptions and a few took advantage of all this honesty and open-handed manner of life. But if the guilty party was found, it was not safe for him to remain in this locality. Usually he was given a sound thrashing and quite unceremoniously told to "move on," which injunction was generally followed.

In conclusion of these pages on the early settler and the work he accomplished for our county and state, we will give the story of an early settler, as is graphically told by James Baldwin, a native of Hamilton county, in an article entitled "The Centre of the Republic," which appeared in the April number (1888) of *Scribner's Magazine*:

"The story of one of these pioneers is a fair illustration of the experiences of very many. I tell it briefly and without exaggeration, in almost the exact words in which he himself related it to me. A little more than half a century ago—late in the spring of 1832—he began his clearing in the dense, almost impenetrable woods in central Indiana. In a single small wagon he had transported his family and his household goods by a long and toilsome journey from the older settlements farther east. The roads for hundreds of miles were scarcely more than paths; over a part of the course he had been obliged to cut his own way among the trees and thick underbrush. He had invested all his money in the purchase of government land, and when he arrived at his possessions he had not a dollar in his pocket nor, indeed, any immediate means of obtaining one. With the help of his fellow pioneer and nearest neighbor, he felled trees, cut them into proper lengths, and of the round logs constructed the walls of a cabin; he hewed rough puncheons for the floor; he rived long boards for the roof; he made a great fireplace of clay and sticks; within six days from the beginning he had erected and made habitable the building which for several years to come was to be his home. Not a nail nor a brick was used in the construction of that house; nails and bricks were luxuries which the onward march of civilization would by-and-by bring into that region—but the time had not yet come for luxuries of any sort. For weeks, during that first spring in the wilderness, the doorway of the cabin was closed simply by hanging a bed-quilt loosely from the top, like a kind of rude curtain. The wolves howled around the cabin at night; the pioneer was not disturbed by such sounds—the hunger-wolf was more to be dreaded than the gray beast which skulked in the thickets. Until his first small crop of corn ripened he was by no means sure of food for the winter.

He carried his grain ten miles to the mill, and waited for it to be ground, in order that he might not disappoint his expectant family, eagerly waiting for the much needed grist of corn-meal. The first twelve months were months of sore trial; but the end of the year found him firmly established in his new home and out of the reach of want. Even in the very darkest moments, he saw in imagination the wilderness giving place to fields of yellow grain and orchards of over-laden trees; and these thoughts gave him fresh courage and strength for further conquests.

"Little by little the great trees and the thick underwoods were cut down and cleared away; every year there were new 'deadenings' in the forest and broader patches of corn and wheat and flax in the openings; herds and flocks increased and flourished in the woodland pastures without expense and without especial care; and, sooner than he had dared hope, the pioneer began to see the realization of his dreams. Yet the ordinary comforts of civilized life were long delayed in their coming. For several years all the clothing of the family was homespun—tow-cloth and linen, from flax raised upon the farm; jeans and linsey-woolsey, of flaxen threads interwoven with wool from the farmer's own sheep. Nobody was idle. Wife and daughters were busy from daylight till dark, caring for the cows and the poultry and the garden, carding the wool, turning the spinning-wheel, mending garments, knitting, sewing, churning; and if need required, they were neither afraid nor ashamed to do a day's work in the fields—it was all a part of the family economy. Even the small boy was a manful helper of his father, knowing quite early the meaning of labor. The farmer himself was a jack-of-all-trades, and good at more than one. He manufactured his own chairs and tables; he tanned his own leather; he made his children's shoes and hats; he wove jeans and tow-cloth for his own clothing and that of his boys; he was an adept at coopering and harness making; he could make a spinning-wheel, and knew how to tinker clocks; he built barns and houses for his neighbors; and in the long winter evenings, by the light of the blazing fire in the great chimney, he tied brooms and taught his boys and girls how to read and cipher. Was there, even in the days of republican Rome, nobler nurture and training than that which fell to the lot of these sons and daughters? Such bringing-up would nowadays be regarded as fraught with unendurable hardships, unrelieved by any redeeming features; but in the West, as it had done before in other countries and communities, it produced men and women of a type that was able to influence humanity, and in a measure shape the national character.

"When, in time, the farm produced more grain than the family and the live stock needed for food, the farmer turned his thoughts to the best methods of disposing of the surplus. During the first few years, the nearest market

was more than fifty miles distant; but that was only a trifle of two or three days' journey, and the entire trip, both to and from, might be accomplished in less than a week. Over roads by no means the best, a few bushels of wheat, and perhaps some vegetables or a pail of butter, were 'hailed' to that distant market. It was rather a holiday jaunt than anything more serious; the farmers of the neighborhood usually went together in caravan style, camping by the roadside at night, and withal making a right merry time of it. The produce was exchanged for salt and some other indispensable household commodity, and now and then a few yards of calico or some ribbons were carried home to the good wife or the grown-up daughters. There was no hardship in all this. The long journey once or twice a year relieved the monotony of pioneer life, and—the markets would certainly be nearer some time.

"And little by little the markets did draw nearer; and there were not only larger crops, but the price of grain was higher, and the farmer began to know, by actually seeing and handling it, what was the color and shape of money. One comfort after another came to lighten the labors of the household. The busy noise of the steam saw-mill, and soon the whistle of the locomotive became familiar sounds. The farmer's boys and girls gradually discarded homespun and clothed themselves, especially on Sundays, in 'store goods,' and the farmer himself indulged more and more frequently in some inexpensive luxury of which he had long been obliged to deny himself. One after the other he put aside his weaving, and tanning, and shoe-making, and carpentering; and finally he had nothing to do but to turn his whole attention to his farm and his stock. A neat 'frame-house' was built nearer the roadside and the old log cabin, the scene of many joys as well as sorrows, was deserted. Comfort and plenty abounded on every hand. The blessings of civilization, following in the wake of honest labor, had come at last; and our pioneer, who had hardly hoped to enjoy them himself, but rather win them for his children, deserved his full share of them. For had he not earned them by the sweat of his brow, by cheerful perseverance, by long and hard wrestling with poverty and the savagery of the backwoods?

"But after his life of privation and toil the pioneer was not the man that he might have been had another lot been his. His health had been enfeebled by exposure to the malarial atmosphere of the woods and marshes; his face had been bronzed by the scorching heat of many summers and wrinkled by the bitter cold of many winters; his head had been whitened by many sad experiences, and his hand had lost its former strength and cunning. More than all this, the habits of the backwoodsman, insensibly acquired, clung to him; he was a stranger to the modes of thought and the refinements of

polished society; his language was a mixture of localisms and inaccuracies; he could ill adapt himself to the changed order of things which the schools, the railroads, and the development of the natural wealth of the country had brought about. Yet, as a compensation for all his losses and failures, he had this knowledge to console him: He was one of ten thousand veterans who had made conquest of a mighty empire, made its wonderful resources available, and bequeathed it—an inconceivably rich heritage—to coming generations. No hero of history, no warrior-patriot, had ever served his country better, or earned laurels more nobly. For what he had suffered and for what he had accomplished, he was conscious that no one ought to deny to him the lasting gratitude and remembrance which posterity owes to the nation's benefactors.

"And what of the sons and daughters born and bred in the midst of the trying influences of poverty and deprived of what are popularly called 'advantages and opportunities?' It is not an uncommon thing to suppose that they were illiterate, coarse, unambitious; that even after they had acquired competence and wealth, they retained the boorish manners of the backwoods; that their knowledge of the world was limited to the horizon of their own neighborhood; and that their aspirations for mental and social culture remained undefined and extremely feeble. Such suppositions, although correct in some cases, are far from correct as regards the majority of those who composed what may be termed the first generation of natives. The privations which had been theirs, the necessarily stern discipline under which they had been brought up, the very lack of ready-made opportunities—all tended to foster self-reliance, to kindle ambition, and to encourage invention and the acquisition of knowledge. Were schools established? The slender opportunities which they offered were seized upon and made the most of. Were railways constructed? They not only brought the markets nearer, but they destroyed the isolation of communities and made one neighborhood of the whole world. Were libraries founded? They were eagerly patronized, and the wealth of knowledge which they contained became a source of inspiration to many a hard-working farmer's boy. Was leisure won after years of slavish toil? It was not unfrequently given to mental improvement and to moral and social culture. And thus from among the sons of the Western pioneers, men have come who have stood in the foremost ranks of every department of private or public life. Scholars, teachers, inventors, statesmen, divines—the most celebrated thinkers and doers in the nation—have been among those whose lives were shaped and whose characters were moulded through these influences of poverty and stern discipline."

CHAPTER IV:

ORGANIZATION OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

The land included within the boundaries of Hamilton county was a part of what is known as the New Purchase. By a treaty at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 2, 1818, between Lewis Cass, Jonathan Jennings, governor of Indiana, and Benjamin Park, commissioners, and the Delaware Indians, the latter ceded all their territory in Indiana to the United States, agreeing to deliver the possession in 1821. This was known as the New Purchase. Because of its reputation for beauty and fertility a large number of settlers immediately entered the country and made settlement at various points. In 1820 Delaware county was organized and its boundary lines stretched around much of central Indiana. In 1821 Marion county was carved out of the western part of Delaware county. When a sufficient number of people had settled in the northern part of Marion county they took advantage of the law which provided for the formation of a new county, gave twenty days' notice and presented a petition to the Legislature for a separate and independent county. This was in the summer of 1822 and the application being presented to the Legislature at the session of 1822-23, held at Corydon, was in due time passed and received the signature of Governor William Hendricks. The following are sections one and two of the act: "Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, that from and after the first Monday in April next (1823) all that part of the county of Marion, and north of Marion, contained in the following bounds, shall form and constitute a searate county, viz: Beginning on the range line dividing ranges 2 and 3, east of the second principal meridian, at the southwest corner of section seven, in township 17, and range 3, thence running north on the said range line, to the township line dividing townships 20 and 21, thence east on the said township line to the northwest corner of section 5, in township 20, range 6, thence south on the section line to the southeast corner of section 8, township 17, and range 6, and thence west on the section line to the place of beginning.

"Section 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name of Hamilton, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction,

which to separate and independent counties do or may properly appertain or belong."

The Legislature appointed Benjamin J. Blythe, of Dearborn county, Martin M. Ray, of Fayette; John Sample, of Randolph; William Reddick, of Bartholomew, and James Wasson, of Sullivan, commissioners to carry out the provisions of this act and to select a site for the seat of justice. These commissioners were to meet at the house of William Conner, in said county of Hamilton, on the first Monday of May, 1823. In a little old commissioner's book, yellow with age, filed carefully away in the auditor's office, is the record of that first meeting. In almost a hundred years the ink has faded a little, but the handwriting, which is excellent, is still very legible. It was done with a quill pen in the hand of J. D. Stephenson. This quaint record begins as follows: "At the first term of the county commissioners, _____ 12th day of May, 1823." In order to effect an organization of the county in accordance with the law for the organization of new counties, the governor, William Hendricks, appointed William P. Warwick, sheriff of Hamilton county, to discharge the duties of that office until his successor should be chosen. He issued a notice for a primary election and the necessary officers were chosen by the qualified voters. This election was held in the spring of 1823 in the cabin built for Solomon Finch near Horseshoe prairie. At this election William Dyer, Zenas Beckwith and Solomon Finch were elected commissioners.

The record states that "William Dyer produced a certificate of his election from William P. Warwick, sheriff of said county of Hamilton, to serve as commissioner for three years for said county. On the back whereof was endorsed certificate of his having taken oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Indiana, and the oath of office, and the oath against dueling, and thereon took his seat as a member of the board."

"Zenas Beckwith produced a certificate of his election from William P. Warwick, sheriff, and having made proof that he had taken the prescribed oaths, entered upon the discharge of his duties for a term of two years."

"Solomon Finch produced his certificate also to serve for one year and took his seat," having previously shown by the indorsement on his certificate, taken and subscribed the necessary oaths of office.

"John D. Stephenson produced his commission as clerk of the circuit court of the said county of Hamilton of the state of Indiana.

"Likewise, William P. Warwick produced his commission as sheriff of said county from the governor."

Thus the official organization of the commissioners' court was com-

pleted, and immediately began to transact business. Quoting from the record, "The board now proceeded to lay off this county into the following townships, to-wit:

"The following territory shall be established and known by the name of White River township, to-wit: Beginning at the most easterly boundary of said county, on the line dividing sections 17 and 20, in township 19, range 5, thence on said line until it strikes the western line of said county; thence north running with the said county line to the northwest corner; thence east to the northeast corner; thence with said line to the beginning"; and "That all that part of the county lying south of a line drawn from the most eastwardly boundary of said county, running with the line dividing sections 17 and 20 in township 19 until it strikes the most westwardly boundary, shall be laid off, established and known by the name of Delaware township."

The board appointed Jacob Hyer and Henry Foland overseers of the poor for White River township and George Kirkendall and James Williams for Delaware township. At this first session the board also ordered that two magistrates be elected in White River township, that the election be held the 24th day of May at the house of Henry Foland in Strawtown, and appointed Jeremiah Leaming inspector.

Two magistrates were ordered elected in Delaware township on the same day, the election being held at the house of John Conner, who was to serve as inspector. Jerry K. Leaming was appointed lister of taxable property and persons in the county. William Conner was appointed to serve as treasurer of the county until the next February term.

Jeremiah Leaming was appointed superintendent of school section number 16, in township 19, range 5, and Thomas Morris for section 16, township 18, range 4.

Three fence viewers were appointed for each township. Having set the machinery in motion and appointed or arranged for the election of all necessary officers to carry on the government of the county, the board adjourned.

On the 29th day of May the board of commissioners held a special session to receive the report of the tax lister, Jerry K. Leaming. He filed his list and was allowed eight dollars for his services. (The amount paid for assessing in 1913 was \$3,136.50.)

The board fixed the following rates of taxation:

"For every horse, mare, gelding, mule or ass over three years old, 37½ cents; tavern, \$10.00; for every ferry, \$6.00; for each and every pleasure carriage of two wheels, \$1.00; for each pleasure carriage of four wheels, \$1.25; for each gold watch, 50 cents; for each silver watch, 25 cents; for

every head of work oxen, three years old and upward, twenty-five cents, and on each male person over the age of twenty-one years, fifty cents, provided that person over the age of fifty years and not freeholders and such as are unable from bodily disability to follow any useful occupation for a livelihood and all idiots and paupers shall be exempt from said mentioned tax."

At the May session, 1824, the treasurer, William Conner, made his report of taxes collected, deducting from the list the delinquents, and the commissioners paid the sheriff for collecting, and his own commission for receiving and disbursing the funds, the remainder to the county \$116.49. At the same time he filed county orders amounting to \$122.32. As shown by the report, the treasurer had overpaid to the amount of \$5.83, and an order was given him for this amount. (The amount of taxes collected in Hamilton county in 1913 was \$446,436.74.) At the August session of the board the first petit jury was drawn, consisting of thirty-six discreet householders. The names were selected from the list of owners of taxable property as follows: "Allen Baxter, Chapel W. Brown, Thomas Morris, Andrew W. Ingraham, Michael Wise, John Duncan, Archibald Bayless, James Headdy, John Dickson, Levi Dickson, William Richey, John Tresel, John Osburn, John Carpenter, Andrew Wilson, James Freed, Jr., Asa O. Ives, Henry Shetterly, Henry Foland, John Conner, George Conner, Peter Custer, John Nickerson, Timothy Heron, Alexander McClintick, Lemuel Anton, Solomon Wise, John Provault, Elias Hoddy, John Bingam, David Conner, John Alman, Francis Booker, George Wise, Jerry K. Leaming and Edward M. Dwyer."

The Legislature having passed an act to abolish the board of commissioners and substitute therefor the government of counties by a board of justices, the following entry was made on the record for the September session, 1824: "Be it remembered that on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1824, William Bush, Foster Andrews, W. Ingraham and William Dyer, esquires, met at the house of William Conner, in the county of Hamilton, and each of them produced commissions from the governor of the state, commissioning them justices of the peace within and for the county aforesaid, upon which said commissions were endorsements of their having taken the several oaths as required by the constitution and laws of the state, and thereupon agreeable to an act entitled 'an act to regulate the mode of doing county business,' approved January 31st, 1824, took their seats as members of this board."

The members of this board proceeded to elect Andrew W. Ingraham, president. This must have been considered a great honor, as he is called, from this time on, in the records the "Worshipful Andrew W. Ingraham."

The business of the county had thus far been transacted at the house of William Conner. On the first day of March, 1824, the three commissioners who had been appointed by the Legislature to fix the seat of justice, under an act approved January 2, 1818, met at the home of William Conner for the purpose of selecting a site. The three commissioners were Martin M. Ray, John Sample and Benjamin I. Blythe. These commissioners proceeded to examine the different sites submitted to them for the location of the county seat. In the commissioner's report only two sites are mentioned, the present site of Noblesville and that of Strawtown. They did not consider the latter, as, in their judgment, it was too far from the center of the county. However, there must have been other locations submitted, for the record states that these commissioners met on the first day of March, "and not having been agreed whereon to fix the same, adjourned from day to day until Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1824, when, having met at the home of William Conner, aforesaid, after having carefully, deliberately and diligently viewed and examined the several donations offered to our choice, and having examined and duly considered as well present and future population and inquired what land could be obtained by donation and otherwise, and having, in all respects, endeavored to fix upon the most eligible spot; taking into view the advantages of all the different situations offered to our consideration as also from every inquiry which we could make, have, therefore, finally fixed and established the permanent seat of justice for the county of Hamilton, in the state of Indiana, on the east side of White river, and on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 19 north, range 5 east; and all that part of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 19 north, range 5 east; thence north with the line dividing the quarter, one hundred and twenty-two poles; thence west to White river; thence with the meandering of the said river, to where the line between townships eighteen and nineteen crosses the same; thence, with said township line east to the beginning." Reference is then made to the plat of Noblesville as filed by Joseph F. Polk and William Conner. In the commissioners' record this plat is preserved and bears the title, "Plat of Noblesville, laid out by William Conner and J. F. Polk, January, 1823, embracing about seventy-five acres."

Square number ten, as shown on the plat, was donated to the county as the public square, whereon should be erected public buildings for the use of the county forever; also each odd numbered lot in the whole plat was to be donated to the county, except that Polk and Conner reserved the whole south half of square number nine, lying on the west side of the public square,

and the entire east half of square number fifteen, lying on the south side of the public square.

A bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars in good and lawful money of the state of Indiana and the United States was given by said Polk and Conner to the county commissioners to make good the terms and conditions on which the site for the seat of justice was offered and accepted. This bond contains in detail the terms of the contract. At the same session of the board of county commissioners the report of the commission to fix the seat of justice was accepted, thus making Noblesville the county seat. Josiah F. Polk was appointed county agent, and his bond fixed at five thousand dollars. He was then authorized and directed to sell on Monday, the 19th day of April, 1824, a part of the lots in the town of Noblesville that belonged to the county. The terms of payment to be as follows: "One-fourth in hand, one-fourth in nine, and one-fourth in eighteen months, and the remainder in twenty-seven months."

It is interesting to note, too, that the board allowed Martin M. Ray for his services as commissioner, \$30.00; Benjamin I. Blythe, \$34.50; John Sample, \$28.00.

At the May session of the board Josiah F. Polk, county agent, made a report of the sale of lots on April 19, 1824. His statement showed that the entire sale amounted to \$183.75; one-fourth, \$45.93 $\frac{3}{4}$, according to the terms, were "paid in hand." After deducting expenses he turned over to the county \$26.78 $\frac{1}{2}$.

At the September session, 1825, the board of justices having replaced the board of commissioners, "believing that it would be to the interest of the county to donate some of the lots belonging to the county, in the town of Noblesville, for the encouragement of mechanics settling in the town," donated four lots for that purpose. In addition to these lots, Polk and Conner donated four more lots for a similar purpose. These lots were to be given to the following kinds of mechanics: "One tanner and currier, one shoemaker, one hatter, one tailor, one wheelwright, one cabinetmaker, one house carpenter, or joiner, one blacksmith." The conditions were "that each of the aforesaid mechanics shall be good workmen at their respective trades and well recommended." They were to settle on these lots and improve them and carry on their trade in said town for at least two years. Those settling on the lots donated by the county should pay to the county agent the sum of ten per cent. on the valuation of each lot for the use of a county library.

At the January session, 1825, of the board of justices, it was decided to inaugurate a lottery under the name of "The Hamilton County Court House

Lottery," for the purpose of raising funds to build a court house. This scheme was submitted by Josiah F. Polk. The prizes were as follows: One prize of \$400 cash, one prize of \$200 cash, one prize of \$100 cash, one prize of \$50 cash. Then followed a number of lots in Noblesville and a large number of tickets, making a total of \$2,000 offered in prizes. William Conner, Curtis Mallery and Josiah F. Polk were appointed managers, and John D. Stephenson, secretary.

The scheme, however, failed, and at the September session of the same year the following entry is made: "It is ordered by the board that the order establishing The Hamilton County Court House Lottery be annulled and set aside, and the agents of the same are directed recalled and take up all tickets that they may have disposed of and wind up the business of same."

At the first session of the board of commissioners the county was divided into two townships, White River and Delaware, as noted above. At the March session of the board of justices of Hamilton county it was "ordered by the board that all that territory lying north of Madison county and attached to this county by an act of the General Assembly approved the 13th day of January, 1826, form a township which shall be called and known by the name of Anderson township." This township embraced the greater part of what is now Madison county. The board of justices ordered an election of justices held on April 15, 1826. John Berry and Robert Blair were elected, and at the May session of the board produced their commissions and took their seats as members of the board. At the January session, 1827, an election was ordered held in Anderson township, at the town of Anderson, and all township officers were elected for the year 1827. By an act of the Legislature, approved January 26, 1827, for the re-location of the seat of justice of Madison county, and the formation of Hancock county, Anderson township became a part of Madison county.

At the March session of the board it was decided to sub-divide Delaware township into three townships, and said board proceeded to lay out boundaries and organize Noblesville, Delaware and Fall Creek townships out of this territory.

The county commissioners, at their session in November, 1833, proceeded to lay off the whole county into nine civil townships, viz.: Adams, Jackson, White River, Washington, Noblesville, Wayne, Clay, Delaware and Fall Creek, and establish their boundaries and, with a slight correction in Fall Creek, the boundaries have remained the same unto this day.

At the January session, 1839, the county commissioners ordered "that all territory north of White River, Jackson and Adams townships, to the Miami

reserve, be attached to and form a part of said township." Afterward this territory was divided into Jefferson, Cicero and Madison townships. These three townships comprised the land north of the present county line and over which the Legislature had given this county jurisdiction. In May, 1844, upon the organization of Tipton county, these townships became a part of that county.

At the March session, 1850, of the board of county commissioners, citizens of Delaware and Clay townships presented a petition for a "new township, to be named Carmel township, west of White river, and two miles off the east side of Clay township." The petition was signed by about ninety citizens of the two townships.

The petition was granted, boundaries were established, and elections ordered held on the first Monday in April, 1850, to elect justices of the peace. But at the June, 1850, session "the board ordered that the township of Carmel, heretofore laid off, be rescinded and that Delaware and Clay townships be re-located as they were before."

In June, 1866, a petition was presented on behalf of the citizens of Delaware and Fall Creek townships, asking for a new township, to be called "East Delaware." The matter was continued until the September session, when a strong remonstrance was presented and the case was dismissed. Not satisfied with this disposition of the case, in March, 1875, a number of citizens of Delaware township presented a petition asking for a division of their township, the territory east of White river to be attached to Fall Creek township, and the territory west of White river to Clay township. The case was again continued and at the June session following was dismissed.

Again, at the August term, 1913, the matter of dividing Delaware township was taken up. The division was to be the same as that proposed in the petition of 1875. An election was ordered and held the 26th day of August, 1913, at which election the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first public building for which provision was made was the county jail. At the May session of the county board of justices, 1824, it was ordered that the sheriff sell to the lowest bidder on June 1, 1824 (Tuesday), at the house of Josiah Polk, the clearing of a site selected by the board, and the building of a jail on the fraction of a lot donated for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon, the fraction in question being located in the southwest corner of the town. The following is a description of the proposed

building, taken from the early records: "The size, from out to out, to be twenty-one by fourteen feet; the timber to be twelve inches square, and of good, durable quality; foundation to be solid on the ground, of good white oak logs, at least twelve inches in diameter at the top end; to be close and tight, lengthwise of the same; floor to be laid crosswise of the foundation, of good white oak timber twelve inches square, laid close and tight; the walls to be built on said floor, to be dovetailed at each corner and well pinned with two-inch pins of good, substantial wood, and fastened well to the floor, so as to prevent any part of same from being moved or slipped; the walls to be tight and close. The same to be divided into two separate apartments of equal size, the partition to be of same sized timber as the walls; the joist or upper floors to be of good timber of same size, to be let down four inches so as to prevent them from slipping, and substantially fastened; to be built one log above said joist or floor, and topped off and covered with a good clapboard roof; to be nine feet in the clear. The door to be made of good seasoned white oak plank one and a half inches thick, doubled and crossed; to be well spiked so that no auger can be introduced; to be hung with good strap hinges to reach across the same, well riveted and hung with good substantial stock-locks, well put on with good rivets. The door to be two and one-half feet wide by five feet high, with good staples for fastening the lock; to have two windows in the dungeon part six inches wide by twenty-four long, a plate of iron four inches wide by one thick, let into the logs above, and below, even with the surface, to be well spiked; iron grates one inch square to be set in these plates not more than three inches apart. To have two windows in the other room twenty-four inches long and twelve inches wide; plates to be fixed in windows same as the other, with at least four cross grates, one to run lengthwise, to be well and substantially put in and fastened. The outer door to enter into the debtor room, and the other door from that room to the dungeon. To be completed within six months from date of sale; provided, however, if the same cannot be built for three hundred dollars, the sheriff is directed not to let the same."

At a special session in June, 1824, further orders were given to make the jail a veritable bastille for security, special provisions being given for spiking the door and "ironing" the windows. "That the door (of the jail) be nailed on both sides with six-penny nails, so that a half-inch auger cannot be introduced, and yet must be spiked, to go through and clinch; plates of iron for the windows not to be less than half an inch by four wide. The timber may be any width up and down, not less than twelve inches; the corners to be halved instead of dovetailed. A hole to be dug under the floor of

sufficient depth for a necessary, with a small passage of three or four inches in diameter leading to it through the floor." For this building the contract was let to Josiah F. Polk, and ordered to be erected on a part of block 18, between lots 7 and 8 and White river. However, the completion of the task was not for Mr. Polk. At the November session he was appointed one of the justices, in consequence of which he resigned his position as county agent, and Snyder Dale was appointed agent in his place, but for the work done on the building up to that time the board ordered "that the agent of the county pay over to J. F. Polk, the undertaker of the jail, the sum of seventy dollars and ten cents out of the cash donated for county buildings, as soon as the amount may be collected."

The erection of the building seems to have moved on smoothly, for at a special session of the board, March 17, 1825, held at the home of the clerk, J. D. Stephenson, it was ordered "that the jail be received, and that the sheriff take possession of the same, and that the agent pay over any moneys he may have in his hands unappropriated collected from donations," etc.

For some reason not given in the early records the first site of the jail was not satisfactory. So, in a year and a half after its completion, September, 1826, the board ordered its removal to the public square. The removal of the building was sold to Isaac Cottingham as the lowest bidder. He received fifty-two dollars for his services. The jail remained in that place until it was succeeded by a more pretentious structure in later years. The old building proved to be insufficient for the purpose. At the September session, 1852, a new jail was ordered to be built on the public square and to be completed on or before December, 1853. The jailer's residence was included in the plans, five hundred dollars being allowed for that purpose. The bids were opened and considered by the board at the March session, 1853. The contract was awarded to A. B. Davidson and J. R. Davidson, John McNutt and A. M. McNutt for \$5,584.43. The jailer's residence was twenty feet by forty feet and two stories high. The brick jail building was to be seventeen feet by twenty-six feet. At the December session, 1853, the building was paid for. This building was used for sixteen years, when a new jail was again considered. The board went to different towns to view the jails with the idea of building another jail in Hamilton county. Among the towns visited was Newcastle. The old building was used until 1875, when, at a special session in February, 1875, the board agreed to build a new jail within the year, the cost not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The plans of the building were not determined upon at the regular session in March. But on March 22, 1875, at a special session, the board ordered

that a new jail should be located on the southwest corner of the public square, near the location of the old building. The contract was let to W. R. Parsons, of Terre Haute, with the provision that Thomas & Richter's improved jail locks should be used by them. W. R. Parsons was the architect and superintendent, with a salary of three per cent. of gross cost of the construction. On May 28, 1875, the bids were opened and the contract was awarded to William Gigger & Company, Noblesville, their bid being twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars. With the awarding of the contract the work was begun on the new building, which progressed satisfactorily to all concerned. On April 19, 1876, it was ordered "that the jail is completed, and that the board accept the same; and the auditor is ordered to pay the balance due the contractors, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars, less the sum before paid, the work having been approved by the architect appointed to superintend the same." The building is now forty years old and is a very substantial structure, the south part being the sheriff's residence. With few improvements it has stood the test of time well. Many persons regretted its being situated on the public square, believing it destroyed the beauties of the otherwise harmonious perspective of the court house, which occupies the central area of the public square.

COURT HOUSES.

On the 25th of September, 1824, at the first session of the board of county justices, the sheriff was ordered to sell the clearing of lot number 3 in square 4, to the lowest bidder, in contemplation of the erection of a temporary court house, the sale to take place at the house of Josiah F. Polk. Nothing further was done toward the building except the clearing of the lots of timber and brush, etc., preparatory to the erection of the building, until early in the next spring, 1826. At the March session of the board it was ordered "that William S. Goe be appointed to superintend the building of a temporary court house, in the town of Noblesville, of the following dimensions, to-wit: To be a round-log cabin, twenty-two feet square, a story and a half high, the lower to be not less than seven feet high; to have five windows in the same, three in the lower story of twelve lights each, one to be in each side, and one in the end; to be a partition in the center of the upper story, carried up with logs, and one window in each end, of six lights each. To be one door in the same, and a good chimney; to be hewed down inside and out; to be good flooring; the same to be covered with a good clapboard roof." The

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foregoing is the description as it appears of record, and embraced the leading features as at first proposed. When, however, the notice was given Sheriff Warwick that the contract to build the same would be sold at public outcry to the lowest responsible bidder, the following dimensions appeared to have been considered: "To be a double cabin, with one entry, ten feet wide; one room to be twenty-four by twenty feet; the other twenty feet by sixteen feet—nine-foot story. Foundation to be of good lasting timber; balance to be of any kinds of logs excepting buckeye; well hewed down the inside; well chinked with wood, and well daubed with clay and mortar; two windows in each room with fifteen lights; glass eight by ten inches, well cased and well put in; one door in each room fronting the passage; good batten doors, well cased; good locks and latched; good floor in each room, of plank; loft in each room to be laid with loose plank. The chimneys to be built of cat and clay; back wall and hearth to be of brick; corners of house to be well sawed down."

The first court house served the purpose for a few years, when, the needs of the court being greater, it was found in four years (1830) that more commodious quarters were necessary. When the board, called at this time "board of commissioners," met in August, 1830, the following records are found: "Ordered, that the commissioners of the county proceed to build a frame house on lot number 1, block number 11, in the town of Noblesville, in the county of Hamilton, for the purpose of holding courts in, for said county, until a permanent court house can be built on the public square. The said house is to be thirty-two by eighteen feet, one story and one-half high; and that the building of said house to be sold to the lowest bidder on the 15th day of September next, at the house of George Shirts, in Noblesville, and the clerk of this court advertise the said sale at three of the most public places in the county." At the November session following, further legislation was had upon the subject, which is thus indicated: "Ordered, that the commissioners of the county proceed to build a frame house on lot 1, square 11, in the town of Noblesville, for the purpose of holding courts in, for said county, until a more permanent court house can be built on the public square; the said house to be thirty-two by eighteen feet, post and bent seventeen feet high, ten feet between the lower floors, a fire-place below and above in each end of the house; two doors in front, six feet apart; two fifteen-light windows in the front below; one fifteen-light window in the center of the back, on the south side of the house, and one twelve-light on each side of the center window; two nine-light windows in front, above, and the same number back; the bar in the center of the south side of the house, and a partition above, dividing the upper part of the house into two rooms, suitable for

the grand and petit juries. It is also ordered, that the building of said house be sold to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 11th day of December next." The terms of payment for the construction of this building were prescribed as follows: "Twenty-five dollars in cash and twenty-five dollars in county orders, in advance; twenty-five dollars in cash and twenty-five dollars in orders when the house is raised; twenty-five dollars in cash and twenty-five dollars in orders when the house is covered and inclosed; twenty-five dollars in cash and twenty-five dollars in orders when the windows are glazed, doors hung and floors laid, and fifty dollars in cash and fifty dollars in orders when the mason work is completed; * * * the whole to be completed by the second Monday in November next." As indicated in the foregoing statement, the first payment was due the contractor in advance; this was made, as shown by the following: "Ordered, That Francis B. Cogswell be allowed twenty-five dollars, first payment for building the court house, and, also, twenty-five dollars in part of his second payment."—Made at this January session, 1831.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

In the meantime, before the construction had greatly progressed, it was determined that the building, instead of being erected on the site proposed in the original order, should be on the public square as the more suitable place; hence, the board, at its May session, 1831, ordered "that Francis B. Cogswell be authorized to erect the court house on the public square, instead of on lot one, in square eleven." During the same session the contractor was allowed twenty-five dollars, in part payment of the third installment on the new court house, and at the August session following, he was allowed twenty-five dollars, in part of the fourth payment on the court house contract. The building was, no doubt, built and completed in accordance with the terms of the contract, since the record shows that the November session of the board was held in the court house, the contract requiring that it should be completed by the second Monday in November. It was further shown, also, that during the term "he reported to the board that the house was completed, and asked them to accept the same." Upon the presentation of the report, the board entertained some doubts whether the contract had been literally complied with, which doubts, and their action in regard thereto, are sufficiently defined in the following extract from the record in the case: "And the board, after viewing and examining said house, are of the opinion that the work in and about said house has not been done and performed agreeably to contract and undertaking of said Cogswell; we, therefore, refuse to accept the same, and to

make full payment for the same. Whereupon the commissioners of the county and the said Cogswell agreed to submit the matter of difference in controversy to the award of Charles W. West, Curtis Mallory and John Shryock, whose award shall be final." The referees made the following report: "We, the arbitrators, after being sworn by B. F. Cogswell, and having made a careful examination and inspection of said building, now return the following award:

Deductions for weather-boarding -----	\$1.50
Deductions for under floor -----	1.00
Deductions for window blinds -----	.50
Deductions for partition doors-----	.25
<hr/>	
Total deductions -----	\$3.25

"And, thereupon, the board received and accepted said house, and ordered the same to be paid for, as per contract price, except said sum of \$3.25. All parties were satisfied."

The current expense account for this year shows, among other things, the following: For erecting the court house, \$180; deducting \$3.25, makes the total sum of \$176.75. At the same term it was ordered "that F. B. Cogswell be allowed \$135.87½ in county orders, in full payment for erecting a court house. William S. Goe was allowed \$1.75 for summoning arbitrators for court house." A further order was made at the January session, 1832, allowing F. B. Cogswell \$172.64¾ "in full of all demands."

About the time the present jail was built the question began to be agitated whether it was proper or necessary to erect a new court house. As the views of the people seemed to be pretty equally divided, the county commissioners did not like to undertake a work of such magnitude without obtaining the direct views of the voters. The board ordered an election to be held the first Monday in April, 1875, when a vote should be taken "for a court house" or "against a court house." The result of the election was against the proposed construction of a court house, one thousand two hundred five against seven hundred twenty-five for. This decisive vote quieted the agitation for a time, but in a year or two the necessity for more commodious quarters for the temple of justice became more apparent. Accordingly, at the March session, 1877, the board, having determined to erect a new building, ordered the old court house sold. Adjourning on March 28, the board agreed to meet at an early date at Indianapolis, for the purpose of visiting a number of court

houses, examining plans, etc. The auditor was to accompany them on this trip. The board met as agreed and on April 21, 1877, after examining plans, accepted those submitted by Edwin May, of Indianapolis. The plans not being completed at that date, Mr. May was directed to complete same. On September 29 Mr. May was allowed two thousand nine hundred dollars for plans and specifications submitted and accepted.

The notice for bids was advertised in the *Noblesville Ledger* and, these advertisements found defective, the bids were re-advertised. As the notice specified, the following bids were received and opened on September 29, 1877: A. G. Campfield, \$99,950; Farmer & Pierce, \$103,780; Durfee & Company, \$108,136.14; M. Baltes, \$113,920; Crummins & Morse, \$124,500; R. M. Matchett, \$127,886; J. W. Kinkley, \$132,500; A. S. Phillips, \$150,900.

The contract was then awarded to A. G. Campfield, as the lowest bidder, at \$99,950.

In order to create a fund to be applied on the building fund for the new court house, the board met December, 1877, and "ordered that bonds be issued for a loan to raise funds for the building of the court house, in the sum of seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars, an amount not exceeding one per centum of the assessed valuation of real and personal property of the county."

As the building of the court house progressed there was some dissatisfaction expressed concerning the management of the superintendent, Mr. May. The frequent complaints finally resulted in the dismissal of Mr. May by the county board and the appointment of J. C. Johnson, of Fremont, Ohio, in his place. Mr. May was not satisfied with this action of the board and brought suit against the board. But the difficulty was finally settled by the board allowing him one thousand two hundred dollars in full of all demands, for all services rendered by him as superintendent.

Philadelphia brick was to be used for the outer finish. Daniel Gasho and E. S. Phillips were appointed on April 11 as a committee to proceed to Philadelphia and to make selection of the brick as before determined upon. Philadelphia "Peerless Brick" was the kind selected by the board one week later.

On December 23 bids for the court house sewer were opened and awarded to J. W. Durflinger as the lowest bidder, his bid being \$992.50.

The work on the building progressed with a fair degree of rapidity. On July 2, 1879, Mr. Campfield claimed the building was completed. The board ordered an examination of the building prior to its acceptance by them. The examination did not prove satisfactory to the board. Accordingly it was

agreed to submit the matter to four arbitrators who, in the event they could not agree, were to choose an umpire, whose decision in the premises should be final. The building in the meantime was formally accepted and the county officers directed to occupy it. The arbitrators chosen were, for the board, Ingraham Fletcher, of Indianapolis; T. J. Folan, of Fort Wayne; for the contractors, D. B. Harris, of Greensburg, Indiana, D. P. Hopping, of Springfield, Illinois. These gentlemen having canvassed the matter thoroughly, decided in favor of the contractors. Certain sums were then paid in settlement of the contractor's claims and the new court house was formally accepted July 28, 1879.

When the new building was accepted and occupied by the county officials the board appointed Isaac Hiatt, engineer and superintendent of the heating department and janitor of the building at a salary of seven hundred dollars a year. When the court house was built it was considered one of the best in the state outside of Marion county. After nearly forty years of service the court house is still a credit to the county. Repairs have been made on the various parts at different times in recent years. In 1904 the interior was refrescoed and the floors relaid with marble tiling in the corridors and a new system of heating installed in the entire building. The bid for the general specifications accepted was \$11,900. The following was the actual cost of the entire work done: Marble, \$11,241; heating plant, \$7,714; interior decorations, \$1,895. When the work was completed the interior of the court house was indeed "a thing of beauty," and some of the work done will last as long as the building itself.

ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

The care given to the poor of a community largely indicates the spirit and civilization of that community. In Hamilton county there has at all times been ample provision made for the poor within its borders. Prior to a regular county poor house, each township had among its first, if not the first, officers an "overseer" of the poor. Provision must be made for the dependent ones, for "the poor we have always with us." It was the duty of these township "overseers" to "hear and examine into the nature of all complaints in behalf of the poor, in each civil township of the county, and to see that their wants were sufficiently provided for; that they should not suffer for the common necessities of life, nor allow them to be ill treated. It was also the duty of the overseer to keep a record in which they should record the names of all persons in their respective townships who were unable to take care of them-

selves and who, in their opinion, were entitled to the benefits prescribed by law for maintenance of those unfortunates. A further provision made it their duty to put out, as apprentices, all poor children whose parents were dead or were found to be unable to maintain them—males until the age of twenty-one and females until the age of eighteen years.”

Nothing further seems to have been done in the county for the maintenance of the poor, no provision made for a poor house of any description until 1846. At the March session of the county board, that year, Jesse Fisher was appointed superintendent of the institution for the poor. This poor house was built in township 19 north, range 5 east, containing eighty acres. Log cabins were to be built and provided and furnished for the poor, allowing Superintendent Fisher three hundred dollars per annum for seven paupers, and in proportion to the number a greater or less amount. The superintendent was to provide for all the necessities of life for the inmates. Under this arrangement all the overseers of the poor in the various townships were to remove all charges under their care to this county poor farm in May of the year 1846. The following is Superintendent Fisher's report for the first year: “The undersigned superintendent of the asylum for the poor of said county submits, respectfully, to your body, the following report, showing the number of paupers that he has taken under his charge since his appointment to the superintendency of this asylum by your said board, together with the time and manner of the reception of each, their health, fitness to labor, etc., to-wit: He has, in all, eight paupers, of whom he received from overseers of the poor of Clay township, to-wit: On the 21st day of April, 1846, they consisted of an old lady, to-wit, Mary Wall, with four young children. The mother is not capable of performing any labor, she being old and not of sound mind. The oldest children, aged about nine and seven years, are capable of performing some services, and might be bound out with advantage; the two youngest are probably too young to put out with any advantage. The sixth order he received from the overseer of White River township, on the 4th of May, 1846, is Leonard Dick, and is supposed to be about seventy-four years old, and incapable of performing any labor, he being confined to his bed continually. Thomas Geering, the seventh pauper, was received on the day last mentioned, from the overseer of the poor of Wayne township. This pauper is also incapable of doing work, he being a complete idiot. Mrs. Barclay, the last, was received from the overseer of Noblesville township on the same day. She is also entirely unfit to do any labor, being very old and infirm.

“The following are the articles which the undersigned has received from

the county for the use of said paupers, to-wit: Four straw beds, four bedsteads, four cords, two feather beds, four blankets, eight pillows, ten pillowcases, twelve sheets, four comforts, twelve chairs, one chamber. He needs in addition to these articles, for the better accommodation of the said paupers, one more room to the building and two chambers.

(Signed) "JESSE FISHER,
"Superintendent."

Various improvements were added to this building from time to time, but in 1852 the board decided the accommodations of the poor farm were inadequate for the purpose. In the March session, 1852, it was decided to erect a new building. The contract was let to William Bauchert for the sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Five years later, 1857, at a special session July 3, bids were again received for the purpose of erecting an asylum for the poor. Contracts for the work were let to Gigger & Gigger and other carpentry work; John Fisher building the walls and Thomas J. Lindley plastering the same. The building was of brick, two stories high in front and one at the back. When the various contracts for the work were fulfilled the house was accepted by the board in the September session, 1857. At the same meeting it was decided to enlarge the farm, in consequence of which action eighty acres were purchased from A. H. Conner. William Bragg was again appointed superintendent of the poor farm. In 1874 an addition was ordered built to the poor house, consisting of four new rooms. The addition to be a frame structure. But after a few years, even with the above addition, the accommodation proved inadequate. In 1878, J. C. Johnson presented plans for an asylum on the poor farm that were accepted. Bids were later received and the contract for the work awarded to Williams, Gigger & Durfee, their bid being \$3,119. Work was begun immediately. The sum expended, including work done on the old building and construction of the new, was \$3,649.25.

In 1903 the accommodations of the poor house having proven inadequate, the commissioners decided to receive bids for the construction of an addition to the poor house. On March 6, 1903, bids were received, but none were accepted because all bids exceeded the appropriation of twelve thousand dollars to be used for that purpose. At the session April 10, 1903, bids were again received and the contract was then awarded to Gerhart & Deppen for the amount of \$8,986. The commissioners composing the board at this time were Henry Carpenter, Thomas Hussey and Hamilton Metsker. The construction of the building went forward rapidly. The residence of the super-

intendent is what is left of the old part of the house. The old building on the south was torn down and in its place was built the splendid brick addition which joins up to the residence part, making one complete building. The rooms are light, airy and sanitary. Under the management of Superintendent Hubbard and Mrs. Hubbard, the farm, which now consists of two hundred acres, is almost self-supporting. The inmates are well cared for, being comfortably housed, clothed and fed. The men help with the farm work, tending the stock and planting and harvesting the crops. The women, under the competent direction of Mrs. Hubbard, do all the housework, cooking, sewing, cleaning, etc.; the interior of the house, as well as its outward surroundings, are always in excellent order. There are two barns, one cement store house, which has been built within the last ten years, and three departments to the main building—the superintendent's residence, the women's quarters and the men's quarters. Mr. Hubbard has been superintendent for ten years, his term beginning in 1905. He has given entire satisfaction in this important office. At present there are thirty-seven inmates, almost all being old men and women.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

There is no orphan asylum in Hamilton county now. Some years ago there was one at Westfield, but it was discontinued at least nine years ago. The board of children's guardians, in connection with the county judge, have charge of all homeless children. They either find homes for them in the county or, if they cannot find suitable homes for some, they place them in some orphans' home in the state and Hamilton county pays for their maintenance in such homes. The present board is as follows: Mrs. Walter Sanders, president; Mrs. Samuel Harrell, secretary; the other members are E. E. Cloe, Dr. H. H. Thompson, Mrs. Madge Johnson, of Westfield, and the trustee of Noblesville township is a member also, E. A. Hutchens being the present trustee.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF NOBLESVILLE.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized at least forty years ago. The old records have been lost, so it is impossible to give the exact date, but the oldest member places the date about 1875 or possibly earlier than that. This Aid Society was organized at the First Methodist church by a Methodist minister. It is strictly a charitable organization and, though it had its birth in a Methodist church, it is, and always has been, undenominational in character. Its members have included women of all creeds and faiths, the only

requirement being the desire to help the poor and helpless of our town and community. Mrs. David Moss was one of the first presidents, and up to the time of her death she was an active worker in the organization. Later Mrs. Levinson was president for several years. During those years the Aid Society maintained the reading room, which later was merged in the public library. Mrs. Levinson was a very energetic and earnest worker and did much to aid the poor through the society. Later members and officers included Mrs. Max Behr, Mrs. J. G. Heylman, Mrs. Samuel Craig and others. During the past forty years many poor families have had daily bread and winter warmth in clothes and fuel through the efforts of these noble women, many little children have been clothed, fed and educated and had their faith renewed in Santa Claus through the efforts of the Ladies' Aid Society of Noblesville. The present officers are: Mrs. Henry Sapper, president; Mrs. J. G. Heylman, vice-president; Mrs. E. E. Fitzpatrick, secretary; Mrs. Samuel Craig, assistant secretary.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Below is given a practically complete list of Hamilton county's county and state representation in offices, based upon the public service from the time of the county's organization to date:

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

J. D. Stephenson, from 1823 to 1837; John G. Burns, 1837-51; Daniel R. Brown, 1851-55; James O'Brien, 1855-59; W. Connor, 1859-63; John Trissall, 1863-67; Frank A. Hawkins, 1867-71; M. W. Essington, 1871-75; Joseph R. Gray, 1875-79; James R. Christian, 1879-82; W. N. Evans, 1882-84; Ira W. Christian, 1884-90; Joel Stafford, 1890-94; C. B. Williams, 1894-96; H. W. Carey, 1896-1902; C. J. Wheeler, 1902-06; L. J. Patty, 1906-10; W. F. Wall, 1910-14; Charles J. Newby, 1914.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

J. D. Stephenson, from 1823 to 1841; Earl E. Stone, 1841-45; George Simpson, died in office, holding from 1845 till his death; Amos Palmer, to fill vacancy, 1846; J. D. Cottingham, 1846-48; Levi Farley, 1848-57; Joseph R. Gray, 1857-61; W. A. Pfaff, 1861-65; John W. Pfaff, 1865-69; Elisha Mills, 1869-73; E. K. Hall, 1873-77; C. S. W. Pettyjohn, 1877-80; Hiram Hines, 1880-84; James W. Crooks, 1884-88; W. T. Johns, 1888-92; A. R.

Tucker, 1892-96; Calvin Sturdevant, 1896-1900; Isaac Powell, 1900-04; N. W. Cowgill, 1904-08; George Griffin, 1908-12; William O. Horton, 1912-16.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

W. Conner, 1823; Curtis Mallery, from 1823 to 1844; H. G. Finch, 1844-50; John C. Burton, 1850-55; Elisha Picket, 1855-57; J. B. Loehr, 1857-59; W. Neal, 1859-61; J. B. Carey, 1861-63; John Pontious, 1863-65; J. F. McClellen, 1865-67; I. W. Stanton, 1867-69; Nathaniel F. Dunn, 1869-71; Isaac Williams, 1871-73; S. C. Montgomery, 1873-75; Amasa P. Hess, 1875-77; J. H. Foland, 1877-79; Nehemiah Baker, 1879-81; William J. Hawkins, 1881-82; James W. Eller, 1882-84; A. C. Scott, 1884-86; Aaron Shoemaker, 1886-88; Albert Hasket, 1888-90; A. R. Baker, 1890-92; P. R. Martz, 1892-94; George M. Scott, 1894-96; A. D. Gibbs, 1896-98; S. H. Craig, 1898-1900; W. F. Lennen, 1900-02; Milo Hershey, 1902-04; George Stevenson, 1904-06; H. D. Pettijohn, 1906-08; John Bauchert, 1908-10; John E. Bert, 1910-12; M. L. Cardwell, 1912-14; L. J. Heiny, 1914.

SHERIFFS.

W. P. Warrick, from 1823 to 1825; R. L. Hannaman, 1825-27; W. S. Goe, 1827-32; I. Cottingham, 1832-36; Jonathan Colburn, 1836-40; I. Cottingham, 1840-42; C. W. Harrison, 1842-46; Michael Reveal, 1846-50; David Stewart, 1850-52; Jacob B. Loehr, 1852-56; Anderson McKenzie, 1856-58; A. G. Ferguson, 1858-60; John H. Derrah, 1860-62; Daniel W. Shock, 1862-1864; John B. Jackson, 1864-66; George Bragg, 1866-68; Thomas J. Lindley, 1868-70; David W. Patty, 1870-72; J. S. Edwards, 1872-74; I. H. Jessup, 1874-76; C. W. Morrow, 1876-78; A. J. Fryberger, 1878-80; W. A. Seamans, 1880-82; Levi Newcomer, 1882-84; Elihu Hawkins, 1884-86; Emanuel Teisey, 1886-88; J. P. Bradfield, 1888-90; George Nagle, 1890-92; Phil Rhoades, 1892-94; Frank Thacker, 1894-96; James A. Owen, 1896-98; Harry Bartholomew, 1898-1900; Evan Bray, 1900-02; Albert Fox, 1902-04; L. R. Haworth, 1904-06; Frank Randall, 1906-08; Walter White, 1908-10; J. L. York, 1910-12; Henry Brown, 1912-14; John O. Waddell.

COUNTY RECORDER.

J. D. Stephenson, from 1823 to 1838; Albert B. Cole, 1838-54; W. Neal, 1854-57; Nathan H. Mills, 1857-61; Garrett D. Wall, 1861-65; M. W.

Essington, 1865-70; J. W. Wilson, 1870-74; Thomas E. Boyd, 1874-78; J. K. Fisher, 1878-82; Jacob Wheeler, 1882-86; G. N. Hollis, 1886-90; L. P. Fodrea, 1890-94; R. G. Lucas, 1894-98; J. S. Carroll, 1898-1902; F. L. Kinneman, 1902-06; E. A. Mosebaugh, 1906-10; Frank L. Kinneman, 1910-14, and Dixon Bray, 1914.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

R. L. Herman, 1828-31; James Hughey, 1831-35; Ira Kingsberry, 1835-37; James Hughey, 1837-41; John Crisswell, 1841-54; William Pickett, 1854-56; Zenas Carey, Jr., 1856-58; Elijah Cottingham, 1858-76; James Sanders, 1876-80; James Sanders, 1880-82; Ed. F. Cottingham, 1882-86; S. D. Stuart, 1886-88; C. J. Cottingham, 1888-90; J. S. Coyner, 1890-94; W. F. Cottingham, 1894-96; James A. Mitchell, 1896-02; H. L. Findley, 1902-06; Hugh Johnson, 1906-10; James S. Shannon, 1910-12; Charles H. Wann, 1912-14; Edgar A. Baker, 1914.

CORONERS.

Zenas Beckwith, 1827-28; C. W. Harrison, 1828-33; B. J. Dunning, 1834-35; Jonathan Colburn, 1835--; F. G. Reynolds, 1845-46; Moses Craig, 1846-51; John Birk, 1851-53; J. F. Johnson, 1853-55; John S. Bolton, 1856-60; Abner B. Jones, 1860-62; Jonathan Colburn, 1862-74; Dr. E. C. Loehr, 1874-80; William H. Smith, 1880-82; Dr. S. C. Dove, 1882-84; Dr. K. C. Hershey, 1884-90; C. W. Mendenhall, 1890-92; S. C. Dove, 1892-94; Dr. H. W. Milliken, 1894-96; John A. Aldred, 1896-98; Dr. C. C. Ray, 1898-1912; Frank Rodenbeck, 1912-14; L. J. Baldwin, 1914.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

David S. Gooding, 1857-59; David Moss, 1859-61; Joel Stafford, 1861-62; T. S. Underhill, 1862-64; N. Vanhorn, 1864-67; W. O'Brien, 1867-69; J. F. Elliott, 1869-73; F. M. Trissall, 1873-74; Joel Stafford, 1874-75; ——— McAllister, 1875; F. M. Householder, 1876-78; T. B. Orr, 1878-80; William A. Kittenger, 1880-84; David Wood, 1884-86; John F. Neal, 1886-88; David W. Patty, 1888-90; S. D. Stuart, 1890-92; D. J. McMath, 1892-98; John E. Garver, 1898-1900; J. F. Beals, 1900-02; Frederick E. Hines, 1902-06; C. M. Gentry, 1906-10; Roscoe R. Foland, 1910-12; G. W. Osborn, 1912-14; A. Guy, 1914.

PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

J. Finch and W. C. Blackemore, from 1823 to 1829; Joshua Cottingham, 1840-44; Haymond W. Clark, 1844-53; Earl S. Stone, 1853-57; Nathaniel R. Lindsey, 1857-61; John Green, 1861-64; William Garver, 1864-73. In the latter year this office was abolished, the work being turned over to the circuit court.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

From the earliest history of the county down to 1853 there was an office known as associate judge, and the following served in Hamilton county: John Finch and W. C. Blackemore, from 1823 to 1829; Joshua Cottingham and David Osborn, from 1829 to 1838; William A. Emmons and W. D. Rooker, from 1838 to 1841; Jonathan Colburn and W. S. Goe, from 1841 to 1850; Jesse Wilson and William Neal, from 1851 to 1852, when the office was abolished, the president judge being made sole presiding judge.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

W. W. Wick, from 1823 to 1825; Bethuel F. Morris, 1825-35; W. W. Wick, 1835-39; James Morrison, 1839-42; F. M. Finch, 1842; W. J. Peasley, 1842-50; Jeremiah Smith, 1850-52; W. W. Wick, 1852-53; Stephen Major, 1853-59; John S. Buckles, 1859-67; H. A. Brouse, 1867-68; John Davis, 1868-73; Hervey Cravens, 1873-79; E. B. Goodykoontz, 1879-85; David Moss, 1885-91; Richard Stephenson, 1891-97, he resigning a month before his term expired. J. F. Neal was appointed by the governor to fill out the term, and was elected for the full term commencing October, 1897, and ending 1903; Ira W. Christian, 1903-09; Meade Vestal, 1909-15; Ernest E. Cloe, elected in November, 1914, for six years, or until 1921.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Prior to the year 1831 the county affairs now managed by the board of county commissioners was looked after by what was termed a board of justices. In Hamilton county this board was composed of the following gentlemen: W. Bush, from 1823 to 1825; W. Foster, 1824-25; J. F. Polk, 1824-25; W. Dyer, 1824-26; Andrew W. Ingraham, 1824-28; Francis Kinkaid, 1825-28; Joshua Cottingham, 1825-28; Zenas Beckwith, 1826-28; John Berry, 1826-28; Robert Blair, 1826-28; Jesse M. Wood, 1826-28; W. Con-

ner, 1827-29; Josiah Kirkendahl, 1827-28; Isaac Hurlock, 1827-28; Lewis Ogle, 1827-29; Daniel Heaton, 1827-31; Elias Hoddy, 1828-30; George Medsker, 1828-31; Jesse Wilson, 1830-32; W. S. Wallace, 1830-32.

After this came the regular system of county commissioners practically as obtains today. The men who have served in this capacity were elected as follows (the county was laid off into three districts in August, 1831):

District No. 1.

1831—James Hughey.
 1832—James Hughey.
 1833-40—Abraham Helm.
 1840-42—John Kinzer.
 1842—Abraham Helms.
 1843-46—Thomas Harvey.
 1846—Joseph Bolton.
 1847-49—Silas Moffitt.
 1850-52—Abraham Helm.
 1852-55—James L. Dannah.
 1855-58—John Burk.
 1858-61—Thomas Harvey.
 1861-67—John Burk.
 1867-70—J. G. McShane.
 1870-73—John Z. Patterson.
 1873-78—Sylvanus Carey.
 1878---W. Hussey.

District No. 2.

1831-33—Peter Wise.
 1833—W. S. Goe and S. Carrey.
 1834-36—Stephen Carrey.
 1836-39—Ebenezer Hurlock.
 1839—Levi R. Bowman.
 1840-43—Phillip Stoops.
 1843-47—A. Nicholson.

1848-51—Atwill Chance.
 1851-54—Nelson Daubenspeck.
 1854-60—D. C. Maker.
 1860-63—Daniel Fisher.
 1863-70—David Steward.
 1870-73—Chester D. Granger.
 1873-76—Henry Bray.
 1876-78—Daniel Gascho.
 1879-82—Henry Hodgins.

District No. 3.

1831-33—Henry Foland.
 1833-35—A. Cole.
 1835-38—W. C. Blackemore.
 1838—Allen Gibson.
 1838-39—Cole and Redmon.
 1839-44—Abel Gibson.
 1844-47—A. Sumner.
 1847-50—Edward Hall.
 1850-52—Kinneman.
 1852-56—E. K. Hall.
 1856-59—C. Stout.
 1859-62—C. Beard.
 1862—W. H. Dickeral.
 1862-68—C. Beard.
 1868-74—J. Griffin.
 1874-77—J. Stechman.
 1877-80—E. S. Phillips.

Regardless of districts represented the following have composed the commissioners board since the last dates given:

Thomas Hussey, Hodgson, Smock, Newby, 1882; Patterson and Beals,

1884; Beals and Smock, 1886; T. Patterson and Kercheval, 1888; T. J. Patterson and F. Smock, 1890; W. W. Smith and Joshua Carson, 1894; Lemuel Carey and J. S. Kercheval, 1894; L. Carey and W. W. Smith, 1896; Levi Cook, H. Carpenter, 1898; Thomas Hussey and Henry Carpenter, 1900; Hussey, 1902; H. Metsker and T. E. Beals, 1904; J. E. Clark and T. E. Beals, 1906; J. E. Clark and H. Metsker, 1908; John H. Harvey and S. F. Noble, 1910; Robert E. Washington and Charles B. Jones, 1912; L. J. Symons and L. M. Stultz, 1914.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

The following have held this office in Hamilton county: Anderson Scott, elected in 1888; John Beals, in 1892; Amos Carson, in 1896; Benjamin Nagle, in 1900; E. G. Decker, in 1906, and Amos B. Wheeler, in 1914.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

For a list of the old school examiners and later county superintendents the reader is referred to the Educational chapter, in which such list is treated in detail.

COUNTY INFIRMARY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Jesse Fisher, Anthony Humble, Henderson Bragg, William Bragg, Bower Sumner, Isaac Davenport, Joseph Alexander, James H. Harris, Thomas Greathouse, J. F. McCarty, John Kemp, William Higbee, J. E. G. Young, William Cropper, Jesse Venable, J. T. Hubbard.

From the time of the creation of the county council, in 1899, the following men have served on this body: C. J. McCole, Milton Hauson, J. T. Driver, John E. Clark, C. L. Gentry, Aaron Shoemaker, Theodore McGill, John H. Cox, John B. Huff, A. J. Gibbs, Joseph Stanbrough, A. D. Booth, Seth Henshaw, J. F. Passwater, M. C. Beals, Nelson Wise, John Harger, Daniel Brenner, W. F. DeVaney, Frank Innman, Arthur C. Spivey, C. T. Carson, C. L. Gentry.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1825 TO 1880.

Among other official positions of this county, some of which are now obsolete, were the subjoined, to which are appended the names of those who held such positions:

COUNTY AGENTS.

Josiah Polk, 1823-24; Snyder Dale, 1824-26; W. Davis, 1826-28; R. L. Hanneman, 1828-35; A. B. Cole, 1836-40; John P. Patterson, 1840-44; Joseph A. Messick, 1844-48; Jacob Robbins, 1839-40; W. H. Guy, 1848-49; David Moss, 1849-52.

SEMINARY TRUSTEES.

J. G. Burns, 1851-52; Jesse Lutz, 1851-52; T. T. Butler, 1851-53; A. B. Cole, 1851-53; J. M. Mallery, 1851-54; David Moss, 1851-54.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

J. K. Leaming, 1824; Joseph Kirkendall, 1826; C. W. Harrison, 1827-31; Isaac Hurlock, 1830-31; H. W. Clark, 1831-33; John Thorp, 1834; N. O. Beals, 1835; J. J. Kinneman, 1835; Anthony Fryberger, 1836; Amos Palmer, 1837; Isaac Hurlock, 1837; Isaac Hurlock, 1838; H. L. Burcham, 1839; Phillip Carr, 1839; Samuel Pickerell, 1839; James Hughesy, 1839-40; Charles F. White, 1841; H. G. Finch, 1841-43; N. C. Beals, 1841-45; Joseph G. Carlin, 1844-46; J. D. Cottingham, 1846; Anthony Fryberger, 1846; Andrew McKenzie, 1847-48; David Steward, 1849-50; A. C. Scott, 1858.

STUDENTS APPOINTED.

Under the old Indiana law a certain number of students were appointed to the various semi-state institutions—those for whose foundation and support public land money had been used. The following were appointed from Hamilton county: Milton Cogswell, 1843, to Indiana University; James Medsker, W. Moffitt, 1848, to Indiana University; Francis B. Cogswell, Jr., to Indiana University, 1849; John M. Hiatt, 1855, to Wabash College; James M. Smith, 1857, to Indiana University; G. W. Granger, 1869, to Wabash College; W. Mallott, 1871, to Wabash College; Albert K. Warren, Edward T. George, M. C. Martz, to Purdue University; Clayton Martz, 1879, to Purdue University.

STATE SENATORS.

The following have represented this district in the state Senate: James Gregory, 1825; Calvin Fletcher, 1826 to 1833; Alexander F. Morrison, 1833-

34; Henry Brady, 1834-36; Bucknell Cole, 1836-38; Jacob Angel, 1839-42; Mark A. Duzan, 1842-45; W. W. Conner, 1845-48; William Garver, 1848-52; Newton J. Jackson, 1852-56; John Green, 1856-61; George B. Grubb, 1861-65; Daniel R. Brown, 1865-69; John Green, 1869-73; William O'Brien, 1873-75; Peter Cardwell, 1875-77; S. M. Taylor, 1877-80; Robert Graham, 1881-85; Charles H. Duncan, 1885-89; Thomas E. Boyd, 1889-97; C. S. Goar, 1897-01; Thomas J. Lindley, 1901-05; Every H. Mock, 1905-09; R. K. Kane, 1909-13; George C. Wood, 1913-15.

REPRESENTATIVES.

James Paxton, 1825-26; Elisha Long, 1826-29; Long and William Conner, 1829-31; William Conner, 1831-32; Austin Davenport, 1832-34; Robert L. Hanneman, 1834-36; William Conner, 1836-37; Jacob Robbins, 1837-38; Francis B. Cogswell, 1838-40; Jacob Robbins, 1840-41; William D. Rooker and F. B. Cogswell, 1841-42; Allen Sumner, 1842-43; R. W. Clark and W. W. Conner, 1843-44; William W. Conner, 1844-45; R. T. Kimberlin and C. T. Jackson, 1845-46; Jesse Lutz, 1846-47; Samuel Colip, 1847-48; G. Shaw, 1848-49; Thomas Harvey and William Stoups, 1849-50; W. W. Conner, 1850-51; J. D. Douthet, 1851-53; David Moss, 1853-55; John F. Simms, 1855-57; Alex. H. Conner, 1857-58; Addison Boxley, 1858-61; Joseph Goar, 1861-63; James O'Brien, 1863-65; William Stivers, 1865-67; Joel Stafford, 1867-69; R. Stephenson, 1869-71; Isaac Williams, 1869-71; W. W. Conner and R. R. Stephenson, 1871-72; Nathan H. Clark and J. E. Rumsey, 1873-75; Samuel M. Taylor, 1875-77; James R. Carson, 1877-79; William Gurrer, 1877-79; O. C. Lindley, 1879-81; T. J. Lindley, 1881-83; Milton Hanson, 1883-85; T. E. Boyd, 1885-87; L. Ousler, 1887-89; D. J. Mendenhall, 1889-91; J. S. Haugham, 1891-93; Addison Newlin, 1893-95; James H. Harris, 1895-99; S. R. Artman, 1899-1903; James A. Mitchell, 1903-05; John F. Beals, 1905-07; Henry M. Caylor, 1907-09; Frank E. Watson, 1909-11; E. J. Mendenhall, 1911-13; William R. Dunham, 1913-15; A. H. Myers, 1915.

CHAPTER V.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Adams township, which includes forty-eight square miles of excellent land in the northwestern corner of Hamilton county, was organized by the board of commissioners in November, 1833. As the population was limited in number this township was at first united with Jackson township for voting purposes. Hence, the settlers went to Cicero during the first few years to vote on the questions of the day.

Of all the townships of Hamilton county, Adams may be said to be the youngest, or at least the last to develop her great resources. A glance at the map will show that Adams is peculiarly situated. No streams of water flow through this township, but her broad and fertile acres furnish the sources of three different streams; Cicero flowing to the northeast, Eagle creek flowing to the southwest, and Sugar creek flowing to the northwest. It will thus be seen that it occupies the divide between these streams. At the same time it is interesting to note that the survey of the Monon railroad shows that the water-shed is the highest point between the Wabash river at Delphi and the White river at Broad Ripple. For this reason Adams had to wait the straightening and widening of these streams before her fertile farm lands could be utilized. But since this has been accomplished it stands at the head of all her sister townships in the beauty and fertility of her farms. The town of Sheridan stands upon the very summit of this elevation. Indeed, many places may be found in the town where the water seems to hesitate, as to which route it will take in its journey to the great Father of Waters.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

George Boxley was the first white man who made a permanent settlement in Adams township. In the fall of 1828 he built his cabin on the knoll north of the present site of Sheridan. An excavation four feet deep by fif-

teen feet square was made in the ground and over this he built the first log house in the township. All this territory was at that time a native wilderness. As one of the early pioneers said, "there was not a tree amiss." It was the hunting ground of the Indians and was covered with vast forests as wild as the savages that roamed them. The settlers consisted chiefly of emigrants from Ohio and were of a sturdy and resolute disposition. The immensity of the task of clearing the dense forests, draining the swamps and building homes for themselves and their families, quickened their determination and zeal to accomplish the seemingly impossible. Before many years had passed the fertile fields of waving grain, the cattle grazing in the pastures, and the comfortable homes proved what these hardy men and courageous women from Ohio could accomplish when their hearts and their hands were in the work. This territory had been penetrated many years previous to 1828 by hunters and trappers, but not until the coming of George Boxley, and a year later other settlers from the East, had there been a permanent settlement.

GEORGE BOXLEY.

In many ways, George Boxley was a very eccentric and peculiar man, a man of determination and iron will, who once having determined upon a certain course of action which he believed to be right could not be turned from that course even in the face of death itself. His home was in Spottsylvania, Virginia, prior to the War of 1812. By honest toil and careful investments he had attained considerable wealth, being the owner of a saw-mill, grist mill and carding mill or woolen mill, all three of which he operated under one roof on the banks of a stream. As was the law and custom of Virginia in those days he became the owner of a number of slaves. Later, however, the question of slavery disturbed his conscience and he liberated all his slaves. From that time he hated the institution of human slavery, and fought it with all the energy of his strong character.

During the War of 1812 Boxley was given a position of honor and responsibility which he filled with such credit as to be tendered a silver-hilted sword by the United States government in recognition of his signal service. He was loved and honored by the entire community in which he lived. Then owing to his conscientious convictions on slavery he committed an act which placed him in the light of a criminal whose punishment was death. An early historian gives the following account of his crime:

"THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

One night in the winter of 1814, two negroes stole up to his house, knowing his sympathy for the fugitive slave. They were endeavoring to make their escape from a cruel master and Mr. Boxley's sympathies were at once enlisted in their behalf. He concealed them in his mill and as soon as circumstances permitted conveyed them to Greenbriar county and started them on their road to liberty. By this act he compromised his own liberty. Some one had heard of his deed and he was arrested and cast into the county jail, where he was bound down with chains. A court convicted him of the felony with which he was charged and sentence of death was passed upon him. Shortly before the day set for his execution his wife and children were admitted to the jail to take an eternal farewell of the loved husband and father, but the watchful guard little thought that the gentle, tearful woman who came as a mourner was to be the power through whom their condemned fellow-citizen should be restored to life and liberty; yet such was the case. In the agony of her soul she had determined to brave the terrors of the law in one last desperate effort to release her husband. On this last occasion she came with a fine spring-saw concealed in the hem of her skirt and delivered it to her husband during the visit. That night he sawed his shackles apart and escaped from the jail through an aperture previously made in the wall during his confinement and which had been carefully concealed during the day time. He reached the prison-yard safely, and looking up saw the guards pacing the walls. At this he felt a chill of fear, but pushed bravely on, knowing that death awaited him in either event and that his discovery by the guards would only hasten the inevitable. He reached the wall and scaled it safely, dropping quietly on the outside of the prison bounds and breathed the air again, a free man.

HOUNDED BY THE LAW.

Traveling by night and by obscure routes, he reached Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he changed his name to Burke and engaged in the vocation of school teaching. During his sojourn here he wrote two pamphlets which were widely circulated—one in opposition to the banking system of that day and one in opposition to the institution of slavery. During this time he contrived to inform his wife that he was still living, but, believing that locality to be too near his former home for her to join him with safety, he determined to go to Missouri, where he was shortly afterward joined by his family.

Subsequently he removed to Fayette county, Ohio, where he hoped that he was safe from his persecutors, but his hope was suddenly dispelled. Two men, named respectively Jury and Walls, passed through the vicinity of his Ohio home with a drove of horses for Virginia, and recognized him. Upon their arrival in that state they saw an advertisement offering a large reward for the capture and return of the fugitive, and, arming themselves with a copy of this paper, they started for Ohio, thinking to enrich themselves by returning him to the authorities. As they neared his house they saw him in the field, and approaching him one of them took him roughly by the shoulder, exclaiming, "You are my prisoner!" and presented the advertisement in lieu of a warrant. They overpowered him and dragged him from the field and into the woods, but his sons, Thomas and Addison, knew where to go for assistance and lost no time in giving the alarm.

NEW HOME IN THE WILDERNESS.

Two friends, John Howe and Jona Marchant, armed with guns, started in pursuit of the kidnappers and after a chase of about two miles overtook them. An exciting scene ensued and, in view of the danger that menaced them, the drovers concluded to surrender their prisoner. Mr. Boxley remained at home that night, but, knowing that his whereabouts could not long be kept secret, he fled the next day, again going to Missouri. After a few months he received a message from his friends in Ohio persuading him to return and pledging themselves to stand by him and protect him. He did as they suggested and lived quietly in Fayette county for several years. He lived in dread, however, and determined to seek greater security in one of the new settlements of Indiana. He started west, reaching Strawtown, and then decided to go farther, to the settlement on the Wabash in Tippecanoe county. His route led him past the land upon which he subsequently settled and which he marked at the time, intending to return to it if not satisfied with the location on the Wabash. The latter proved to be the case, and in the fall of 1828 he came to reside on the land where he passed the remainder of his life.

TOWNSHIP'S FIRST SCHOOL.

His family joined him here and he took up the life of a pioneer, feeling secure from any further pursuit. He was never again molested and passed to a peaceful old age and death. On a portion of his farm he erected a little log cabin in which he conducted a daily school for the instruction of his own

children, and as new settlers came to his neighborhood at a later date, he offered to their children the benefit of his fine attainments free of charge. Under his training his children grew to honorable and useful maturity. One, however, met a violent death while in the midst of happy, innocent boyhood. After school hours the children used the building for a play-house. On this occasion a violent storm passed over this section, destroying crops and tearing away trees. The absence of the son was marked by the family, who, however supposed him to be safe in the school house; but after the storm the parents learned his fate. He had started to the house and the wind had uprooted a tree which fell upon him as he ran, imprisoning him among its branches, where they found him mangled and dead. This was the first death of a white person in the township. He was interred on his father's farm.

NEIGHBORS STOOD BY HIM.

Other stories illustrative of George Boxley's peculiarities after he lived in Hamilton county are also related. He was opposed to banks and to the collection of debts by law, and to all taxes imposed by the government. At one time B. F. Cogswell persuaded him to buy some cloth for a coat on credit. When the debt came due he refused to pay it. Cogswell sued him and received judgment by default. An execution was issued and placed in the hands of an officer who levied upon and advertised for sale some of Mr. Boxley's cattle. When the day of the sale came the cattle could not be found and the sale was postponed. A second advertisement was made and the cattle were taken to Noblesville for safe keeping, but on the day of the sale were driven back to the Boxley place to be sold. Evidently the officer feared trouble for he deputed nine other men to go with him to conduct the sale. Cogswell sent W. W. Conner as his representative, with instructions to bid on the cattle in payment of the debt. But Boxley's neighbors decided if Boxley was opposed to that sale they would stand by him. So during the morning, before the sale began, about fifteen pioneers fully armed, as was the custom in those days, assembled to the defense of their friend. When the officer in charge stepped up to begin the sale the neighbors informed the would-be purchasers that any one bidding on the cattle "would be in danger of bodily harm." A hint to the wise was sufficient in this case as the odds were very much in favor of Boxley. Conner did not bid on the cattle and the sale failed. Cogswell never collected his debt. Mr. Boxley was a very ready help to any of his neighbors in time of need. He had more cattle than his neighbors, and often loaned his milch cows to his friends, exacting only the increase in pay-

ment. He taught their children free of charge and in many ways was a model of generosity. Whenever he needed help his neighbors, whom he had befriended, were only too glad to come to his assistance.

OUTWITTED TAX COLLECTOR.

Another story is told of Mr. Boxley outwitting a tax collector. An officer levied on some cattle of Mr. Boxley's for delinquent taxes and the said officer rode over from Noblesville and was returning driving the cattle before him. Mr. Boxley followed the officer unseen and upon the arrival of the cattle at a particularly bushy thicket uttered a peculiar call which the cattle understood. They broke from the officer who was unable to control them, and he was forced to return to Noblesville without the cattle which went safely home with their master.

THE SECOND SETTLEMENT.

In 1829 Thomas Spencer, John Blanch, James L. Masters, L. Acord and Washington McKinsey made a settlement a little west of the present site of Boxley. They were later joined by James Mann, Thomas and William Harbaugh, Payton Harris, Reuben Tansey, James Harbaugh, Even Teter and others. There were but two roads or trails in the township, one from Noblesville to Lafayette, and the other from Strawtown to Lafayette. These early pioneers, when not traveling on either of these trails, made their own roads, keeping to the high ground when possible, for much of this territory was a swamp in those days. When they came to the "slashes," as the streams were called, corduroy bridges were built by laying logs parallel and crossing these with other logs laid horizontally to the first until the entire "slash" was bridged and the party crossed in safety.

A settlement was made at Baker's Corner between the years of 1831 and 1837 by the following: Christopher Williams, Mr. Hodson, Stephen Masters, James Lackey, George Rushton, William Davis, Daniel Smith, Leroy Fitzpatrick and others. This settlement was made up largely of Quakers, who, having no church of their own, attended at Hinkle Creek church until West Grove was built. They had their milling done at the Shryock Mill and at the Fallis Mill until a mill was erected in Jackson township.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first township election was held at Boxley. There were thirty voters present, but the voters were not the only persons in attendance. The streets

were crowded with women and children who wished to be present at the first election. While they were debating what should constitute the ballot box Robert Collins offered his hat for the purpose. His offer was readily accepted and the election proceeded with the following results: James A. Lackey and Reuben Tansey were elected justices of the peace and John McKinsey and Joseph McMurtry were elected constables. Two political parties were represented in this first election, the Whig and the Democrat.

LEVELING THE FORESTS.

After the first settlement was well established the industrious farmers began to cut their way back into the dense forest and by slow but steady degrees to transform this vast, dreary wilderness into the beautiful country it is today. They struck out boldly in all directions and presently, here and there over the township, sprang into life the busy villages of Millwood (later Sheridan), Ekin and Bakers Corner. Later, fine commodious homes and big roomy barns replaced the early log cabins, and a network of gravel roads replaced the Indian trail and the corduroy roads. Where once the Indian hunted and his camp fires gleamed, the waving fields of corn, oats, rye and wheat, now flourish abundantly, while orchards of apples, plums and peaches lend their charm to the picture.

SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIES.

The important industries of the township include milling, dairying, raising hogs and cattle, manufacturing tile and brick and sawing lumber, and making condensed milk. The township is rich in gravel which is used on the pike roads.

As recorded above, George Boxley taught the first school in a little log cabin on his own land sometime in the early thirties. The early schools following this one were maintained by private subscription. The township schools were established after 1852 and at first were few and far between. Their number gradually increased till a school had been established in every district. At present there are two excellent high schools in the township, situated at Sheridan and Boxley. There are graded schools at Ekin and Baker's Corner and five one-roomed buildings.

CHAPTER VI.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Clay township was established by the county board of commissioners at the November session of 1833. It is situated in the southwest corner of the county with the following boundaries: Washington township on the north, Delaware township on the east, Marion county on the south and Boone county on the west. It is six miles from east and west and five miles from north and south, containing thirty square miles. It is the smallest township in this county in size, though not the least in importance. The surface is almost uniformly flat and the soil is composed of clay and loam. The township is a rich agricultural district, as evidenced by its beautiful and highly productive farms.

At the same session in which the township was organized, it was ordered that an election be held in December, 1833, at the home of Robert Marrow to elect two justices of the peace. Robert Marrow was appointed inspector of the proposed election.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Some nine years previous to the formal organization above noted, the first white settler came to Clay township which then was a virgin wilderness, inhabited only by the four-footed denizens of the forest and one Indian named Ketchem and his family. This Indian is supposed to have begun clearing his land not later than 1824. About this time Francis McShane, a farmer from Harrison county, Kentucky, started on horse-back with a friend for the west, with the intention of moving thither if a suitable location was found. Mr. McShane's friend stopped at Brookville and we hear no more of him, but McShane continued on his way undaunted and, visiting the site of his future home, entered two tracts of land in Clay township. After his transaction he returned to his home in Kentucky where he remained a year. In December, 1825, he left Kentucky with his family, intending to settle on his newly acquired land. Leaving his family, consisting of a wife and two sons, in Marion

county he proceeded on his journey. Arriving on his new land, he cut logs which he hewed into timbers for the new home. This log cabin soon was completed and he and his wife and two sons presently were comfortably established under the new roof tree. In June, 1826, another member, a daughter, was added to the family. This child, Sarah L. McShane, was the first white child born in Clay township. The task of clearing the timber from the land and preparing it for cultivation fell almost entirely on the father, as the sons were mere lads at this time. Though the heaviest years of toil thus fell on Mr. McShane, he lived for seventeen years after coming to this county to enjoy the fruits of his labor which were apparent to some degree, at least, before his death. At his death the remains were not laid to rest in his home township, but were interred in the Farley cemetery in Delaware township.

A DISGUSTED ABORIGINAL.

For about a year the only settler beside the McShane family was the Indian, Ketchem. It is not known how long this aboriginal had lived in this section prior to the coming of the white man. He learned many things from his white neighbors, including the willingness to live somewhat as the white man did, as well as to clear and till his land. An early history narrates the following story of this Indian: "The old man, however, did not know how to take bees from their tree-top homes, for, on one occasion he tried it when the insect warriors commenced battle upon him, and he had to save himself by jumping, which broke a leg." A few years of white man's civilization apparently filled old Ketchem with disgust, for it is known that he finally sought the more congenial society of his own people. His rude cabin has been gone for years and no trace of the old Indian chief remains, though the land records tell of the land on which he lived having been entered for him by Benjamin Mendenhall, which land he afterwards sold.

EARLY COMMUNAL LIFE.

Franklin Hall and family came to the settlement late in the year of 1825. In 1826 Hall entered a tract of land partially in Marion and Hamilton counties. Robert Barnhill and Benjamin McDuffy were the next comers, in 1827. Dennis Power and Daniel Warren came in 1829 and in the following year about a dozen more settlers followed. There were now a sufficient number of families in the settlement to take part at log-rollings and house-raisings, in which all the men in the neighborhood assisted each successive newcomer.

As in all new settlements, every settler had to build his home, clear the land, hunt or fish for his meat, and make clothing and shoes for his family beside assisting his neighbors in any or all of these tasks when necessary. The pioneer men and women had to be "jacks-of-all-trades" and masters of many. When one man became more proficient along one line of endeavor, besides his own regular work, he assisted the whole settlement in this specialty. It is recorded that Barnhill was quite accomplished; he made tubs and buckets and shoes, beside repairing gunlocks for the neighborhood. Henry Davis made chairs and looms and was also a wheelwright. Much of this specializing in work had to be done at night, as all these mechanics were farmers while daylight lasted. The women furnished the clothing for the family by carding and spinning the wool and then weaving it into cloth and finally making it into garments for the family. Thus were the days and years of these hardy men and women occupied in patient earnest work for themselves and their neighbors. We see the fruit of their labors in the hardy generation of men and women who sprang from such noble parentage and in the bountiful farms and fine homes of Clay township.

EARLY STATISTICS.

The first death in the township occurred in 1830, the one thus stricken being a child of James Gray. Interment was made in Whiting cemetery, Marion county, as there were no cemeteries in Clay township for several years following the settlement. In the year 1838 the first cemetery was laid out on the farm of Isaac Sharpe near the present site of Pleasant Grove church. A daughter of James Hamer was the first whose body was given interment in the new cemetery. As already mentioned, a daughter of Francis McShane was the first white person born in the township. The second birth on record was that of a child of Daniel Warren and wife in 1830. In 1831 a son was born to John Harden and wife.

John Harden and John Smith built the first saw mills in the vicinity at different points on Williams Creek about 1836. These early mills were rather clumsy, viewed in the light of today's amazing industrial achievements, but they served "their day and generation" well by furnishing rough timber for the homes of the people in the country thereabout. Both of these mills were operated by power furnished by the waters of Williams creek. In after years they outlived their usefulness and were abandoned. There were no grist mills in the township in the early years of its settlement, as mills of this class were situated both in Marion county and Delaware township at a rea-

sonable distance from the settlers of Clay township. The first flouring mill was erected in 1865 by the Carey brothers on the land owned by J. G. McShane.

Jacob Cook built the first frame house about 1833. The lumber for this house was sawed in Delaware township by Benjamin Mendenhall. Sometime in the next year Zimri Cook erected a frame house on his farm. James Gray has the distinction of operating the first brick kiln in the township. He manufactured the brick for his residence, the first brick house in the township. Mr. Gray did not make the brick kiln a permanent affair, however, as it was torn down as soon as the new house was completed.

THE FIRST HIGHWAY.

In 1829 the road known as the Indianapolis and Peru state road was surveyed through the township. It is recorded of it that like many roads at that period, its name was the chief end of its identity for no effort was made by the authorities to improve it after it was surveyed; and for many years all that distinguished the Indianapolis and Peru state road from the wilderness through which it passed were the triple "blazed" notches in the trees along its course. It was a bad road at all times and during the wet seasons of the year was absolutely impassable in certain localities. Shortly after the organization of the township, roads were surveyed in all sections. First the settlers cut a strip of road wide enough to allow travel on horse back. Later this was widened to accommodate wagon travel. Gradually, all the highways of any consequence were graveled till now there are many miles of fine pike roads running in all directions over the township.

THE PIONEER SCHOOLS.

In the years prior to 1835 there were few children of school age in the township, hence there was no necessity for a school. Old and young alike were engaged in making homes and providing the necessities of life. Soon after 1832 Isaac Sharpe and others settled near the McShane farm and these neighbors banded together and organized a school which was conducted in a log cabin on Sharpe's land opposite the present site of Pleasant Grove church. This first school was conducted by Hannah Griffith in the winter of 1834 and 1835. Stephen Conner was the second teacher.

About 1835 or 1836 a settlement of sufficient size to support a subscription school organized and built a log school near the present site of the Clay

Center school house. This was the first log school erected as such in the township, and did not receive the support of Barnhill, McDuffy, Davis or Seely. The latter attached himself to the Sharpe school while the three former sent their children to school in Marion county.

Subscription schools were the vogue until 1852 when the public schools were inaugurated. There have been as many as eight district schools in the township at one time, but gradually the number of pupils in each district decreased, till one by one the old district schools were abandoned. At the present time there is but one consolidated graded school in the township. It is a fine modern school building situated at Clay Center and five teachers are there employed in giving instruction to the youth of the township. This is the second year of the school and Henry Hollenback has been the principal both years. The school has proved a decided success and more than one hundred pupils are enrolled. Clay and Delaware jointly have a township graded and high school at Carmel.

THE FIRST GAS WELL.

Sometime early in the century, long before natural gas was utilized for domestic and manufacturing purposes, the first natural gas well in Hamilton county was dug in Clay township. As has been the case with so many other discoveries before and since, the people had natural gas and did not know what it was. Ezekiel Clampitt who had moved to Hamilton county in 1832 and settled east of the present site of the Poplar Ridge Friends church, was digging a well on his land some time after his removal to the farm, when a very curious incident occurred. When the well was about completed Mr. Clampitt heard a peculiar buzzing noise at the bottom that filled him with wonder. He proceeded to investigate the cause, thinking perhaps, it was some heretofore unknown form of "damps." He lighted a candle and lowered it into the depths of the well. Of course if he had known what produced that peculiar sound a lighted candle would have been the last thing with which he would have experimented. Down went the candle! Mrs. Clampitt, naturally enough interested in the peculiar developments in the new well was an eager on-looker with her baby in her arms. A neighbor man, also interested in developments, dressed in tow clothing which was worn till "nappy" was sitting on the edge of the well with his feet and legs hanging down in it. The setting of this picture would do credit to one of our modern "movie" melodramas. But the picture did not stay "set" very long. When the candle reached the escaping gas the interior of the well instantly was converted into a mass of flame which shot upward into the heavens. Mrs. Clampitt was thrown to the

ground. Mr. Clampitt's hat was blown violently from his head, while the man with the "nappy" tow suit was enveloped in flames from head to foot. We are not definitely informed but it is to be presumed that the man was not fatally burned. Fortunately also neither of the other two members of the party was hurt. Mr. Clampitt left the well burning for some time and people came for miles to see the wonderful spouting pillar of fire. After a time the owner became afraid of this flaming menace and had the well filled up. He then dug another well, a water well this time, somewhere else.

The first gas well drilled for, and definitely known to be such, was struck eight feet in Trenton rock at a point east of the Follett flouring mill on February 16, 1888. From that time on and continuing through the gas years, the wonderful fuel was struck in many places in the township. The true worth of this great resource of Hamilton county unhappily was not fully realized and appreciated till the best of the gas supply was exhausted by carelessness and waste.

The first cook stove was as great a wonder as the first gas well. Caleb Harvey brought an old style step-stove from Ohio and sold it to Daniel Warren, Sr., for twenty-five dollars. It is recorded that settlers came from all directions to see cooking done on a stove.

CHURCHES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

In the Isaac Sharpe settlement the first regular church services were held in the log house mentioned above which had been erected for school purposes. These services were conducted under Methodist auspices, preliminary services having been held in the homes of Dennis Power and Samuel Seely as well as at Isaac Sharpe's. Among the early preachers mention is made of Rev. Hezekiah Smith, Rev. Asa Beck and Rev. Welsh. The cabin built on Sharpe's land was known as "Sharpe's meeting house" and was used until 1854 or 1855. The church membership had so increased by that time that the old log church was not large enough longer to accommodate the congregation and the Pleasant Grove church was built. Rev. Michael Johnson was the pastor at the time the new church was erected.

In 1836 in the southwestern part of the township a class was organized and met at the houses of Nathan Wilson and other earnest members for about a year. Then a lot was donated by Elijah Patterson upon which a log church was erected. This pioneer edifice served its purpose until 1856. Nathan Wilson then donated a lot one-half mile east of the log building upon which the present Poplar Grove church was erected. The Baptists had an organiza-

tion at an early date, but had no regular house of worship for many years. Finally John Williams donated a lot upon which they erected a church in which services were held regularly until 1877. From that time on, however, they have been without a regular pastor. This church was called Mount Zion Baptist church.

In 1830 the Friends met at the home of Harmon Cox northeast of Carmel to organize and consult about a place in which to hold their services. They decided on the log cabin used for subscription schools and here for a period of three years they met regularly for worship. This was the first meeting of Friends in Hamilton county and is more fully described elsewhere in this volume.

CHAPTER VII.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Delaware township is the second oldest division in Hamilton county. When the county was formed in 1822 there was no suitable meeting place for the commissioners in the seat of justice (Noblesville) and they were ordered to meet at the home of William Conner in Delaware township. The first session of this body was held May 12, 1823, and one of the first acts of the board was the subdivision of the county into two townships, Delaware and White River. The boundaries of the two townships were set forth by the commissioners as follows: "Ordered by the board, that all that part of the county lying south of a line drawn from the most eastwardly boundary of said county, running with the line dividing sections seventeen and twenty, township nineteen north, until it strikes the most westwardly boundary, shall be laid off, established and known by the name of Delaware township." At this same session it also was ordered that George Kirkendall and James Williamson be appointed overseers of the poor. Edward Dryer and George Wise were appointed as constables of the new township. The first election was held at the home of William Bush in February, 1824.

From the territory originally set off as Delaware township were formed the townships of Fall Creek and Clay in 1833, with Delaware as the center of the three and containing thirty-five square miles.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

William Conner was the first white man to locate in the county. He built his trading post early in the century. It is said he and his brother, John Conner, were given their liberty by the Indians who had captured them when young boys, as a reward for their courage displayed in successfully running the gauntlet. This feat, with liberty at the triumphant close of the trial, was performed in 1806 on White River banks just across from the site where William Conner later established his trading post. The subsequent history of

William Conner is given elsewhere in this volume. George Shirts and his wife and three sons were the next white settlers, they having come through on pack horses in 1818. Mr. Shirts was one of the settlers who took up land with the understanding that he could enter it when the land was put up for sale. John Conner, however, entered thirteen hundred acres in that vicinity, including Mr. Shirts' selection of land, in consequence of which Shirts later moved to Noblesville township.

The Delaware Indian village was located on the west side of White River on the south bank of Dry Run. There were three considerable stretches of prairie land in the vicinity and on these the Indians cultivated corn. The Delawares were well advanced in the rudiments of civilization and built their log houses much as the white settlers did later. During the War of 1812 the Delaware village was destroyed by fire. In 1818, when the first white settlers came, the blackened ruins of the once comfortable homes of the Delawares were all that remained of the once prosperous village. It was never rebuilt, though the Indians continued to linger in the neighborhood, living in lodges until the tribe departed west. A large spring in the vicinity of their former village was a favorite haunt of the Indians and around it they held many drunken revels. However, it was not the water from the spring that formed the basis of these revels. Most of their "fire water" was said to come from William Conner. Whether this be true or libel it is known that Conner was very generous with his neighbors, white or red, and was said to sell rather to people without any money than to those having plenty, because he said those having cash could buy elsewhere, while those without could buy only of him.

FIRST DEATH IN COUNTY.

Sidney Sevift Shirts was the first white male child born in the township. The exact date is not known, but it is probable he was born in 1818 or 1819. Mrs. George Shirts, the mother of this child was the first white person to die in the county. She was buried by the Indians. William Conner erected the first brick house in 1823. The brick used in building this residence was manufactured from the clay on his land. Making the brick in a brick kiln on the premises of the owner of the building to be erected was a common practice for a number of years. After the kiln had served its purpose and sufficient bricks for the house were completed the kiln was torn down, being of no further use to the owner.

Silas Moffitt erected the second brick house in 1827; and later in the

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same year William Wilkinson, Sr., built the third brick residence in the township. The Moffitt house and lands are now owned by the heirs of Silas Moffitt and have never changed hands, except as it was divided among the heirs. All three of the original brick houses are still standing substantial monuments of the early days.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The settlers on the east side of the river did most of their milling at the Betts mill on Stony Creek. On the west side of the river some of the settlers went to the mill of Jacob Whiting in Marion county, others going to John Conner's mill. Mr. Conner operated a small corn mill on his farm and it is said that this was used as an auxiliary to a small distillery which he conducted. Occasionally, he ground corn for his neighbors, but this was done only as a special accommodation, the extension of the favor depending wholly upon the humor he happened to be in when his patrons arrived.

William Rooker erected the first grist mill in the township in 1831 or 1832. This mill was situated within a mile of Rooker's residence on Cool creek. The stream on which it was situated furnished the motive power. The machinery was of rather an ancient variety and its capacity was limited, but this primitive mill served the purpose and filled the needs of the settlement, saving the settlers several miles of travel over difficult roads. Mr. Rooker added a saw mill when the building of frame houses became popular and this he developed into a prosperous industry. In 1839 Amasa Bond bought the mill. Peter Wise and sons were the next and last owners, for by this time the mill had outgrown its usefulness.

The second mill was erected by William Wilkinson in 1839 or 1840 a short distance west of the Rooker mill on the banks of the same stream. This mill was operated but a few years when it was torn down and replaced by a more modern structure. Several times this mill changed hands, the names of James Mendenhall and W. W. Rooker being noted as among the various owners.

One of these owners was Jesse John and for a number of years it was known as "John's Mill." The writer remembers, when a small boy going to this mill with his father. It was the custom to go early in the day and remain until the grist was ground, each customer receiving the flour made from his own wheat. At certain seasons of the year farmers took enough grain to have ground into flour and meal to last for a number of months. The mill yard would be filled with wagons, with horses unhitched and tied so they could

eat hay from the wagon-bed. The men sat around talking politics or swapping bits of news, while the boys spent the time in fishing in the creek or paddling up and down the mill race in a canoe. It was a time the small boy looked forward to and it lingers in the mind of the man who experienced it as a pleasant recollection of boyhood days.

EARLY HIGHWAYS.

Among the early settlers beside those already mentioned, was William Bush who came to the county in 1819, and lived for several years upon the land which he cleared. Later he moved away from the neighborhood. Joab Brooks was the next comer either in the latter part of 1821 or the first of 1822. Charles Lacy, William Wilkinson, Benjamin Mendenhall, John S. Heaton, Aquilla Cross, and John Deer each entered land in Delaware township in 1822, and each resided on the land which he had entered. George Peter and Michael Wise entered land near Joab Brooks in 1823. By this time the settlement was well established, and new settlers were continually throwing in their lot with those already there. By the year of 1836, there was not a section of land in the township upon which no settler had lived and made improvements.

With the growth of the settlement the settlers began to petition the commissioners for the location of roads. They asked for these roads to connect places of interest to them and over the most suitable lands. This meant the roads would be surveyed to avoid when possible the marshes and ponds which were plentiful before the country was ditched and drained. Travel through this marshy section, even after the corduroy roads were laid over the marshes, was an exceedingly "shaky" business. In driving over this kind of a road as the wagon bumped from one log to the next, the whole ground in the immediate vicinity quivered or shook with each jar of the vehicle on the logs. Humanity was not the only sufferer from the "shakes" caused by the undrained marshes. The very ground trembled underfoot. The first road was surveyed from Winchester, Indiana, to intersect a road running from Conner's farm to Indianapolis and was known as the Winchester and Indianapolis state road. The first county road was cut along Cool Creek with Noblesville as its terminus. State and county roads were distinguished by three marks cut in the trees along their course, while the private or neighborhood roads were distinguished by having only one mark cut in the trees. In the early days when the inhabitants were scattered, it was customary to follow the line of least resistance in the matter of roads, that is following the high and dry

districts instead of the line surveyed which often led through marshes. So when all these sections became settled often times the road in use was through privately owned land, which as it was gradually fenced in, forced the traveler from the road into the marshes. In the first years of the settlement only the fields under cultivation were enclosed by fences, the stock being turned out to pasture in the woods. In this settlement, as in every other section of Hamilton county at that period, the pioneers found the wolves very troublesome to the stock. They often became very bold and ventured near the houses picking up lambs, pigs, and even attacking young calves. The settlers beside all their other work in the fields and in the homes made a great fight to exterminate the terrible wolf. They hunted the animals and caught them in traps and destroyed them in every way possible. It seems almost impossible when driving over this beautiful county now, that much less than a century ago, where beautiful farms and homes now abound, wolves and other wild animals roamed and ravaged the country making it unsafe for stock and even women and children to wander far from home.

THE TOWNSHIP'S FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in the township was opened in the winter of 1830 in a log cabin on the farm of Abraham Williams. The children of Mr. Williams and the children of his neighbor, Joseph Eller, were the only pupils. In 1832 the residents of the district erected a school house and Mr. Lynch was the first teacher. Both of these schools were maintained by subscription. The Farley school was built in 1837, Johnson Farley being the first teacher. About the same year, Joseph Gore taught a school in a cabin on land belonging to George Wise. All these early schools were conducted on the subscription plan until the present school system was inaugurated. Then, one by one, each district obtained its school house and a teacher. At one time there were ten district schools in the township. At present there are only two district schools and only one one-roomed building. The remainder of the students attend the graded schools at Carmel and Fishers. These schools also include a four-year high school course.

EARLY RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

As early as 1829 Rev. Ray, a Methodist preacher, conducted religious services in private houses, particularly at the home of Mrs. Dorothy Heady. This was on the east side of the river. On the west side Rev. Hezekiah Smith, a local Methodist preacher, held services as early as 1836. W. D.

Rooker, also a local preacher, followed Rev. Smith and two years after the first meeting a class was organized. Meetings were then held in the Farley school house until 1852. Rev. White was then the pastor and he urged the building of a house of worship so strongly that the congregation erected a modest frame building and christened it, in honor of their pastor, White chapel. The Friends organized early but their organization was with the meeting place at Carmel and is treated of elsewhere.

Beside having a school house on his land in which school was taught and religious services held, Mr. Farley also was the proud owner of a deer park. The enclosure was surrounded by a high rail fence and Mr. Farley maintained it for a long time. If it could have been made a permanent institution, as Mr. Farley evidently intended it should be, what a wonder it would be today! All modern wonders, gas wells, trolleys, automobiles, even airships, to use modern phraseology "wouldn't be in it" with a deer park containing real live deer.

A Frenchman by the name of Bruitt kept a sort of a store or trading post, selling trinkets and such things as met the simple wants of the settlers, but he was not a permanent settler. He seemed to identify himself with the Delaware Indians and when they went west he departed with them.

CHAPTER VIII.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Fall Creek forms the southeast corner of Hamilton county. It was not set apart from the original township of Delaware until 1833. In November of that year the county board of commissioners ordered the forming of the new township giving the boundaries. At the next session the order was amended as there was an error in the boundary lines first given, the following being correct: "Beginning at the southeast corner of county and running north on the county line to the line dividing sections 17 and 20, township 18, north, range 6, east, thence west to the line dividing sections 19 and 20, township 18, north, range 5 east, thence south with said section line to the south line of said county; thence east to the place of beginning." The township embraces an area of thirty-five square miles.

A glance at the map of Fall Creek township shows three principal streams each flowing in a southwesterly direction almost entirely across the township. Fall Creek the largest stream flows a little southeast of the center diagonally across the township. Mud creek crosses in almost the exact center from northeast to southwest while Sand creek waters the northwest corner. The township thus favored is an exceptionally good farming district, the creek bottom land being unusually rich and productive.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There is some uncertainty as to who was the first white settler in the township. There were two brothers by the name of Tharpe who came early and gave their name to a small creek, a tributary of Fall creek, but it seems they did not become permanent settlers, having returned to their former home after a brief sojourn in the wilderness.

In the year 1821 Francis Kincaid settled in the township and began improvements on the land which he subsequently entered. Mr. Kincaid is thought by some to be the first permanent settler. Hiram Coffee also came

to the township about the same time and many others support his claim to priority of settlement. In support of the latter claim there is the testimony of William McKinstry, who settled in the township in 1832, but who some years prior to that time made a visit to the township with a view to entering land there. He said, "We stopped at Hiram Coffee's house in 1824 to feed our horses and refresh ourselves. He then had quite a large clearing on his farm, and I do not think that his improvements could have been, at that time, less than two or three years old. Mr. Coffee told me then how long he had been living on the land, but so many years have passed since that time that I have forgotten."

Not long after the settlement of Francis Kincaid and Hiram Coffee, they were joined by others, among them being Samuel Halliday and James Nutt. In the following year Richard Curry, Abraham Helms and Francis Whelchel settled in the same neighborhood. In 1825 the latter-named parties entered lands which they cleared and farmed for many years and which is today, for the most part, in the hands of the descendants of those early pioneers.

When these first settlers came to Fall Creek township they found there two deserted cabins and for many years it was a great mystery as to who could have lived there prior to the settlers above mentioned. In later years it has been proved conclusively that these deserted cabins were built by the two men, Bridges and Sawyer, who murdered several Indians, for which crime they were afterward hanged in Fall Creek township. So the mystery of the vacant cabins was explained after many years.

After these first settlers had made homes and clearings for themselves, other families seeking new homes in the rich lands of the west were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the opening of the new settlement on the banks of Fall creek. By the year 1836 every section of land in the township had been settled upon except section 16, which was reserved as school property. Among the next settlers of the township are found, in 1826, the names of James Brown, Josiah Humbles, Thomas Lackey and John Heath. The following year John and Isaac Helms, James Murrer and Absolem Setters joined those already mentioned, each entering land and beginning improvements as soon as possible. Each succeeding year, until 1836, came other families, until finally the whole township was settled and the land gradually improved to its present high state of cultivation.

The soil of this township is a rich loam intermixed more or less with sand. Along the streams the soil consists of the "black ground," the fertility of which is almost inexhaustible. The drainage is excellent and in all parts of the township fine crops of corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc., are produced.

A HAPPY HUNTING GROUND.

In the early days Fall Creek township was one of the best "hunting grounds," not only for the red men but later for their pale-faced brothers. It was in this section that the Indians who were murdered by Bridges and Sawyer were hunting and the fine furs and pelts in their possession, coveted by the two whites, were the direct cause of the murders. The streams and forests in Fall Creek were unequaled as watering and feeding grounds for the wild game which was so abundant a century ago.

Enoch McKay, one of the pioneers, was a famous Nimrod of those days, while all his neighbors participated in the hunt to a greater or less degree, none, however, being more enthusiastic or showing better evidence of skilled marksmanship than he. An early historian gives an account in Mr. McKay's own words of some of his numerous experiences. He says: "I shot and wounded an old buck, and then advanced upon him with the intention of cutting his throat. As I sprang upon my wounded prey he rose up with me and got his horns fast in a close-fitting roundabout which I wore. We had a desperate struggle, and soon both fell, but in opposite directions. I regained my feet instantly and grasped his horns with one hand, while with the other I clutched my hunting-knife. I made a stroke at his throat, but broke my knife about the middle of the blade and directed several blows at the same point afterwards, before I knew that it was broken. When I made this discovery I began sawing at his throat with the broken blade and finally succeeded in severing the jugular vein. The fight was soon over and I had a big, five-pronged pair of antlers and a splendid lot of venison as trophies of the conquest." Mr. McKay also tells in the following his way of trapping a bear: "I remember discovering the track of a bear where he came to water. There was a hollow log, which he would have to pass, and I determined to use this log for a trap and capture him without getting within his embrace. I put a piece of venison into the log and set my gun in such a way that it would be discharged as soon as he touched the meat. I then went away to await the result of my scheme and about six o'clock in the evening I heard the explosion which I had expected. I repaired to the spot the next morning and found it was as I had expected, a 'dead shot.' I took him home and had a fine lot of bear's meat." Mr. McKay enjoyed the hunt for the hunt's sake as well as for the pleasure of supplying the family larder with meat, for in this township, as well as in the others at an early day, hunting and fishing were stern necessities. The settlers usually farmed about ten or twelve acres, raising sometimes scarcely enough to supply their own family needs, but the land in Fall

Creek township was rich and each year new clearings were added to those already under cultivation. In the earlier years there were no markets at which to dispose of any extra produce had there been any raised. Despite the common diligence, however, the settlers invariably helped their neighbors when the necessity arose. In case of a newcomer or a failure of the crops of an old neighbor, he who had some grain to spare loaned to the neighbor in need, the grain being repaid, bushel for bushel, when the next year's crop was gathered. No interest was ever charged for such loans and oftentimes, if the crops were scanty, the debt was not all returned till some succeeding and more prosperous year.

A FRIENDLY INDIAN.

The Indians had not all left the township when the first settlers came. Abraham Helms, one of the pioneers, had some sort of business that called him away from home one winter day, requiring him to leave his wife and children alone. During his absence a very severe snow storm came upon them. While the storm was raging a tall Indian, "armed to the teeth," with rifle, knife and tomahawk, appeared at the door of the Helms' cabin. By signs he made Mrs. Helms understand that his cabin was far away, and that he desired to shelter in her cabin till the storm was over. In modern parlance Mrs. Helms was "up against it," but, like most pioneer women, she was very brave and while hoping for the best she prepared for the worst. The extended eaves of the cabin formed quite a shelter and so she ordered the Indian to place his gun there, which he did. While the aboriginal was disposing of his rifle Mrs. Helms secured the family watch dog, a very fine animal, and placed him in the hands of her son, Wesley, with orders to release the dog at her signal. Hastily she armed herself with a long-bladed, sharp-pointed knife, which she slipped into the sleeve of her dress. Then she invited the Indian into the cabin. The man stalked into the cabin, took a seat as indicated by Mrs. Helms and sat motionless until the storm abated. He then arose, making signs of thanks to his unwilling hostess and departed as he had come. The relief with which the good woman "sped the parting guest" may well be imagined.

PIONEER HIGHWAYS AND INDUSTRIES.

The first road in the township was surveyed along Fall Creek from Indianapolis to Pendleton before the township was settled. This road followed the course of the creek, but in later years fell into disuse as a shorter

route was surveyed between the two points. James Davis was the pioneer store-keeper, he having opened a store on the Arnett farm in 1835. As there was very little cash in the country at that time, he received farm produce in turn to restock his store. Samuel Arnett opened a store in 1837-38 and soon after Wesley Helms went into business near the village of Olio. Samuel Harrison owned the first blacksmith shop in 1834. In addition to his labors as a farrier he manufactured hoes and sharpened plows. James Patterson was the first carpenter. He erected several barns, which stood for many years. Mr. Thomas Arnett was a pioneer in more ways than one. He erected the first frame house in the township. The neighbors saw how much superior this house was compared to their primitive cabins and it wasn't many years until frame houses were the rule rather than the exception. Mr. Arnett introduced a new and improved breed of swine, somewhat similar to the Poland China stock. Prior to that time the hogs most common in this section were called "long-nosed grazers," or "elm peelers," and were very inferior to the present-day stock. David Jones built and operated the first grist mill in 1834. It was a frame structure, and was supplied with the best machinery available at that time. After being operated for several years and passing through the hands of several owners it fell into decay. A new and larger mill was built near the site of the first one. The first saw mill was built on Thorpe creek by Abraham Helms and Mr. Kinnanman. This was the first mill that sawed timber on the shares, or where lumber could be purchased. The people naturally were very proud of these two industries. In 1841 John Doran established the first card mill near the site of the Jones grist mill. He carded wool but manufactured no goods. Also, in 1841, Benjamin Murrer operated the first threshing machine. It was of the class known as chaff pilers and only separated the wheat from the straw, after which it was necessary to run the grain through a fanning machine. This machine was vastly superior to the old method of threshing by hand. The first bridge over Fall creek was built in 1836, near the Hamilton-Marion line. It was erected by Jacob Lingel, John Brown, Samuel Brooks and Robert Fousit. It was used till 1847, when it was washed away by a freshet.

A SENSITIVE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Mr. Shirts tells of the first justice of the peace, as follows: "Abraham Helms was the first man elected justice of the peace, but he soon resigned his office. He was conscientiously religious, and it was said that while he acted as justice, he also attended the house raisings and log rollings and on these occasions he heard more or less swearing. As he interpreted the law it was

his duty to cause the arrest of all persons using profane language, but as these men were his neighbors he did not wish to do this, nor did he wish to evade the performance of his duty as he understood it, so he resigned. L. M. Ogle was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation."

Matilda Coffee, a daughter of Hiram Coffee, was the first white child born in the township. John T. Kinnanman set aside one acre for a cemetery, the first interment in the same being that of the body of a child named Mary Moon, about five or six years of age, in 1836 or 1837. John T. Kinnanman, the donor, was the second to receive interment, his death occurring in 1843. Other early burying grounds were the Butterfield cemetery, the Rager cemetery and the Arnett cemetery.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in a cabin on the farm of Samuel Holliday about 1827-28. Robert Fausit, son of Jacob Fausit, who settled in Fall Creek township in 1829, stated that this school was in operation when his father settled and was being taught by Jacob Kimberlin on the subscription plan. The first cabin built especially as a school house was never completed, although a summer school was taught there by Smith Goe. One of the early school houses was situated on the Arnett farm. There is no high school within the limits of the township. However, upon their completion of the common school grades, many students go to Noblesville or Lapel to take the high school course. Arza Kinnanman, the present trustee, has built up the schools by prudent management and care in the selection of teachers.

PIONEER CHURCHES.

The pioneers of Fall Creek were, as a rule, church-going people. Itinerant preachers came in the early days and preached to the people in their homes first and later in houses of worship built for the purpose. Among the first preachers visiting the neighborhood were John Redmond, Baptist; Nathaniel Barnes, Methodist; Benjamin Legg, Christian, and Mr. Stuart, United Brethren.

In 1841 or 1842 the first church edifice was erected by the Methodist denomination. It was a log building erected on the land of Peter Staats and known as the "Staats church." Later the congregation joined with the Fortville church and the log church was torn down.

There are no towns within the limits of Fall Creek township and just one village, Olio.

CHAPTER IX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Jackson township was organized in November, 1833, in which year commissioners divided the county into nine townships. It was formed from the territory originally in White River township. It is the central one of the northern tier in Hamilton county. The surface is generally flat, but is well drained by four streams, viz. : Big and Little Cicero, Hinkle and Taylor creeks. Originally this township was covered by dense forests and a thick undergrowth, making the clearing of the land a very difficult task. The soil is a rich black loam with a substratum of clay which produces abundant crops. At first the township was dotted with depressions which formed numerous ponds, consequently the first settlers had to fight chills and fever until these ponds were drained. But they were brave, hardy men and women and no amount of chills and fever or forest and undergrowth could turn them from their new homes and self-imposed tasks.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made near the vicinity of Cicero in 1828 by three men, Henry Jones, James Taylor and Mr. Blanche. Henry Jones settled three miles west of Cicero on the road leading from Strawtown to Lafayette. He erected the customary log cabin, which he soon converted into a tavern to accommodate travelers and emigrants on their way to and from the points above named. Which of these three men was the first to settle in the township is not known, as all came in the same year. Taylor settled four and one-half miles west of Cicero and Blanche on the bank of Cicero creek, one-half mile west of the present site of Cicero. He subsequently removed to Howard county.

In 1831 Elijah Redman, Dennis Pickerell and James Freel settled within the present limit of Cicero, the town being laid out later by the two latter of the men named. Other early settlers in this vicinity were the Hall family,

William Jones, Adam B. Wildes, William Rollings, John Clark and John Harbaugh. German immigrants of the name of Mapes, Nicholas Zelt and the Gardeners settled in this neighborhood. These families proved an excellent addition to the new settlement, as they were industrious and thrifty men and women.

In 1833 several families, including David Anthony, Jesse Beals, Jacob Hadley, William Ramsey, Mr. Pickett, Levi Cook and Elihu Pickett, settled near the present site of Deming. Later in the same year a settlement was made near the present site of Arcadia by the Jones and Bishop families. In the years immediately following came the Wells family, Phillip Bowser, 1834; John Miller, 1836, and Moses and Isaac Martz, 1838. The Martz brothers entered land in the suburbs of what is now Arcadia, where both resided during the remainder of their lives, clearing and converting into fine productive farms the wilderness tracts which they had entered.

In 1836 Michael Shiel came to the county and settled near the present site of Atlanta. Allen Sumner and George Tucker settled near the Shiel cabin on the opposite side of the line later followed by the Lake Erie & Western railway. Later comers included James Thompson, Alexander Smith, John Ehrman, Frederick Smelce and Caleb Sparger. Sparger's land joined Shiel's on the west. Later both Sparger and Shiel laid out a town, calling them, respectively, Spargerville and Shielville, which towns later were merged into one called Buena Vista, and which at present is called Atlanta. Other settlers included the following: Phillip Roads, Peter Miller, Daniel Smith, Daniel and William Haskett, John Harrington, John and Jacob Crull, George Illyes and Jacob Whistler.

The colored neighborhood, today known as the "Roberts Settlement," was settled in 1837 by John Roads, Micajah Waldron, Bryant Waldron, Harry Winburn, Dolphin and Stephen Roberts and Elias, Jonathan and Hansel Roberts, all colored. These colored men were peaceable, hard-working, law-abiding men, who came to Jackson township to make homes for themselves and their families as did their white neighbors. They purchased their lands, cleared and tilled them and soon were prosperous farmers. They later built a church and a school house. At first they assisted in the payments for a white teacher and enjoyed equal privileges with the white people. Later a school was maintained exclusively for the colored children and they were usually taught by a colored teacher. This school was abandoned in 1914, as the number of colored children was insufficient longer to maintain the separate school. But there are today a number of colored families still living in

the Roberts settlement, which is the only settlement in the county entirely composed of colored people.

Jackson township is unique in one respect, as it has within its limits more towns and settlements than any other township in Hamilton county. Cicero, Arcadia and Atlanta are about equal distance apart, along the eastern part of the township, with Deming, a village in the southwestern part, and the Roberts settlement slightly northwest of the center of the township.

PIONEER HIGHWAYS.

Most of the important early roads were surveyed through this township. Long prior to these early surveys, however, there was the old Indian trail, before mentioned, running from Strawtown to Lafayette. This trail became in time a well defined road, owing to the frequency with which it was traveled, but its course was of necessity irregular and rambling, the driver perforce being often compelled to turn out of the direct course to avoid the ponds and mud holes so numerous at that time. In 1830 this road was surveyed by the state and thereafter was known as the Newcastle and Lafayette state road. At about the same time the Cicero and Thorntown state road was surveyed, running west to Thorntown on the dividing line between townships 19 and 20 north. The Indianapolis and Peru state road was surveyed the next year, 1831 or 1832, and traversed the eastern portion of the township from north to south. In due course of time all these roads evolved from the blazed trail stage to fairly good roads. They put Cicero in communication with the big world outside of Jackson township and gave to the town many advantages which aided materially in its early development and importance. For a town to be situated on one or more of these early highways was as great an advantage to it as it is today to be located on a railroad or interurban line. Neighborhood roads, distinguished from the state roads by the manner of "blazing" the trees, were cut through the woods for the convenience of the various settlements. Later the location of some of these roads was changed, but some of them remain on almost the identical lines on which they were first blazed through the forest.

EARLY MILLS AND INDUSTRIES.

An early historian says: "To supply a long felt want in the settlement (Cicero) William Taylor erected a rude mill at an early date. It was operated by two or more horses hitched to levers in such a manner as to turn the stones as they traveled around, grinding the wheat into coarse flour. Like the mills

of the gods,' it ground slowly, but it differed from those mythical institutions in the fact it did not grind exceedingly small. Although primitive in construction, and limited in capacity, it nevertheless proved a benefit to the settlers, for which they were duly thankful. Prior to this, they were compelled to make long journeys to mill, often occupying an entire week in the trip." Jonathan Arnold built another mill on Cicero creek, from which it derived its motive power, in 1836. This mill was operated until its machinery was worn, when it was abandoned. In the northern part of the township George Tucker erected a mill in 1837-38. It was operated both as a grist and saw mill and, being situated on Cicero creek, received its power from that stream. Portions of the old mill stood for many years after it had outgrown its usefulness.

The first shoemaker of the Atlanta settlement was Peter Miller. He used cowhides, tanned in a country tanyard, for all kinds of shoes, both for boys and girls. His work, as well as the shoes he turned out, was rather crude and coarse, but feet that trod the rough ways of that far-away time, needed to be shod with heavy and coarse shoes to stand the wear and tear imposed upon them.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the township was in 1834 in a log cabin in the woods at or near the present site of Cicero, for that was before the town was laid out. The following year, 1835, a school was taught in a cabin erected on the farm of William Taylor. Both these schools were subscription schools, the teacher receiving \$1.50 for each pupil for a term of three months. In 1840 the first school house in the vicinity of Arcadia was erected on the farm of Moses Martz. This school was a log-hewed building. Three years later a similar building was erected on the farm of Jacob Stehman. In 1841 a school house was built in the western part of Cicero, for the cost of which the trustees were allowed fifty dollars of the public funds. A teacher was engaged to teach, but the public money barely paid one-third of the expenses, so the remainder was raised by subscription.

The first schools near Atlanta were taught by Wiley Watkins, Jacob Whisler, George Howard and Henry Sowers. These schools were taught in log cabins having puncheon floors and slab seats with no backs and, as for a desk, this latter was an unheard-of luxury in those pioneer schools.

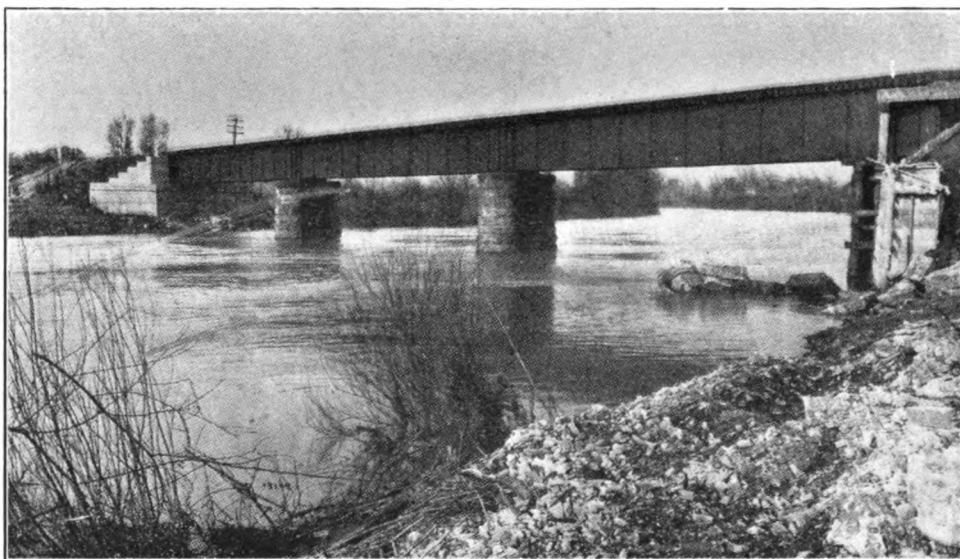
Following the enactment of the law of 1852 schools were built all over the township and high schools were later established in the towns. At present there are several district schools in the township and a high school

at each town, Cicero, Atlanta and Arcadia. In recent years Jackson township has done wonderful things in an educational way. Manual training and domestic science are being successfully taught, not only in the graded schools but in the one-room district schools. Township fairs are held, where wonderful displays of work of all kinds, products of the farm, the garden and the school are on exhibit. Township supervision has been tried and proved successful to a great degree in Jackson township. These are all comparatively new things in an educational way, and in adopting these modern methods Jackson township has set an example which other townships could follow most profitably. The schools are treated more fully in another chapter. Mr. Jacob Kepner, the present trustee, has favored every forward movement in education.

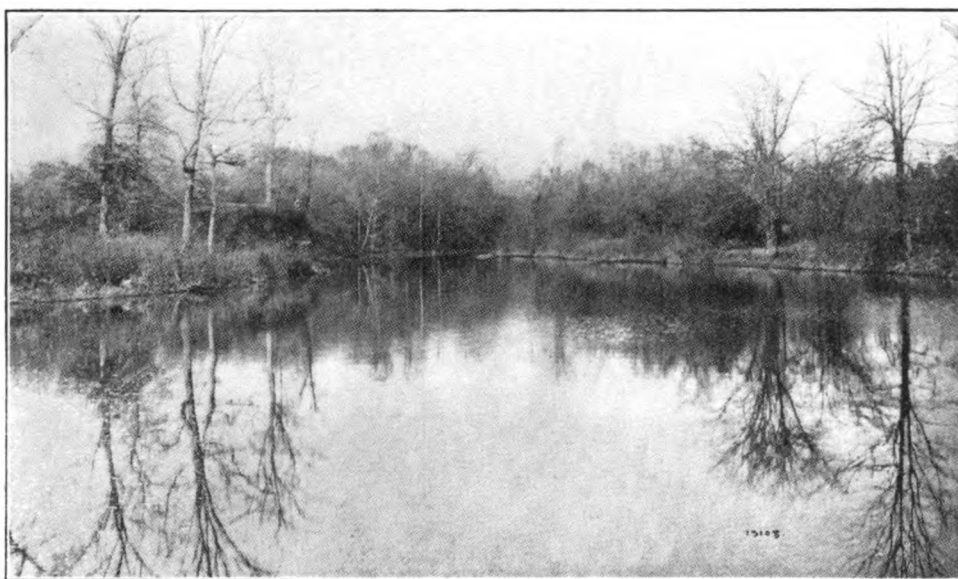
PIONEER CHURCHES.

In most pioneer settlements various homes or a school house were used as the first places of worship, but Jackson township, like the Babe of Bethlehem, chose a stable for the birthplace of its churches. This was a barn on the Shearer farm and was used by early settlers of the Dunkard denomination as a place of worship. The first Christian church was organized southwest of Arcadia. Among the first preachers were C. W. Harpison, Lockhart and Stinson. The first church service by the Methodists was held at the home of Samuel Caylor, three miles west of Arcadia, about the year 1832, Thomas Luther being the first preacher. The first Lutheran church was established northeast of Arcadia, John Keffer being the first preacher. About 1835 another Lutheran church was established, many settlers of that faith having settled in Jackson and White River townships. The Reverends Reck and John Garver, both of Indianapolis, came on horseback to preach for these people. In 1837 a congregation of fifteen members was organized, Rev. Garver being the first regular preacher. He received twenty dollars for his services for one year. The following year a frame church was erected near Cicero creek east of Arcadia, where services were held for many years. In 1841 the colored people in the Roberts settlement built a church and a school house.

Not only along educational and church lines has Jackson township forged ahead, but in business enterprise and excellent farming methods it also is very much up-to-date. Factories and thriving business interests are found in the towns and the fertile, level acres of its farms are cultivated with modern tools in a modern way. The beautiful homes, both in town and rural districts, give further evidence that the prosperity of Jackson township is second to none.



RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER WHITE RIVER, NOBLESVILLE



SCENE ON WHITE RIVER

CHAPTER X.

NOBLESVILLE TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

When Hamilton county was organized, in 1823, it was originally divided into only two townships, White River on the north and Delaware on the south. These boundaries continued in effect until May, 1827, when the commissioners re-divided the county into townships. This was done by dividing the southern area into three parts, namely: Fall Creek in the southeast corner of the county, Delaware west of it, in the southwest corner, and Noblesville township occupying all the center from White River township on the north to Fall Creek and Delaware on the south. On November 6, 1833, the present boundaries of Noblesville township were prescribed by the commissioners. It occupies the central position of the nine townships comprising the county and has forty-nine square miles. The soil is rich and productive and has excellent drainage, being crossed partially or entirely by the following streams: White river, Cicero creek, Hinkle creek, Stony creek and Dry branch.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement of the township has been fully described heretofore, the first settlement in the county being at Horseshoe Prairie by the Shirts, Finch, Bush and Willason families, William Conner already being in the county. Besides the early settlers already named, the following came two or three years later: John D. Stephenson, Jonathan Colburn and wife, Josiah F. Polk, Curtis Mallery, David Osborn, William Goe, William Ridgeway, Isaac Cottingham, Edward Dyer and George Wise. The Stoops, the Dales and the Cottingham families, with their many connections, were all early settlers.

Stephen Wall came to this township from Fayette county, Indiana, in 1824 and settled one-half mile east of Noblesville, on what is known as the Conrad farm. Twelve days after leaving Fayette county he crossed Fall

creek at the place where a bridge now spans the creek on the Noblesville and Greenfield pike. Soon after crossing the stream he came to a cabin and, it being toward night, he stopped and asked a night's lodging. He was informed by the occupant of the cabin that he might spread his bed on the floor of the cabin. He took advantage of this offered hospitality, such as it was, and slept on the floor of the stranger's cabin. Before leaving the next morning he learned his host's name, which was Bridge. This same man participated in the murder of two Indians near Pendleton just one month later than this, for which crime he later forfeited his life by hanging.

The west side of Noblesville township was not settled until the year 1830. About two miles from town a settlement was formed by the Walls, Carey and Metsker families. Mr. Shirts says: "To the northwest all was woods and swamps. As late as 1830 the wolves came at nights to the first hill west of town and frequently kept up their howling until late at night."

Mr. Beaty bought land east of town from one of the Dales and lived upon it until his death. John Gascho and wife and family of nine children came in wagons from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He purchased the above named land from the Beaty heirs and added to the original purchase from time to time until, at the time of his death, he owned in all six hundred acres of land extending from the eastern corporation limits nearly two miles on each side of the road. John Gascho and his sons were all farmers, making agriculture their life business. They devoted their whole attention to farming and the wealth and influence of the family give ample testimony regarding their success. Neither John Gascho nor his heirs would sell their land bordering on the city limits for town lots, though it is understood some very flattering offers have been made for their land. The Gascho family preferred to see the rustling corn or the waving wheat field near their door to town lots with modern homes thereon. Evidently it was never a problem for Mr. Gascho "to keep his boys on the farm."

EARLY CHURCHES.

The first church in the township was of the Baptist denomination and was organized at Noblesville on December 8, 1827. Subsequently other denominations were organized, all of which are considered elsewhere in this history.

The history of the township is so closely related to that of the city of Noblesville that it would be but a repetition to give the events connected with Noblesville at this time.

CHAPTER XI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Washington is the center one of the western tier of townships of Hamilton county. It contains fifty-six square miles, being one of the three largest townships, Jackson and White River having the same dimensions. Washington township was set apart at the November session of the commissioners in 1833. At the same time an election was ordered to be held at the home of Asa Bales on December 7, 1833, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace and other township officers. The surface of this township is generally level and the soil rich and productive. It is drained by Little Eagle, Cool creeks and several smaller streams. At the time of the first settlement the entire township was densely wooded and traveling from one place to another was almost impossible.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the year 1831 Harmon Cox brought his family from North Carolina and settled in the southeast part of what is now Washington township, but at that time still a part of Delaware township. Mr. Cox is generally conceded to be the first white settler to begin the work of clearing the forests and making a home for himself and family within the present limits of Washington township. The following year, 1832, another child was welcomed into the Cox family, this being the first white child born in the township. Harmon Cox spent the remainder of his life in this place. Soon other neighbors joined and they assisted each other in log rolling and cabin building. Cox, with many others, lived to see some of the fruits of their labors in modern homes, cleared lands, passable roads and good schools and churches.

In 1832 Simon Moon and family settled on section 25. The following spring he entered the northwest quarter of this section, and, with the assistance of his sons, Riley, Simon and William, cleared and improved his farm. He lived in this neighborhood the remainder of his life and always stood for

the best interests of the community. He served as inspector for the first election held in the township.

Asa Bales, Aaron Sanders, Jesse Reese, Zachariah Reece and William Reynolds settled in the township in 1832. Isaac and David Baldwin settled in 1833 and some of their descendants still reside in and near Westfield.

Edward Bray and others formed a settlement three miles north of Westfield. John Moore lived on the land afterward bought by Aaron Lindley, now owned by Thomas J. Lindley. Nathan Beals lived on the land immediately south of Moore's land.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was a log building on Nathan Beals' land, the first teacher being William League, who came from Ohio and who was said to be "a good teacher." The next school was taught in the Friends meeting house in Westfield and under their jurisdiction, the teacher being Laban Hammer. Afterwards the people in the Beals neighborhood sent their children to Hinkle Creek school, while the greater part of the settlement attended church at Hinkle Creek, the majority of these early settlers being Friends in belief.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

In 1833 a small settlement was formed near the present site of Eagles-town by Henry Woodruff and others. Ephraim Stout came to the neighborhood in 1835, and the following year he erected a small mill on Eagle creek. This mill was the first in the township and was of the "corn cracker" variety. The stones that did the grinding worked in an upright position and merely crushed the corn as it passed between them. These stones were known as "nigger heads." While this early mill was very primitive in construction and limited in capacity, it saved the settlers many weary miles of travel over almost impassable roads. William Moon an early settler and patron of this mill, said that he often went down early in the evening with a sack of corn on his shoulder and waited all night to have it ground so he could start home early in the morning with his meal. Corn bread in those days was indeed the "staff of life." But with the addition of milk and butter and game shot in the forests, no one needed to go hungry who was willing to eat what the settlers could provide. Before Ephraim Stout built his "corn cracker" those wishing to go to mill had to make the toilsome journey to Conner's mill or Foster's mill on White river or to a mill near Indianapolis. At certain seasons

of the year a journey to any one of these mills was almost an impossibility over the roads as they were at that time. At best a trip to the mill was quite an undertaking, often requiring four or five days.

Brick was manufactured in the township by William Stanbrough as early as 1840. He built a kiln on his farm and manufactured brick, which his neighbors used in the construction of chimneys for their homes. Many of these brick chimneys stood the test of time for many years, monuments to the first brick manufacturer in Washington township.

PIONEER CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The schools of the neighborhood were at first held in private houses until a school house was built. The settlers traded at Westfield and Eagle village, a small town situated southwest of the settlement in Boone county.

In the year 1833 or 1834 William Harvey, John Price, Frederick Brendel, Benjamin Dye, Lewis Miller and others made a settlement on both sides of Little Eagle creek in the southwest part of the township. It is said the first comers to this neighborhood cut their own roads through the forest to their new homes. By following the traces left by hunters and trappers where the trees were blazed they finally arrived at their destination. In this case, as was true of other early settlements where streams were to be crossed and could not be forded by wagons, bridges were constructed by the travelers, parties thus crossing in safety.

For many years the nearest church to this settlement was at Eagle village, in Boone county, five miles distant. The early pioneers were of a deeply religious type, however, and a five-mile ride through unbroken forests did not daunt their zeal; so Sunday after Sunday they loaded their family into wagons or on horseback and in spite of the ever-present dangers of being overturned or "stalled in the mud," in the wagons, or being swept from the backs of their horses by overhanging limbs, the hardy settlers made the journey many times to worship God and meet and greet their widely scattered neighbors. As the settlements grew in number the settlers held their meetings in private houses and when barns became general in the neighborhood meetings were often held in these latter humble shelters.

These people did some of their milling when grain was to be ground either at Conner's mill or at Foster's mill. Sometimes, when only corn was to be ground, they patronized Stout's mill at Eagletown. Most of their trading was done at Eagle village. The first school was held in a cabin east of William Harvey's and was taught by Lucinda Hunt.

Several religious denominations were organized in the township besides the Friends, including the Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodists, United Brethren and Congregationalist. The latter church flourished in Westfield at one time, but the membership diminished from one cause or another, being thus scattered until during the Civil War the church was abandoned and never has been reorganized. This was the only church of this denomination ever established in Hamilton county.

FIRST DEATH IN TOWNSHIP.

The first cemetery was situated just south of the present site of Westfield. In 1833 Simon Moon set apart this tract of land and donated it to the Society of Friends for a place of interment. A child of a neighbor had died prior to this donation and was probably buried on the home farm, but the exact place is not known. This was the first death in the township. Mr. Moon, the donor of this cemetery, was the first to receive interment in the new cemetery, his death occurring in 1835. In 1833 the first marriage took place, the contracting parties being William Hiatt and Mary Moon. The marriage was performed according to the ceremony of the Society of Friends, in which the contracting parties "marry themselves," each taking the vow separately. No minister pronounces the couple "husband and wife," the twain becoming "one flesh" by mutual agreement in the presence of a number of witnesses.

INFLUENCE OF THE QUAKERS.

Washington township was settled largely by Quakers, particularly the eastern part, including Eagletown. As these people stand for uprightness of character and the thoughtful education of their children and are hard-working, thrifty and persevering, the township soon became notable for its churches, schools and the scholarly attainment of its citizens. The homes and the farms are among the best in the county. For many years Union high school, under the jurisdiction of the Friends, was the only seat of higher education in the county. At present this institution of learning is not in the flourishing state it once was, for it has been superseded by a fine public high school, where pupils of all classes, rich or poor, may attend in complete equality. But Union high school served its day and generation most acceptably, and many men and women are proud to claim Union High as their alma mater. In the township at present there are four district schools and three-room schools at Hortonville and Jolietville and two-room schools at

Eagletown and Lamong. A township high school is maintained at Westfield, this being the first consolidated school in central Indiana. This school had the first high school course of agriculture in the state and now gives two years of work in this branch. The rest of the state is now following Westfield's lead, and agriculture is taught in all the public schools. The first Carnegie library in the county was built at Westfield.

PIONEER ROADS.

The first road in the township was surveyed about 1836, from Westfield to Indianapolis. For a year or more it was only a "blazed" trail, but after a time the farmers turned out and cut the road through, though it was many years before the road might properly be termed a "good road." This road was later known as the Indianapolis and Westfield pike. The Noblesville and Lafayette road also is an early highway and is claimed by some to be the first in the township. Another early road was that from Noblesville, passing the present site of Westfield, thence west to the county line. Other roads were made to connect the various settlements and were known as neighborhood roads. Now the township is crossed in all directions by excellent gravel pikes. No more does the farmer stay at home pining for a sight of town or distant friends, but, in his automobile, tours wherever his desire directs over as good roads as can be found in Indiana. The proposed Lincoln highway is to pass through Westfield on the range line. This highway undoubtedly will prove of great advantage to the town as well as to the township and county at large.

Westfield is the only town of any size in the township. It is connected with the outside world north and south by the Monon railroad and east and west by the Midland railroad. Eagletown and Jolietville are two small villages directly west of Westfield. Hortonville lies north of Westfield, to which it is connected by the Monon railroad.

CHAPTER XII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The history of Wayne township ought to be impressed upon every citizen within its borders. In 1833 the county commissioners, Isaac Hurlock, W. S. Goe and Stephen Carey, authorized the following boundary of Wayne township: "Beginning on the east line of Hamilton county, on the line dividing sections 17 and 18, in township 19 north, range 6 east, south to line dividing sections 17 and 20, in township 18 north, range 6 east; thence west on the section line dividing sections 15 and 16, township 18 north, range 5 east; thence north with the section line to the line dividing sections 15 and 16, township 19 north, range 5 east; thence west to the place of beginning." The township thus bounded contained thirty-five sections or square miles. Bounded on the north by White River township, on the east by Madison county, on the south by Fall Creek township and on the west by Noblesville township. The surface is gently rolling and affords excellent drainage. The soil is rich and productive and many fine farms lie within its borders. Dense forests covered this township and much work has been done to bring its fertile acres to their present high state of cultivation. The beginning of this work was done by the sturdy pioneers. The township is drained by Prairie creek. Sand creek, Mud creek and Stony creek, the latter being the largest. The valleys serve as drainage basins for the thousands of rods of tiling which have penetrated all the ponds and sloughs and redeemed them for the use of man.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the township was made in 1823 on the farms now owned by Charles Zeis and Mrs. Davis. The settlers were John, Israel and Solomon Finch, brothers, who came to Horseshoe prairie, south of Noblesville, in 1819, and erected cabins and cleared land at that point. The land upon which they settled was entered by others, however, (probably John Conner) before the Finches had an opportunity to do so. The labors of their first years

thus was lost to them and they had to strike out into new and untrodden paths and begin all over again. Israel Finch settled on the farm now known as the McClellan farm and John Finch on the farm now known as the A. J. Sohl farm. Solomon Finch settled on the farm now owned by Charles Zeis. In December, 1823, came Joseph Waddell, James Hair, John Hair, Sr., John Hair, Jr., and William Waddell. John Hair, Jr., and William Waddell were unmarried and the rest had families. Next came David Osborn, who settled on the farm now known as the George Stephens farm.

In 1824 Milo Bush settled on section 10. Afterward came Clements Passwater, William Davidson, Elijah Briffey and Peter Passwater, who made settlements near the Finch neighborhood. In the same year the first orchard was set out in the township by David Osborn, on the farm on which he settled on section 2. Many others came and founded homes. In 1825 came William Passwater. He planted an orchard, some of the trees of which still remain as an interesting landmark of early industry. In 1826 came James McKinzie, Parnell Coverdale, Eli Coverdale and Edward Layton. In 1832 came William Brattain and Solomon Brattain. In 1824 came Henry Burchman, John Zimmerman, William Aldred, Samuel Fisher and John Castor. All of these and many others had stout hearts and willing hands to battle against the hardships which beset the lives of the pioneers.

EARLY HIGHWAYS AND SCHOOLS.

The township's first highway was the old Winchester road surveyed and cut from Winchester, Indiana, to Indianapolis, in 1824. Mile posts were established every mile. This road coursed across the township a little south of the center in a southwestern direction. This early highway still exists and is one of the main roads of the township. The next road led from Noblesville to Pendleton. Peter Lennen lived near the east county line on Pendleton road, and this road was so bad at certain seasons of the year that he kept an ox team ready to pull wagons over the bad roads, for which service he charged a small sum.

When our forefathers came one of the first essentials was the school. The first school opened in the township was on the farm of Charles Zeis. This was a summer subscription school, conducted by Mary Finch. The second school was that conducted by Rebecca Finch, in a log cabin which stood in a field just north of the site of the present Bethel church. This cabin school was short lived, the humble building which housed it burning to the ground during the second term of school. The first winter term was

conducted in the house built by David Osborn on his farm. The first teacher of this school was Henry Scarce. The Osborn home contained two rooms, with a kitchen "lean to" at the rear, a room above serving as a winter school room. The second winter term was conducted by Theodore Gilleland, and the third term by Thomas O. Scragg. These schools were supported by subscription and this system remained in use until 1854, when the present system of free schools was adopted. Then came the move for the location of the old frame school houses. From 1857 to 1859 the five trustees, Dr. P. P. Whitesell, Abraham Nicholson, Thomas Richardson, Jacob Crull and Jesse Fisher, completed eleven of the old frame buildings in the several districts of the township. At the present time the frame houses have been replaced by good substantial brick buildings.

PIONEER CHURCHES.

Another factor in the civilization of the township has been the church. Long before any of the earlier churches were built the pioneers held religious services in their cabin homes. Many a pentecostal shower came down and blessed the hearts of men in these log cabins, giving the settlers new strength for the stern battles of life. A church was established in 1840 near the home of Charles Zeis. The land on which this building was erected was donated by Phillip Carr. The class was organized by 1835 or 1836 and occupied the old log church until 1846, when that primitive edifice was torn down and the present building erected.

The next in order is the Union Chapel, which was organized in 1836 or 1837. The first class leader was John Castor, who officiated in this capacity for thirty-seven years. In 1845 this class erected a log church near the present location of Number 4 school house. They occupied this house until 1868, when a more modern structure was built, at a cost of more than two thousand dollars. Doctor Bowman, of Greencastle, preached the dedicatory sermon. This church was used until 1898, when it was destroyed by fire. In the same year a modern brick parsonage was built, at a cost exceeding two thousand dollars. In 1860 the Christian church of Clarksville was organized. This society met in the school house until the year 1867, when they built their present house of worship. At the present time this church is in a flourishing condition and has the largest Sunday school in the township. In 1886 the present church, known as Refuge, was built and dedicated by Rev. Darst, of Noblesville. This church has an earnest congregation and has done much good in saving souls. The present First Baptist church was built in 1884. This church was founded in an earlier day, the old log church in which the

first meetings of the Baptists were held having been built in the early forties on the farm now owned by Thomas McDonald, near the site of the present church. • It also was used for school purposes when first built. At present it has a good organization. The Dunkard church was built about 1860 on the A. J. Sohl farm. The society was organized in 1851 or 1852 and in the earlier stage of its organization met at private houses and later at the school houses. This church flourished for many years, but in 1912 the organization was discontinued.

EARLY MILLS AND INDUSTRIES.

The saw mill and grist mill are important institutions. The first saw mill was owned and operated by William Davidson. This was located on Stony creek, four miles east of Noblesville. He also opened the first stone quarry in the county. The next saw mill was built by William Hefley on Stony creek, just north of where now stands Number 6 school house. The third one was built by William Aldred on Stony creek, one mile north of Durbin. This mill served as a grist and lumber mill.

The towns located in the township are Clarksville and Durbin. Clarksville is situated in the southern half of the township and was founded in 1849 by Abraham Nicholson. It contains a church, a modern graded school house of brick construction and a Masonic lodge.

The business interests of the town consist of one blacksmith shop, owned by Ross Layton, and a general store, operated by Samuel Crull. This town maintains a telephone system and is thus in direct communication with the surrounding country. The town of Durbin was laid out in 1888 by S. B. Castor, W. W. Sylvester operating the first dry goods store. His brother, Hezekiah Sylvester, bought the first lots and built the first store house, the land he purchased having been a part of the tract owned by Charles Coverdale. Since that time S. B. Castor and John W. Fisher have laid out such additions to the town as the increase of population and business demanded. Much business is transacted in Durbin, which is an extensive shipping point.

Changes have come, and for the best. The Indians have gone toward the setting sun. The wild beasts have fled. The swamps have been redeemed. The old log school houses have served their mission. Improved machinery has taken the place of the rude implements of pioneer days. The old pioneer days are gone. The old pioneers also are gone. God has blessed their labors. They sleep in peace beneath the sod and the memory of their lives and of their deeds is a priceless and imperishable legacy to the present generation.

CHAPTER XIII.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY.

White River township is the oldest township in Hamilton county. The first session of the board of county commissioners met at William Conner's May 12, 1823, and one of the first acts of this body was the subdivision of the county into two townships—White River and Delaware. As White River was named first in the division it is the oldest by a few minutes. The following is the order of the board: "The following territory be established and known as White River township, to-wit: Beginning at the most easterly boundary of Hamilton county on the line dividing sections 17 and 20, in township 19 north, range 5 east, then on said line of said county, thence north, running with the said county line to the northwest corner, thence east to the northeast corner, thence with said line to the place of beginning." The present boundaries of the township were not established until the county was subdivided, ten years later, in November, 1833, into the nine townships which now comprise Hamilton county. White River township is the northeast corner township, containing fifty-six square miles, it being one of the three largest townships in the county. White River, the principal stream, flows across the southern part, while the remainder of the township is well drained by various creeks, the principal ones being Duck, Bear and Long Branch creeks, each flowing in a southwesterly direction and uniting with White river.

The surface is generally level, but is more undulating in the vicinity of the streams. In the township are several flat places which, in the early days, were not accounted of much worth and were avoided by homeseekers so long as other lands were attainable. When, however, in later years these places were properly drained, they became among the richest lands in the township. The soil is largely clay and loam, with a mixture of sand in the region of the streams.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white settler in the township was John Shintaffer, about the year 1818 or 1819. He built his cabin near the present site of Strawtown. A little later Mr. Bennett joined the settlement, building his cabin about two miles below Strawtown, near the river. Both of these men were Indian traders, there being an aboriginal village immediately west of where Strawtown now stands. They bought furs from the natives in exchange for trinkets, knives, whisky and other things desired by the Indians.

Zenas Beckwith settled near Strawtown in 1819 and cleared and improved part of his land. This being prior to the sale of these lands by the government, he hoped to buy the land he had thus improved, but in 1821, when the lands were put up for sale, some capitalist outbid him and he lost all his work and improvements, being given only the privilege of one year's residence in order that he might harvest the crop already planted. In 1822 he entered land in section 2, receiving no compensation for all his improvements on his former home. With Zenas Beckwith came Jesse McKay, William Dyer, John Collip, Henry Foland, Jesse H. Wood and Lamberry and Jerry Heath, who settled in the immediate neighborhood of Beckwith's second home. In the same spring Jacob Hyer opened a trading post for commerce with the Indians. In 1819 Benjamin Fisher came from Ohio, selected his land and planted a crop, then returned for his family, with whom he returned to Hamilton county in June, 1820, and took up his residence in the neighborhood. Henry Shatterly, a brother-in-law of Fisher's, came from the same county in Ohio, and settled on an adjoining tract of land, where he lived for about ten years, after which he moved from the county. In the fall of 1821 Michael French, William Peck and Elias Hoddy came to the neighborhood. In the same year Benoni Freel and Samuel Mull settled near the village of Strawtown. The entire settlement at that time extended some distance on both sides of White river.

HISTORIC INCIDENTS.

This settlement is notable for several incidents of an interesting historical character, the first of which occurred in March, 1821, this being the fight between John Shintaffer and the Indians, a battle in which one Indian lost his life and a second was severely wounded. The second incident was a sequel of the first, being the killing of Benjamin Fisher by the Indians at Shintaffer's cabin where the white men and Indians fought the only battle of the kind on

Hamilton county soil. A third incident, happily of a more peaceful nature, was the establishment of the first toll gate in the county. At that time a partially opened road led from Anderson to William Conner's cabin, passing near Strawtown, being the early Indian trail by which the first settlers came to Horseshoe Prairie, Hamilton county. This road crossed a creek two or three miles above Strawtown. This was a very difficult ford and horses and cattle often stuck fast in the mud, causing oftentimes serious delay and inconvenience to travelers. A hunter settled on land near this point and built a cabin, a short time later constructing a bridge across the creek at this difficult ford and thereafter demanding toll from all travelers passing that way. The travelers usually paid the small fee without question as the bridge was quite an accommodation to them.

The settlers in this neighborhood were all great hunters and supplied their families with meat from the woods and streams here about, the skins of the animals being converted into clothing and shoes for the settlers. Any surplus furs or meats were sold to traders.

EARLY COMMERCE.

Jerry K. Leaming opened the first general store in this neighborhood. He probably was the first general merchant in the county. This store was located on Leaming's farm a few miles below Strawtown. Becknell Cole opened the second store in the township at Strawtown. Shintaffer and Jacob Hyer were Indian traders but carried on little or no trade with the settlers. Jerry Leaming is said to have owned the first stove in the county. A stove being quite a novelty in the wilderness in those early days, the neighbors and Indians came from all the country round about to see the wonderful heating apparatus. One cold day a big fire was built in the stove and an Indian happening in, viewed with wonder a red hot stove. Not fully realizing the meaning of this, he thought to investigate for himself and very unwisely placed an inquisitive fore finger on the very reddest spot on the glowing stove. A howl of pain immediately followed the native's discomfiture and he ever after was a sadder and wiser Indian.

James Hughey opened the first grocery store. He not only sold groceries but alcoholic drinks, which to some people seemed as essential as groceries. William Wallace kept the first tavern and Robert Hoddy the first blacksmith shop. Some of the old taverns, long one-and-one-half story buildings with low porches across the entire fronts are still standing at Strawtown, an inter-

esting monument to the early times when Strawtown was a flourishing village with bright prospects before her.

The death of Mrs. Esther Freel in 1820 was the first visitation of the grim reaper in a white household in the township. The subsequent marriage of her surviving husband, Benoni Freel, to the widow of Benjamin Fisher in December, 1821, was the first nuptial ceremony celebrated in the township. There being no civil government in the county at this time the bridal party repaired to the nearest point where a marriage license was obtainable, Indianapolis, and there the couple was married.

Henry Statterly, born in 1820, son of Henry and Mary Statterly, was the first white child born in the township. He removed to the state of Iowa in early manhood.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first school was opened in a cabin on the farm of Michael French, opposite Strawtown, in the winter of 1822. This school was conducted by Amos Palmer who the following winter conducted another school in the same locality. The second school was situated on the farm of William Dyer and the first school held there was presided over by James Steel, who has been described as a man of fine educational attainments. The building in which the Steel school was conducted was the first cabin erected especially for school purposes in White River township and was thus occupied in the years 1826, 1827 and 1828. It was later destroyed by fire. These schools were all subscription schools, the teacher receiving from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents per pupil, and "boarding around," more often than not having his residence with the parents of his pupils. In later days the money known as the "congressional fund" was used to maintain schools and while that fund lasted the tuition was free, but it was sufficient only for one month of school, hence the remainder had to be made by subscription to meet the expense. Upon the enactment of the school law of 1852, a new era in education was begun in White River township. At present there are nine district schools in the township. At Walnut Grove is situated a modern township high school and graded school. The first manual training shop outside of a large city was established in this school under Myron Burton as principal. He also organized the first school orchestra of which he was a prominent member. Township fairs are now an annual occurrence at this school at which are exhibited not only all kinds of school work, but stock, farm and store products. At the fair held at Walnut Grove in October, 1914, two thousand people were present.

The Ironwood Seminary building was built upon lands owned by Cornelius Leeman, but afterwards was sold to Mr. Harvey. This building was erected by Jabez Brown with money raised by subscription and within its walls a school of unusual excellence for that early day was conducted, the same being patronized by the people residing in the northern part of the township. Jabez Brown, the originator of the building, was the first teacher.

EARLY MILLS AND NAVIGATION.

The first mill in the township was built by William Foster in 1821 and began operations in 1822. It was a short distance below Strawtown on what was later known as the Conden farm. It was operated as a saw mill with a corn cracker attached. On what is now known as the Shephard farm was built the first grist mill which was owned for about two years by Isaac Stephens, who then sold it to Daniel Kemp, whose family was among the earliest settlers in the township. To this mill was later added a saw mill, a carding machine and a still house. Navigation on White river ended at this point about two miles above Strawtown.

The first brick house in the township was erected by Zenas Beckwith in 1827, the brick for this building being manufactured on his farm. This house is still in a good state of preservation. One remarkable feature of the historic structure is a brick bake-oven built into the kitchen. A barn built in 1824 on the same farm stood for many years. This farm was entered in 1822 by Mr. Beckwith and has been in the family continuously to the present time.

PIONEER CHURCHES.

The first religious services were held in private houses as was the case in other nearby settlements. William Allman and James Freel, local preachers of the Methodist church, held services alternately in their own homes. About 1827 a class was organized at the house of Jonathan Carey where meetings were held for several years. A special house of worship was never erected and some years later the primitive congregation united with the Perkinsville church.

ADDITIONAL SETTLEMENTS.

For many years the settlements extended only along the streams, principally on White river, but about 1836 John Newby, Sr., settled four miles north of Strawtown. William James was at that time living one-half mile south of Newby's place but moved away within ten

days following Newby's arrival. Other settlers near Newby included William Edwards, James and Jesse Justice, James Carey, William Wyant, Peter Carey, Ebenezer Holloway and others. Ebenezer Holloway owned the only grind stone in the neighborhood. A man named Birch, who lived on the Carey farm owned a yoke of oxen with which he hauled the logs used in the construction of the Newby home. These men constituted the first settlement north of White river. They united for mutual help and benefit in log rolling and cabin building. They cut the first road connecting their respective cabins. Kemp who owned the mill and still house on White river secured a road from his mill to Logansport. This road ran through the eastern part of the settlement. The settlers did their milling at Kemp's and whatever trading they did was done at Strawtown. The first school building erected in this neighborhood was on the Carey land and Colburn Birch was the first teacher. Later a school house was built on Newby's land with Mr. Daugherty as teacher. The first church services were held at Mr. Carey's house, Elder Carvens and possibly Mr. Carey being the preachers. This meeting was held by the Methodist denomination. The second religious services held were at the home of Rev. Blount near the north line of the county in the interests of the Christian denomination. In 1863 this settler organization erected a church edifice and called it Bethany Christian church. The society of Friends organized at the village of Aroma in 1837 with eleven families enrolled. The Roman Catholic congregation was organized about 1840 by Father Backlen. Meetings were held at private homes until 1863, when John Buscher donated a lot at Aroma and a church was erected at an expense of eleven hundred dollars. The members donated their labor in the erection of this building. This church continued for some years to be the meeting place of the Catholics, but was later abandoned and at the present time the only Catholic church in the county is at Cicero. A cabin was built on the land of Henry Ault for the United Brethren church in which services were held for a number of years, but the congregation became scattered and the services finally were discontinued.

The towns of White River are about the same in extent that they have been since they were first laid out. Strawtown is the largest and while it has played its part well in our township and county history, it is today what it has been for years, with its church, school, store and blacksmith shop. About its old buildings, however, cluster many recollections of times past which endear it to the residents of Hamilton county. Aroma and Omega are two small villages, one in section eight in the northeast part of the township, the other in section ten, in the north central position.

CHAPTER XIV.

NOBLESVILLE.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The city of Noblesville is the county seat of Hamilton county. It is situated on the east bank of White river on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 19 north, range 5 east. There were twenty-six squares in the original plat, not including fractional lots, the lots being sixty-six by one hundred thirty-two feet and the alleys sixteen and one-half feet.

About 1821 a lawyer from the East of the name of Josiah F. Polk came to the settlement near Horseshoe prairie. He and William Conner who quickly became friends, concluded that the future county seat would be located at or near the present site of Noblesville. Relying upon this conclusion they entered all the land necessary for such location, in order that they might be in a situation to offer inducements by way of donations for public buildings and similar improvements. The events of the next few years proved the accuracy of their foresight.

The town was laid out by William Conner and Josiah F. Polk in January, 1823. As Mr. Polk was then an unmarried man, but with prospects of soon becoming a Benedict, he then being betrothed to Miss Lavina Noble of Indianapolis, he asked the privilege of naming the new town. This favor was granted and accordingly he named the town Noblesville in honor of his lady love.

The first house built in Noblesville was for this same Mr. Polk, the structure being erected by William Bush. In the first garden attached to this house or log cabin, the owner caused vegetables to be sown so as to spell the name of Miss Noble. This is said to have so angered the young lady in question that she refused to marry Mr. Polk, but the name of the town still stood the same.

A CONFLICT OF OPINION.

Authorities differ as to the naming of Noblesville. The above is the version of Mr. Shirts and other early historians. Others, however, claim

the town was named after Senator James Noble. Perhaps both in a measure are correct for Mr. Polk gave the town its name before it was chosen as the county seat. When the town site was chosen as the county seat and it then was discovered that the young lady had "gone back on" Mr. Polk, perhaps people in general as well as later historians considered Senator Noble a more fitting sponsor for the new town. The following incident is told concerning Noblesville at this early date. William Ritchie and his wife were traveling through this part of the country one day when they saw a lonely log cabin in a small clearing. Mrs. Ritchie exclaimed, "What a nice log house here in the woods!" to which Mr. Ritchie replied sarcastically, "This is Noblesville."

In March, 1824, a majority of the commissioners appointed to select a site for the county seat of Hamilton county, to-wit: Martin M. Ray, Benjamin J. Blythe and John Sample after examining all the available sites as well as inducements offered by other settlements except Strawtown, located the county seat at Noblesville, since which time Noblesville has remained as such. As an inducement Conner and Polk donated one-half of the lots owned by them for public improvements and public buildings, throwing in the public square and the fractional lots along White river for good measure.

EARLY ADDITIONS.

Subsequent additions were made to the original plat as necessity demanded. The first addition was made by William A. Emmons in May 19, 1838, comprising four squares between Division street on the north and Vine street on the south. Other early additions were made by F. W. Emmons, Jacob Good, John D. Cottingham, Griffin Shaw and others.

A post office was established in Noblesville in 1823, with John D. Stephenson as postmaster. The establishment of the post office was the first business done in town, and the duties of the office were so little pressing that the postmaster could perform not only these but the further duties of the clerk of the court at the same time. Postmaster Stephenson was married to Miss Lavina Ross about 1824 and settled in Noblesville. To this union was born Malvina, the first female child born in Noblesville.

Among the early settlers of Noblesville were, Dr. John Finch, the first physician in the county, who died a few years later. F. B. Cogswell owned and operated the first tan yard, described elsewhere. Dr. H. W. Clark was another early physician. His cabin was erected on the north side of the square. In 1827 George Shirts opened the first tavern in town, situated on

the lots south of the old site of the Wainwright Hotel, on Eighth street. Up to a few years ago part of this building was still standing.

NOBLESVILLE'S FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school was conducted by R. L. Hannaman in a cabin on the corner of Maple avenue and Eighth street. A man by the name of Thompson, presided over the second school in the same place. Later a cabin on the corner of Tenth and Clinton streets was utilized for school purposes and a Mr. Simpson taught the youth of Noblesville in this building for several years. Next the school was moved to Sixth street and from there to a brick building on Logan street about two squares from the court house. T. J. Kane and P. C. Lawyer succeeded Simpson as teacher of the younger generation of Noblesville.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Among the early blacksmiths of Noblesville we find the names of Joseph Willason, William Finch, Israel Finch and John Pontius. To be a blacksmith in those days required skill as well as brawn and muscle. From an iron rod a blacksmith of that time forged and turned all the horseshoes and horseshoe nails used in his shop. He pounded iron into shape and manufactured from it all necessary articles incident to his business from bolts and taps to log chains.

The early shoe makers included the names of George Shirts, Jabaz Ross, Joseph Messick, Nathan Messick, Ebenezer Ridgeway, James Messick, Jr., and L. N. Granger. As with the other early artisans the shoemakers made their own pegs and wax. Mr. Shirts from "first hand information," his father being the first shoemaker, tells how the pegs were made. "A stick of sugar tree was taken from the wood pile and sawed into blocks the length of the pegs to be used. These were split into pieces the width of a peg. They were dried by the fire, then taken in bunches and held in the left hand. With the right hand the point of a shoe knife was inserted in a lap-board, the handle remaining in the hand. The material held in the left hand was then placed on the board immediately under the knife blade. The knife was worked with the right hand splitting the material into pegs. They also manufactured the wax used in such trade."

Among the first tailors were Mr. Cottingham, Stinson Massey, Jesse Sparks, Emery Powell, A. J. Passwater and William Granger.

Early physicians included John Finch, Jr., H. W. Clark, Amos Palmer,

T. T. Butler, Perry, Shaw, Westerfield, Hull and Haines. Among the first merchants were William Conner, J. D. Stephenson, F. B. Cogswell, R. J. Conner, Moses Massey, J. K. Leaming, R. L. Hannaman, J. Lutz, Joshua Cottingham, A. P. Cassler, Ross, Cole, McDonald and others. A Mr. Guy and Charles Swain were the first harness makers. J. M. Mallery operated a turning lathe, manufactured all the chairs, tables and other furniture used at that time. In connection with his furniture establishment he did the undertaking of the town and vicinity. Ross & Martin also made furniture. The Wainwright's have the distinction of running the first tinware, stove and agricultural implement business, their first location being on the corner of Conner and Eighth streets, on the west side of Eighth street. Nearly seventy years ago Wesley Hare established a wagon and buggy manufactory, in a small log cabin. He began the business at the bottom in a small way and worked up. There was no machinery in those days to help him. All his work was done by hand, the broad axe, mallet, chisel, augers and such tools were the implements of his trade. It was hard, up hill work but he persevered and his business prospered. Larger quarters becoming necessary, he removed his shop to a frame building at the corner of Conner and Tenth streets, after which his business increased more rapidly than before. Some time in the fifties the firm changed to Hare & Heylman, and continued under this firm name for many years when the partnership was dissolved. Wesley Hare continued in one line of business longer than any man in Noblesville, remaining, up to the time of his death about ten years ago, the senior member of the firm.

EARLY BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

Between the years 1830 and 1840 a number of cabins were erected in various parts of town by persons wishing to make their homes in Noblesville and were occupied as residences. Situated on the public square, elsewhere described in this volume, was the frame court house. The jail occupied the northwest corner and in 1832 a brick building known as the recorder's office was erected on the southwest corner. Business rooms also were built at various points around the public square. About 1835 B. F. Cogswell sold his tan yard, heretofore described, to Pleasant Williams. He then built a building, part business room and part residence, on the north side of the square. Mr. Williams removed the log cabin which had been the first tan yard, and built a frame residence in its stead. The first brick residence, a one-story building, was erected by Albert B. Cole about 1835. It is situated on the corner of Eighth and Maple avenue and was used as a residence for many years.

About the years 1840, 1842 and 1843 the frame business rooms on the west side of the square which have recently been torn down and replaced by more modern structures, were erected respectively by William Conner, T. T. Butler, Guy Daubenspeck, and William Wooster. About 1848 Daniel Hare erected a frame business room on the corner of Conner and Ninth streets, in which he carried on his business until his death in 1850. About this time Dr. Shaw built the brick building known for years as the "Old Corner Drug Store." This building was condemned and torn down in the summer of 1914. Across the street on the lot now occupied by the Citizens State Bank, J. L. and W. N. Evans erected a frame business room. The timber and lumber for this building was framed at Augusta, Marion county, and hauled from that point on wagons. Other brick buildings were erected at various places. One which stood where the First National Bank now stands was used as a grocery up to a few years ago. It was built by William Conner and Massey.

NOBLESVILLE'S INCORPORATION.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Indiana approved January 15, 1851, Noblesville was incorporated and known by the name of the corporation of Noblesville. Also in accordance with section two of that act an election was held to see in what favor the proposed corporation was held by the citizens and also to elect officers necessary for an incorporated town. The vote for incorporation stood fifty-four to two in favor. The result of the election of officers was as follows: Mayor, David Moss; councilmen, J. M. Mallery, I. B. Loehr, Jesse Lutz, I. D. Stephenson, William Banchart; treasurer, John J. Cox; secretary, J. J. Patterson resigned and E. R. Cole was appointed in his place; marshal, Emery Powell; street commissioner, Joseph A. Messick.

On April 5, 1851, the first meeting of the town council was held, but no business other than perfecting the organization was transacted. J. D. Stephenson, Jesse Lutz and David Moss were appointed to draft ordinances for the new corporation.

On April 21 following, Douglass Dale was appointed town engineer and on the 8th of May the committee on ordinances reported, their report being accepted. At the meeting of June 26, Jesse Sparks was appointed sexton of the burying ground and Elijah Cottingham was appointed town engineer. It was ordered also that the regular meetings of the council be held on the first Thursday in each month at the office of the mayor, David Moss.

On May 21, 1853, it was resolved, "That the town of Noblesville be

henceforth incorporated in accordance with an act passed by the legislature of Indiana." On May 28, the board met at the court house and a seal was adopted as follows: "A sheaf of wheat surrounded by the words, 'Seal of the Corporation of Noblesville.'" At the same meeting, as a precaution against fire, it was "Ordered, that each owner of a building shall procure a ladder of sufficient length to reach to the top of the tallest buildings." Richard Miller was appointed fire warden and a number of fire hooks were ordered. James O'Brien was also appointed to revise the by-laws of the corporation. Under this incorporation trustees were chosen instead of councilmen.

A DREAD VISITATION.

In 1850 Noblesville met with quite a misfortune which retarded its prosperity for some years. The town was visited by an epidemic of cholera, and many succumbed to the dread disease. Mr. Shirts ably gives us this account of the epidemic. "In the year 1850, L. N. Emmons, on his way from Washington city to his home in Noblesville was attacked by the cholera. He died a few days after his arrival. As soon as it became known that Mr. Emmons had been attacked by the cholera fear and consternation overcame many good citizens of the town. Some of them made their way as soon as possible to the country; others remained away from where they supposed they would likely be infected. Especially did they remain away from the stricken district and from those infected by the disease. There were, however, many noble men and women who gave aid and comfort to the stricken ones during all their days of sorrow and trouble. Among those who succumbed to the disease, I recall the following: Mrs. Ross, mother of Mrs. Joseph Messick, and her brother; Daniel Hare, wife and mother; Mr. A. Hare and one of his children; Andrew Passwater, Eliza Garver and two children. The citizens of Noblesville were again attacked by cholera in 1853, but the attack was not so fatal. It was a long time before the people recovered from the shock. Aside from the fearful loss of life, the town suffered in the loss of trade. It was a long while before the people of the surrounding country could be induced to visit Noblesville."

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

In 1851 the Peru and Indianapolis railroad was completed (flat bar) to Noblesville. This was a great advantage to Noblesville as well as to the community at large. Prior to this time all shipping of grain, hogs, cattle, etc., had to be done via Lawrenceburg. The farmers had to haul their produce and

drive their hogs or cattle by slow marches to the town on the Ohio in order to market them, receiving only thirty-seven and one-half to forty cents per bushel for wheat. The goods they received in exchange or bought had to be hauled home by hired teamsters, making a trip to and from Lawrenceburg or Cincinnati a most arduous and expensive one. Now the new railroad brought the advantages of a market almost to their own doors and the town and community prospered as never before. In expectation of new business warehouses were erected by the business men of the town in sufficient numbers to store the grain that would likely come to this market ready for shipment to all points over the new road and its connections. Some of the men engaged in this business at the first were J. L. and W. N. Evans, Lawyer & Hall, Philip Stoops & Sons and Leonard. The Evans brothers also were engaged in the shipping of hogs and cattle and in 1854 they erected a large flouring mill. From this time the growth of Noblesville was gradual but steady in almost every way. Then came a real golden era. With the discovery of natural gas all town lots and properties increased in value by leaps and bounds.

CITY'S STATUS IN 1869.

In 1869 the Noblesville *Register* published the following estimate of the business status of the town: "For the information of our patrons and friends at a distance, we give a synopsis of the kind of business done in the city, the number of business houses, churches, schools, etc.

"We have two steam flouring mills, one woolen factory, one saw mill, one stave and planing mill, eight dry goods stores, six milliner establishments, one clothing store, four tailor shops, six grocery stores, two restaurants, two bakers and confectioners, one book store, four drug stores, two harness shops, three boot and shoe shops, three meat markets, one feed store, two tin shops, one tin and stove store, three blacksmith shops, two wagon and carriage manufacturing, two livery and feed stables, one banker and broker, fourteen lawyers, six doctors, one dental surgeon, three pump makers, one cooper, one gunsmith, three barbers. We have two hotels besides carpenters, glaziers, painters, white-washers, cistern makers, plasterers, etc. Also one brewery, and one billiard saloon, but we have no licensed liquor saloons.

"We have four churches, some other church organizations and our Sabbath schools.

"The only thing in which we are seriously deficient at this time is good school buildings and a public hall large enough to supply the growing demands for a room of that kind. The school buildings will be supplied, as

steps are now being taken to build a schoolhouse which will cost about fourteen thousand dollars. At that time there were within the corporation, three school buildings, of the aggregate value of three thousand five hundred dollars, and there were four hundred ninety volumes in the township library."

PRESENT BUSINESS STATUS.

At present Noblesville has a population of six thousand, is an excellent residence town with all modern conveniences for homes and business houses. City water, electric lights, natural gas, mail delivery are some of our modern conveniences. In the way of factories and business enterprises Noblesville is well supplied. The Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company, which makes all kinds of bath tubs, sinks, etc., has a monthly pay roll of four thousand dollars, and employs three hundred fifty men. The furniture factory employs seventy-five men with a payroll of seven hundred dollars per month. The American Carbon Company employs two hundred men and have a pay roll of four thousand dollars per month. The American Strawboard Company employs two hundred men. The Noblesville Milling Company, said to be the finest in Indiana, has a capacity of twelve hundred barrels daily and employs about fifty men with an annual pay roll of thirty thousand dollars. There was a glass factory during the plentiful supply of gas, but it has been removed. W. W. Hare & Sons manufacture buggies, etc. The Heylman Buggy and Wagon Company also are in the buggy and automobile business. There are three banks, the Citizens, the First National and the American National; two trust companies, the Wainwright Trust and the Indiana Loan Association. The Hamilton Trust was organized March 20, 1905, but closed its doors January, 1915. It probably will be reorganized. The Carnegie library was built in 1912. Noblesville has thirteen churches and four school buildings.

SALOONS ARE BARRED.

Noblesville had a local option election January 26, 1909 and put the saloons out of business. At a subsequent election the result was the same. It is to be hoped the saloons have gone to stay. Noblesville has had four summer Chatauquas, the first one being held in 1911 at Brown's Grove, the three subsequent ones being held at Hines' Grove in the south part of the city. City mail delivery was established the first of October, 1902. The post office was then in a building on the north side of the square. At present the post office occupies a new building on Logan street east of Albert's shoe store.

The United States government is going to erect a post office building, but the site at the time this data was compiled had not been selected. Noblesville has eleven rural mail routes running from number one to number eleven, inclusive. In 1914 the Masons erected a beautiful Masonic temple on south Ninth street. In the same year Richwine & Sons built a three-story business block with the two upper stories occupied as elegant modern flats.

THE NATURAL GAS BOOM.

The discovery of natural gas in 1888 brought added prosperity to central Indiana. In this connection the following review of natural gas days published by the *Ledger* on October 30, 1914, is interesting: "It is recalled that twenty-seven years ago, Friday, the first natural gas well was developed in Indiana. This anniversary also recalls the drilling of the first well in Noblesville, many incidents connected with it being distinctly remembered by some of the older residents of this locality.

"It was located near the intersection of south Eleventh and Pleasant streets, just north of the residence now occupied by Will Stewart. It burned in the open most of the winter, because no plan could be devised to retain the gas in the rock. It was about eight hundred and fifty feet deep. In the spring a company was organized and later the present gas plant was installed.

"Shortly after the first well was finished, the famous Wainwright Wonder came into existence. Then followed the Banner well, located a few rods west of the present site of the Midland depot. After that hundreds of wells were sunk in all parts of Hamilton county.

"Excursion trains were run here from Indianapolis to see the living wells of fire.

"Eventually, huge pipe lines took the bulk of the gas to Indianapolis and after a constant drain for many years, the supply gradually began to give out. Many towns in the field finally went back to coal, but Noblesville has never been without natural gas since it was discovered.

"After the gas began to disappear capitalists began to explore for oil, after many failures oil was found in paying quantities in Delaware, Jay, Blackford, Grant and other counties and the wells over there are still flowing.

"Millions of dollars were brought into Indiana by the discovery of natural gas and many towns that only had an existence on the map jumped into prominence. Noblesville never profited a great deal by the development of gas beyond the supply of cheap fuel. While the memory of the gas era in Noblesville is still fresh in the minds of the people, yet it can hardly be

realized that it was twenty-eight years ago since the first gas well in Indiana was completed.

"Perhaps no person is better acquainted with the early gas days of this locality than C. R. Davis. He served a great many years as secretary of the first company that was organized here. Some of the other stockholders in the first company were Jack Stephenson, Daniel Craycraft and W. N. Evans, all of whom are deceased."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The following is a statement of local factory conditions published in the *Ledger* in January, 1915: "Business conditions are improving in Noblesville. This statement is meant to apply largely to local factories. When they are running with a full force of men on the pay roll, orders rolling in and the future is bright, the hundreds of employees are happy, the merchants are benefited and there is an air of prosperity that everybody likes to see and experience. According to reports received at this office, the indications are very encouraging for the local industrial concerns to continue in operation with practically all their men on duty.

"Superintendent Jobe, of the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company, stated Thursday that beginning next week the local factory would start eighty per cent of its men to work. This is an indication of a bright future considering the fact that this is the company's dull season. The number of employees will be increased from time to time until February and March, when their busy season starts. Mr. Jobe says reports from the company's head office at St. Louis are flattering for a good year's business and he thinks the local factory will not be embarrassed with a temporary shut down. Some orders are being received now, but they are expected to start with a rush within the next thirty or forty-five days.

"The Carbon Works, Superintendent Hoen says, are now running on an order that will require two weeks to fill and other orders are being received almost daily. While not as many are being employed now as were on the pay roll a year or so ago, owing to a change of some of the machinery, yet the plant is being operated to its full capacity. After the new furnaces are rebuilt, additional help will be employed. In a general way, Superintendent Hoen says, everything is in a very satisfactory condition and the outlook is bright for a steady run during the entire new year.

"During the past few months, the American Strawboard Company has spent \$50,000 on new machinery that has been placed in the local plant. This

is taken as an indication that the company has faith in the future. While Superintendent Macy says he has no means of knowing how many orders the company has in general offices in the East, there is some consolation in the fact that the factory keeps going, which indicates a great deal better condition than existed a year ago, when the plant was closed down on account of lack of orders. The factory is now in operation with a full force of men and, judging the future by the past thirty days, Mr. Macy believes the prospects for a steady run during the new year are encouraging.

"The Noblesville Milling Company, known as the Model Mill, is one of the biggest concerns in the county. This mill is the outgrowth of successors of the old Evans & Sohl mill and elevator that were located northwest of the public square some twenty or twenty-five years ago.

"This Model Mill has been owned and managed by Daniel Marmon and family for about twenty years. Mr. Marmon died about four years ago.

"At first the plant consisted only of what is known as the "Old Elevator." To this was first added the brick mill, where is now installed all the machinery and where the flour and feed are manufactured. Later the brick block on the corner was bought of H. M. Caylor and it was fitted up for storage and other purposes. And last year the big cement elevator was built.

"The original capacity of the mill was two hundred barrels per day of twenty-four hours run. The capacity is not twelve hundred barrels daily. Counting five bushels of wheat per barrel of flour it means that six thousand bushels are used in a day's run. This is twelve cars of five hundred bushels of wheat for each car.

"The capacity of the elevator is seven hundred fifty thousand bushels. The cement elevator holds three hundred fifty thousand and the balance can be stored in the other elevators and warehouses. The year 1913 is the banner year for the company during its history. The business for the last six months equals that of any previous entire year. It is expected that the year will close with an output of two hundred fifty thousand barrels of flour. This requires one million two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat. Most of this wheat is shipped in, but about two hundred thousand bushels come from Hamilton county. This record speaks volumes for the splendid business ability of Superintendent C. B. Jenkins.

"This 'Model Mill' was originally built for experimental purposes, as its owners were also manufacturers of mill machinery. The most modern machinery and latest devices were installed here and buyers of same came here to see them in operation. There is no finer or better equipped mill in the United States. Besides the grinding of wheat for flour, the milling company

is also a big buyer of corn and oats. From seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand bushels of corn is bought annually.

"When the Marmons took control of the mill, J. S. Hollowell was the superintendent. David Anderson succeeded Hollowell and was the efficient manager for fourteen years. We all remember with pleasure the genial smile and Irish wit of 'Dave.' Four years ago Mr. Anderson was transferred to Toledo, where he is manager of a very large plant. His change was in the nature of a promotion. Following Mr. Anderson, came Mr. C. B. Jenkins, the present capable and efficient superintendent. Mr. Jenkins came here from Ohio. He and his splendid family became popular with our people at the very beginning of their residence, and are now among our most esteemed and appreciated citizens. Mr. Jenkins is a man of generous impulses, liberal views and broad public spirit. Every good cause has his loyal support.

"About seventy men are now employed at this mill, some of whom have been there for nearly a score of years. Among that number are John Wyant, Robert Graham, Aaron Mendenhall and Frank Bond.

"The largest manufacturing concern in Hamilton county is the Union Sanitary Manufacturing company. In dollars and cents, its output does not equal that of the Model Mill, yet in its pay roll and the floor space covered by its large buildings, it ranks first. From a small beginning, it has grown to be an institution of great value to this community and of which this city is justly proud.

"A visit to this busy hive of industry is an 'eye opener' to the stranger or even to those who live here and have never been in the factory. The editor of the *Ledger* visited this institution Tuesday and was struck with surprise and admiration at the splendid systematic organization of intelligent workmen there employed. Every man knows his place and fills it well.

"Under the courteous guidance of that prince of good fellows, Charley Ritchie, we inspected all departments. We tried to get the secrets of the process of enameling, but Ritchie said nix.

"The history of this plant dates back to 1887. It was then known as the Noblesville Foundry and Machine Company. This was established by home men and largely by home capital. It was managed by John Holeran, Henry L. Smith, Ralph VanZandt and the late A. M. Baker. It had rough sledding and after a few years was reorganized and William H. Orcutt became superintendent. Mr. Orcutt died about ten years ago, after being connected with the factory for about ten years.

"Some time in the nineties it went into the hands of a receiver and later was taken over by McElwaine-Richards Company, of Indianapolis. In 1890

the outfit was moved to its present location from the buildings where is now located the Capital Furniture Manufacturing Company.

"In 1902, the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis was made receiver and operated the plant for several years. During most of this time Hiram T. Bush and Charles E. Gates were superintendents.

"On December 23, 1908, the plant was bought by the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company and April 5, 1913 the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, secured controlling interest in the company. This last transfer was to the great interest of the home plant, as well as to the Nelson company.

"The Nelson Company is capitalized up in the millions, has other similar plants and distributing centers all over the country. It has factories at St. Louis, Edwardsville, Illinois, Bessemer, Alabama and Noblesville. Its branch houses are located in, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Houston, Texas; Memphis, Tennessee; Pueblo, Colorado; St. Joseph and Joplin, Missouri. This system of branch houses makes distribution easier, makes it possible to ship in car loads and is of advantage to both seller and buyer. Under this new arrangement, our plant has increased its output and work is steady and continuous. It is interesting to note the shipping orders. Goods are shipped not only to all parts of the United States, but to foreign countries. Shipments from this factory are now on their way to Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

"Electric power has been installed in this plant, each machine having a separate motor. The cost of this fluid is from three hundred and fifty dollars to four hundred dollars a month and is furnished by the Noblesville Heat and Power Company. Oil is used in the furnaces and it requires about fourteen hundred gallons, or thirty barrels a day.

"But while the machines and the processes of making this enameled ware are interesting, yet the thing that made the most impression was the men employed. The human element is what counts. Here are employed two hundred and forty-six men, earning wages with which to support their families. It is quite an army of bread-winners and they seem to be happy and contented with their work. And right here we want to say that we believe that such men, regularly employed at good wages, are about the happiest and most contented men on earth. They work hard, but they enjoy good health, relish their meals and sleep soundly.

"Pay day comes every two weeks down there and it requires from three thousand to five thousand dollars to settle with the boys. This day is looked

forward to by the merchants with great interest and anxiety. It is harvest day with them.

"The force of men is admirably organized, from the genial and capable superintendent to the 'clean up' man on the yards.

"The success of this plant is largely due to the splendid officers and capable foremen of the different departments.

"Mr. E. V. Brigham, general manager, has only been at the head of the concern for three years, but he has shown by his work that he has 'made good.'

"J. Roll Evans, assistant manager; John O. Clarke, bookkeeper, and Charles H. Ritchie, purchasing agent and paymaster, are the officials of this company."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1871 the Noblesville Hook and Ladder Company was organized with the following officers: R. F. Martin, captain; George Messick, first lieutenant; William Lowther, second lieutenant; H. Kirkendall, first axman; Joseph Messick, second axman; E. K. Hall, president; D. W. Shock, secretary.

The present fire department was organized September 25, 1901. The firemen at that time were: Chief, Elwood Wilson; firemen, Walter White and H. Farmer. Chief Wilson served about one year when his successor, Chief Garrison, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Garrison has held that post continually to the present time. His assistants now are W. K. Wilson, who has been in the department for fourteen years, and E. Beaver, who has been in the service but a short time. The department has a fine fire wagon and big fine horses. One of the horses, 'Jack,' has been in the service from the beginning. He made the first run soon after the wagon was purchased. 'Jack' is getting old now and the buying of an automobile truck is being considered and probably will be the next addition to the department. During the year 1914 the department had forty-four calls which is about the average number. Chief Garrison and his faithful men have been "friends in deed" to many people of Noblesville when they were needed in a hurry. The fire department has done excellent service. It gives the homes of Noblesville a sense of security from fire. All calls are answered promptly and effectively.

MERCANTILE ROSTER.

The present merchants of Noblesville include the following: Groceries, John Gunion, A. D. Conden, Roberts & Mock, C. M. Carlin, J. H. Eller, Will Hayes, E. E. Fisher, George Hayes, Ernest Mynheir, W. A. Ellen, L. W.

Wild, George Fenner, E. M. Carter & Son; meat markets, T. Sohl, Charles Manford, O. W. Perkins & Sons, Giger & Herbert, J. M. Worthington, McCord & Benson; fruits, Conella & Montague; dry goods, Craycraft Dry Goods company, Clarke, Brock & Company, Sowerwine & Osborn and the Scoville Dry Goods Company; druggists, Gertler & Wall, Axline & Zink, S. C. Harrison, Haines & Glenn, Weldy & Jump; seed store, Frank Lacy and M. L. White; novelty stores, Becker's Brothers, the Morris Ten Cent store and Williams Ten Cent shop; jewelry stores, A. Purcell, Axline & Zink, John Bauchert and Claude Warren; Gent's furnishings, J. Joseph & Company, J. G. Heinzman & Company, Hass & Sons, J. R. Sperry and Fred Baker; shoe stores, J. G. Hussey, William E. Lowther, F. D. Oursler, F. Hege, C. E. Albert; harness shop, John Thorn; furniture, Hill & Company, Hadley & Wall, furniture and undertaking, Standord & Hayes, undertaking; hardware, Margison, New Ideal and Griffin Hardware store; cigar stores, House of Crane and Browns, Charles Fenton; buggy and wagon establishments, W. Ware & Sons, Heylman & Sons, Richwine & Sons; confectionery stores, Sweet Home, Plackas and others; automobiles, H. L. Ackles, auto and machine shop, Hare's garage, F. E. Kerr, auto shop; marble works, Walter A. Bordner; fish market, A. W. Coonfield; second hand and pawn shop, Dorman & Sons; millinery, Jones & Jones, A. Essington, Mrs. Kersey; bicycles, R. B. Ritz.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The first library of which we have any record was that maintained by the Hamilton County Working Men's Association, organized March 20, 1856. The trustees for 1856-57 were John Pontius, president; W. A. Wainwright, secretary; and J. H. Butler, treasurer. This library was kept up by subscription and was opened every Saturday evening at four o'clock. As the interest died down somewhat, Dr. H. W. Clark and James Martin took it up and established a library on the west side of the square.

About the year 1880 the Ladies Aid society took charge of this and established a reading room on the north side of the square. This was kept up by weekly subscriptions and papers and magazines were donated. Miss Marian Lindsey, who had been keeping a library in her own home, then became the librarian. She was paid a dollar and twenty-five cents a week. Miss Lindsey was an exceptionally well read woman, took great interest in the library and held the position until her death in August, 1895. At the death of Miss Lindsey, Miss Wilmouth took charge of the reading room until October, when Mrs. Finley became librarian.

September 24, 1896, the reading room was moved to the east side of the square which was over what is now the Morris ten cent store. Mrs. Leonard Wild contributed the furnishings. It was at this time that Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Wainwright catalogued the books in two days. In 1900, when the new high school building was built, a room was set aside to be used as a public library. The Ladies Aid society then turned its library over to the school board to be used as a nucleus for the public library.

About 1871-72, a Busy Bee library was established by the class B in what is now known as the grammar school, which then was the only school building in Noblesville. Thomas Burns, the teacher, was instrumental in establishing this library. It was kept up by subscription and donation, and was for the use of the school children only. An outgrowth of the Busy Bee library was the school library in the same building. In addition to well filled shelves of books there were numerous volumes of bound magazines such as the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Westminster Review*.

When Mr. J. F. Haines became the principal of the high school he used some of the high school funds in purchasing some Oliver Optic and Alger books for the children to read. This created a new interest in reading in the library. In 1893-94, the Bowen-Merrill company of Indianapolis, offered one hundred dollars premium to the school libraries. Mr. Haines became interested and by selling shares to the high school pupils and giving entertainments raised the desired sum and a valuable addition was secured for the library. In 1900 this library was moved to the high school building and combined with the public library. The school board did not do much toward the upkeep of the library for about three years. In 1903 quite a library fund had accumulated and at that time six hundred dollars was spent for new books. From time to time while the library continued in the high school building new books were added. The following were librarians in the high school building: Mr. Raymond Aldred, Miss Ethel Conner, Miss Pearl Gray, Mrs. Orcutt and Miss Lula Miesse.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

That Noblesville has a fine Carnegie library at present is largely due to the efforts of the women of the city. The library movement had been agitated for several years by a few women, among them being Mrs. Henry Caylor and Miss Lula Miesse, the librarian. In the summer of 1910 a petition was circulated and signed by many men and women asking the city council

to take the necessary steps to secure a Carnegie library gift from the generous millionaire. The petition was duly presented but just as duly "shelved" by the council. In January, 1911, Miss Lula Miesse called a meeting of a few women interested in the movement to a "council of war" at the high school library. Among those present besides the librarian were Mrs. H. M. Caylor, Mrs. M. C. Haworth, Mrs. H. H. Thompson, Mrs. Frank Lacy, Mrs. John C. Craig, Mrs. J. F. Haines and a few others. The first three ladies mentioned were elected officers. The session decided to call a mass meeting of the women of Noblesville, which meeting was set for February 3, 1911. This meeting was held in the court house and every woman in the city received a special invitation to be present. The court room was filled to its utmost capacity. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the president, Mrs. Caylor, and Vice-President Mrs. Haworth, Mrs. J. F. Haines acted as chairman of the meeting and Mrs. H. H. Thompson, secretary. It was a very enthusiastic meeting for a new Carnegie library. A delegation was sent to the next council meeting which voted to make the necessary steps to secure a Carnegie library. A lot on the corner of Tenth and Conner streets was purchased June 3, 1911, for the sum of three thousand nine hundred dollars. Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars for the erection and furnishing of the library after a pledge from the city council that a yearly sum not less than ten per cent of the original gift should be placed at the disposal of the library board for its maintenance. In June, 1911, the library board was appointed as follows: Mr. E. C. Stopher, Miss Charity Owen, C. M. Gentry, F. E. Heylman, Mrs. H. H. Thompson, Mrs. Walter Sanders, J. G. Heinzman. The board organized with Mr. Gentry as president; F. E. Heylman, vice-president; Mrs. Thompson, secretary. In September, 1911, the school board transferred the control of the public library to the newly appointed library board. The board proceeded at once to secure plans for the proposed library building. The building was erected in 1912 and on May 7, 1913, was publicly dedicated. The chairs for the library were donated by the club women of the city.

The library has increased both in circulation and usefulness in its present commodious quarters. The building itself is a fine structure containing a children's room, adult reading room, a reference section and a large assembly room. Upon its shelves are found good books and magazines to suit all classes and ages. At the present time the library contains five thousand one hundred ninety-one volumes and is constantly adding to its original store. The circulation for the month of December, 1914, was one thousand six hundred twenty-six books for adults, five hundred seventy-two juvenile books;

total, two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight. As the library is also under township supervision the books were placed in all the district schools in the township, ten in all, on January 5, 1915. Two members are now added to the original library board, Mrs. McMahan from the township and E. A. Hutchens is a member of the board as trustees of the township. Miss Lula Miesse has been librarian since June 13, 1909. She is a very well read and accommodating young lady and fills the position to the entire satisfaction of her many patrons. Miss Margaret Hull was appointed assistant librarian June 1, 1913, which office she fills very acceptably. There are at present about eighteen hundred patrons, four hundred of whom are from the township. During the year 1914 the circulation was twenty thousand one hundred fifty-eight volumes. Comparing the present circulation with the last year in the high school building there is a great increase. The circulation that year was nine thousand one hundred two, an increase of eleven thousand fifty-six in less than two years. The average amount of money used for library purposes is two thousand five hundred dollars annually.

LOCAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

About the year 1880 the Central Union Telephone company procured a franchise to construct and operate a local telephone plant in the city of Noblesville. When constructed it was a single conductor, or in other words, a grounded system. The rate charged per month for one telephone for individual or corporation was four dollars the month. When there were two telephones installed for individual or corporation the rate was three dollars the month for each month. In 1885, the Indiana Legislature passed an act providing that the rate, where one telephone was rented by one individual, company or corporation, should not exceed three dollars the month, and if two or more telephones were rented the rate should not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the month for each telephone. The Central Union Telephone company contested the constitutionality of this act. The supreme court of Indiana held that the state had the right to prescribe the maximum price which the telephone company should charge for the use of telephones and that the act of April 13, 1885, was constitutional.

The Central Union Telephone company declined to comply with the provisions of the law and discontinued operation, dismantled its plant and forfeited its franchise and only maintained a long distance station. The long-distance station at this time was only a single conductor, or ground return,

yet the rate to Indianapolis from Noblesville was twenty-five cents for three minutes.

Some years later some of the citizens of Noblesville organized the Noblesville Telephone company. This organization was brought about by Eugene Brown, a druggist, whose place of business was the old Corner drug store. From the best information obtainable this independent telephone exchange was the first operated in the United States that used the original Blake transmitter. It was known by Mr. Brown the day the patent would expire and he had his plant ready to start business the next day. The above claim by Mr. Brown has been recognized throughout the country by the Independent Telephone Association. Mr. Brown constructed toll lines to Westfield, Sheridan and Cicero, which were operated for a number of years to the advantage of the people of this county.

This independent company appealed to the Central Union Telephone Company for long distance connections but was refused. In the year 1898, the New Long Distance Telephone Company was organized at Indianapolis and constructed toll lines from Indianapolis up to the corporation line of Noblesville and proposed connections with this local company proposing to give the local company outlet to other towns in the state. The local company refused to accept the offer by the New Long Distance Company and sold its exchange to the Central Union Telephone Company which was ready and anxious to buy at a high price. The Central Union Telephone Company then took out all the independent telephones and installed the Bell system throughout. The New Long Distance Telephone Company then asked for and was granted a franchise in the city of Noblesville to install a telephone exchange and during the year 1899 constructed its lines and put in a switchboard, commencing operations on the 15th day of September, 1899. This company is the Home Telephone Company which at this writing is in operation. In the organization of the Home Telephone Company a few citizens of Noblesville took some stock, none of them however, taking more than one share, which was fifty dollars. The growth of the plant was phenomenal. The company could not install the telephones fast enough to meet the demand. In one year after starting the company had to extend its line and switchboard capacity. In 1905 the entire stock was purchased from the New Long Distance Telephone Company by the stockholders of Noblesville who then increased the capital stock to thirty thousand dollars and extended its line and switchboard capacity. In September, 1910, The Home Telephone Company entered into agreement with the Central Union Telephone Company which resulted in connecting the Central Union toll lines with the Home Telephone

Company switchboard and the dismantling of the local exchange of the Central Union Telephone Company. At this time therefore, the Home Telephone Company does not have competition. It has one thousand subscribers.

The present officers of the Home Telephone Company are Dr. Harry McGrath, president; E. Hawkins, secretary, manager and treasurer; directors, Dr. Harry McGrath, Dr. A. D. Booth, E. M. Hare, Elihu Hawkins.

Telephone systems have been established all over the country in recent years. Almost every farm home is connected on its "party line" with its neighbors and the outside world. The following are telephone lines in Hamilton county and their taxable valuation for 1914:

Home Telephone Company, Noblesville	\$19,550
Cynthiana Telephone Company	550
American Telephone & Telegraph Company	10,085
Fortville Telephone Company	370
White Star Telephone Company	4,370
Bethlehem Telephone Company	160
Perkinsville & Lapel Rural Telephone Company	400
Union Telephone Company	4,500
Aroma Farmers' Telephone Company	915
Arcadia Telephone Company	3,780
Fairview Co-operative Telephone Company	800
Ekin Mutual Telephone Company	1,000
Noblesville & Olio Telephone Company	300
Fall Creek Telephone Company	15
Clarksville Telephone Company	1,050
Fishers Telephone Company	750
Deming Telephone Company	2,175
Citizens Telephone Company, Zionsville	2,475
Terhune Co-operative Telephone Company	130
Bakers Corners-Horton Telephone Company	3,000
Big Springs Telephone Company	140
Central Union Telephone Company	20,330
New Long Distance Telephone Company	37,630

INDUSTRIES OF NOBLESVILLE.

One of the greatest industries in Hamilton county is the American Strawboard plant of Noblesville, which was organized here as the first factory, induced to locate in the city by reason of the discovery of natural gas in 1887.

The capacity of the plant is fifty tons of straw per day. In 1914 one hundred men were on the pay-roll. The farmers gave a large bonus to secure this factory, which makes an excellent grade of strawboard. Men from Kokomo were the original backers of this enterprise, and organized this company in 1889. It was taken over by the American Strawboard Company in 1890, and fully completed in 1891, at which time they had a capacity of forty tons per day. Straw is now shipped from southern Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. For eight years the company owned its own natural gas plant and used it as the fuel by which steam was made to propel the ponderous machinery. This made very cheap fuel, but since the gas gave out it costs one hundred and fifty dollars per day for coal to run the plant. This concern is one of the gigantic institutions of Indiana and its product goes all over this country. Two years ago the daily output of the plant was two car loads of excellent card-board. One hundred men still are employed here at good wages. The central figure in the works is Charles B. Macy, who has been identified with it ever since the plant started. Albert Sharp is general foreman.

NATIONAL CARBON WORKS.

The National Carbon Works at Noblesville, ranks high as a paying industry. This is a branch of the American association and was at first established in 1892 and taken over by the National people in 1898. This concern makes a specialty of manufacturing carbons for arc electric lights. In January, 1915, the plant was working seventy-five men and has had as high as one hundred and fifty-six, improved machinery having reduced the number. The headquarters of all the National carbon companies is situated at Cleveland, Ohio, the Noblesville concern being a branch. The local plant was the first to locate here after natural gas was discovered, and received a bonus of sixteen thousand dollars to locate in this city. This was raised by the sale of town lots in a special addition to the city opened for this purpose. The plant now has a capacity of three million carbon sticks each month. These go to all cities in the United States where electric arc lights are used. The superintendent is William Hoen.

A FLOURISHING FLOUR MILL.

Besides the big flour mill plant already mentioned there is a lesser one, which was established many years ago. This mill was burned to the ground once or twice and rebuilt. It was established in 1871 and was re-

built the last time in 1901 by Smock & Caca, whose estate still operate it. Both flour and meal are manufactured here and much feed for stock also is ground. The mill is located at the corner of Sixth and Conner streets. Prior to eight years ago natural gas was the fuel employed with which to run the mill, which now is operated through the agency of gasoline engines. At first it was a steam mill, then natural gas was discovered in the vicinity and that was used till it failed.

THE CANNING FACTORY.

One of the more recently organized companies in Noblesville is the canning factory. J. C. Craig was the prime mover in establishing this industry here a few years ago. Here, in the season for such work, are canned in immense quantities such vegetables as tomatoes, corn and peas, which canned goods find a ready sale to the jobbing and wholesale trade of the country. This factory is of much importance and usefulness to both townspeople and the farming community and truck-garden owners of the community. The product of this plant is counted among the best brands offered to the open markets of the country.

FURNITURE FACTORY.

The Capital Furniture Manufacturing Company, situated at the corner of Division and Seventh streets, was organized by Indianapolis men in 1905. The prime movers in the establishment of this concern were Messrs. S. C. Broughton, A. T. Record, Ira L. Sink, who conducted it for two years and then sold it to Messrs. J. C. Jones, J. C. Craig, Will H. Craig, A. W. Truitt and J. L. Dulin. This company makes a specialty of manufacturing piano stools, benches and seats, which are sold to piano, music and furniture dealers throughout the United States. They employ from thirty-five to seventy men, and obtain their raw wood materials from local and out-of-state lumber districts. The factory is run by both steam and electric power. The present officers are: A. W. Truitt, president; J. C. Jones, vice-president; J. C. Craig, treasurer, and J. L. Dulin, secretary.

The Box Factory was established in 1901 by H. C. Gaeth. It has been in continuous operation since its establishment, usually running three hundred days in the year. Its products are wooden packing boxes. It employs twenty men.

THE CREAMERY.

The present creamery, in the center of the city on Tenth street, is the outgrowth of what was known as the "Federal Hill" dairy, established in September, 1903, by E. T. Conant & Sons, with an equipment of fifty-six cows. After disease got into their herd they sold off and moved into the city, starting their present plant, through which they supply most of the milk used in the place. It is all put up in bottles and pasteurized. They run a motor-car milk wagon over a radius of eight miles and thus purchase their supply of milk. About sixty pounds of butter are made daily from the surplus milk—that not sold to regular customers in the city. The concern buys about two hundred gallons of milk daily.

CITY WATERWORKS.

The waterworks in Noblesville is owned by a private corporation, organized in June, 1891, by eighty home stockholders, with James R. Christian, president, and Theodore P. Davis, secretary. The initial capital was fifty thousand dollars. Originally nine wells were sunk on a block of ground, but today the number is sixteen. Two are over 350 feet deep—below the lime rock, and the others are about one hundred feet deep, all giving forth a very excellent quality of drinking water. The daily capacity is about twenty-five thousand barrels. The waterworks company has over ten miles of water mains in the city, and one hundred six fire plugs or street hydrants. Both flat and meter rates are offered to customers. Direct pressure is the system employed. The present officers and directors are as follows: L. N. Joseph, president; A. D. Booth, vice-president; J. S. Thorn, secretary; J. F. Haines, treasurer; directors, L. N. Joseph, A. D. Booth, Dr. M. C. Haworth, J. F. Haines, J. C. Jones, H. L. Craig and Max Behr. Other deep wells are contemplated at this time.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The Noblesville Electric Light and Power Company was incorporated in 1906, having in that year succeeded another lesser plant, for the production of electric lights in Noblesville. It took over the business hitherto operated by Smith & Company. The present corporation has had a steady growth and from its central plant in Noblesville it extends its operations out to the sidetowns in Hamilton county, as follows: Arcadia, Cicero, Lapel, West-

field, Horton and Fishers, besides running to numerous rural districts, supplying light and power to scores of farm homes. The company has a one thousand fifty horse-power boiler plant and seven hundred fifty horse-power turbine and engine generation. It also operates a twelve-ton ice plant at Noblesville, with a steam hoisting system. In 1906 the company's business amounted to twenty-two thousand dollars, and in 1914 to eighty-three thousand dollars. The present officers are: President, Thomas C. McReynolds; vice-president, Francis T. Holliday; secretary and treasurer, Alexander R. Holladay; manager, John T. Kester; superintendent, Samuel B. Mott. The capital stock of the concern is one hundred thousand dollars and the amount of outstanding first mortgage bonds is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The *Country Gentleman*, in its issue of January, 1915, had a long article concerning this plant, in which it was set out that about two hundred fifty farmers already have connected their homes with this system, making about one thousand two hundred fifty persons benefited thereby. About seventy-five miles of rural distribution have been effected to date and seven rural churches have been lighted by this system. Small motors are used to pump water, churn, drive cream separators and electric fans. Ironing, washing and summer cooking also are easily accomplished by electric connection with the Noblesville system. It now costs the average farmer about seventeen dollars a year for the ordinary uses to which he puts electricity, which, of course, increases as he finds more chores to be done by its use in propelling various kinds of small machinery about the house and barnyard. Indeed, it is a wonderful innovation in rural life in Indiana.

NOBLESVILLE MILITARY BAND.

By Judge Meade Vestal.

Noblesville always has been a musical community, and, among other musical organizations, has, for seventy years, maintained a brass band. In the early days R. L. Carlin was the leader. Later Jacob Thompson was the leader of the Noblesville band.

In 1884 the band was reorganized and Prof. Herman Leaderhause, a German bandmaster from Cincinnati, was employed and organized a very good brass band. He remained in Noblesville for a year or so and constant improvement was made. The band at that time was composed of twelve members.

After Professor Leaderhause left Noblesville two bands were organized, one known as the Citizens Band, the other as the G. A. R. Band. Both of

these organizations participated in the soldiers' reunion and encampment which was held in the fair grounds on Federal Hill in the summer of 1888.

During the fall of 1888 steps were taken to organize a larger and better band. Players were selected from both bands. Meade Vestal was chosen as leader, and the organization was given the name it now bears, the Noblesville Military Band. The present organization, therefore, may be said to date from the winter of 1888-89. Rehearsals were held that winter with regularity, and the organization was in good condition for work during the year 1889. It was composed of eighteen members. Up to that time very few reed instruments had been included in the instrumentation. E-flat cornets were used as chief lead instruments in lieu of clarinets. Indoor concerts were given and some summer concerts. Uniforms were procured and an effort made to bring about a better organization than hitherto had existed.

Some years later a reorganization was undertaken under the leadership of Professor Adler, and some new members were taken in. Professor Adler was an efficient director and a good musician, and the band progressed rapidly under his teaching. When he went away the band again was reorganized. The date of this organization was August 8, 1900. The charter members were Meade Vestal, Emil G. Decker, Fred M. Atkins, Bert A. Ludlum, Walter E. Sohl, George H. Caylor, Omar E. Lake, A. W. Traut, J. D. Hill, George Shirts, Clyde Hiatt, Theodore O. Decker, Will M. Hoen, Gene Osbon, C. E. Carlin, Harvey Lebo, Harry Deitrich, Walter Shirts and Roy G. Caylor. Articles of incorporation were adopted and recorded in the recorder's office of Hamilton county in Record No. 14, page 525, August 13, 1900. The first board of directors was composed of Meade Vestal, Emil G. Decker and Jacob D. Hill. George Shirts was appointed bandmaster, Ed. Carlin, librarian, and Emil Decker, business manager.

On August 20, 1902, Mr. Shirts resigned his position as bandmaster, and on September 2, of the same year, Meade Vestal was elected to the position and has continued as bandmaster until the present time. Upon his election as bandmaster, Mr. Vestal resigned as a member of the board of directors and Ed. Carlin was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hill has been the president of the board of directors from the time of the organization and Mr. Decker always has been the business manager. Upon Mr. Carlin's removal from Noblesville, Mr. R. G. Caylor was elected to the board of directors and is still serving in that capacity.

The band gradually has increased in membership, until now it is composed of forty-five members. A number of the original members still are on the active list. While there have been many changes in the membership, the

organization always has been maintained at a high standard. The instrumentation at the present time is practically the same as that of concert and military bands throughout the country, and the band has attained a reputation throughout the state. Its progress and standing has been maintained largely through its character as a semi-military organization.

The articles of incorporation of the Noblesville Military Band were filed with the secretary of state and its corporate organization perfected and a certificate issued by the secretary of state August 18, 1903. The constant purpose of the officers and members has been to increase the band's efficiency. For many years concerts have been given, both indoor and out, which have attracted thousands of people to the city. The Noblesville Military Band has been an element in the musical education of the city and county. Many of the great standard overtures, selections from the best operas, both classic and modern, have been given at these concerts. Through the efforts of this remarkable organization thousands of people have heard the best band music obtainable. It has had the support of the city and of the people and has become the pride of the citizens of Noblesville. It has made numerous trips to other cities, notably to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1908.

The policy of the organization has been liberal towards young musicians, and some of its best players are young men who were taken in as boys when they were hardly large enough to handle their instruments. These young men, along with others more mature in years and ability, have succeeded in keeping up an organization which has been of great benefit to the people, especially so to young men desirous of becoming musicians. From its membership some splendid performers have gone out.

Throughout the existence of this band a spirit of loyalty to the organization and to the officers has prevailed and the success of the organization has been brought about by that spirit of loyalty and by the persistent efforts of its officers. At its concert given at the Wild Grand Opera House in April, 1914, the band celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Among other numbers played on this occasion was the great Tannhauser Overture, by Richard Wagner, a fact indicative of the progress that has been made.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

SHERIDAN.

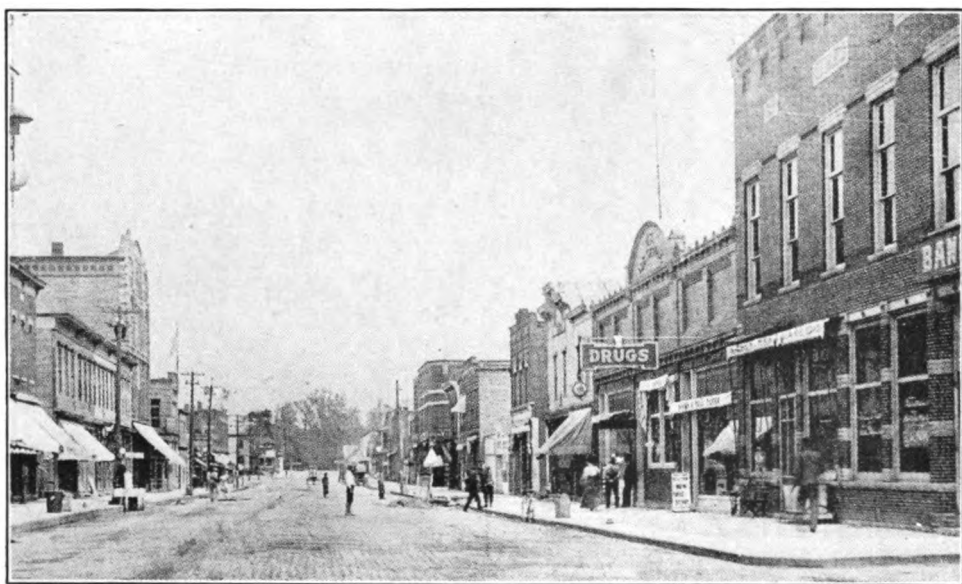
Sheridan, the second town in size in Hamilton county, is situated in the southwestern part of Adams township, on the Monon railroad connecting with Westfield, Carmel and Indianapolis to the south and Chicago to the north. The town was laid out in 1860 by Egbert Higbee on the south side of the pike road running east and west. Higbee gave the town the name of Millwood. On the north side of the road, opposite Millwood, Caswell Boxley laid out an addition to the town. Some years later, when application was made for a postoffice at this point, it was found that there already was a Millwood in the state, so the towns on both sides of the road were united under the one name, Sheridan.

The pioneer business men of Sheridan were P. G. Pearson, 1866, harness shop; Dr. H. Moore, general merchandise. In 1866 Egbert Higbee built the first flouring mill at Sheridan, but for some reason the mill was not operated for two years. In 1868 three men, Cyrus Jessup, Eliel Jessup and J. P. Peason, went into partnership with Mr. Higbee and under their joint management the mill was put into operation for a short time. It then changed hands and finally was purchased by J. P. Peason and operated for years under the firm style of Peason & Son. In the early years a saw mill was operated in connection with the grist mill.

The Methodists organized the first church in Sheridan. This was in the winter of 1867-68, and Rev. R. A. Newton was the prime mover in the organization. Meetings were held in the school house until 1870, when private houses were used for worship. In 1873 two lots were purchased of Caswell Boxley and in August work began on a new house of worship. Owing to the panic of 1873 work was suspended for a year. The church then was completed at a valuation of two thousand four hundred dollars. Rev. J. V. R. Miller preached the dedication sermon. During this service two hundred dollars was raised on the church debt.



A VIEW OF CICERO



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH, SHERIDAN

The town of Sheridan is situated on section 31 and 32 of Adams civil township, in the northwestern part of the county. It was platted by Egbert Higbee in 1866, and is today the second largest place in the county. Its business interests are varied and rapidly increasing in magnitude. A recent history of the town, compiled by a resident connected with the high schools of that place, gives the following facts: "Sheridan has many progressive leaders to take care of her stores and shops. It would be interesting to know that Egbert Higbee, a resident of Elizaville, was the man who laid the plans for Sheridan and called it Millwood. Doctor Moore established the first store on what is now the corner of Second and Main streets. This was a general store, in which was kept for sale a little of everything. Just a little later James Heatherington started a store where John Stahl's house now stands. Other stores were soon added, including one by P. Q. Pearson and John Wilson. C. Boxley started his store at the corner of Second and Main streets. These men soon sold to other parties. Hamilton Emmons started the first drug store in the town. John Francis was first to establish an exclusive grocery store. May Emmons was the first person to start in the millinery business. Uncle Tom and Aunt Kercheval kept the first boarding house and entertained travelers. Old Mr. Saxmon started the first undertaker's shop, on the corner of Georgia and Third streets.

"Ten years later, the Union block was erected by various dealers. Frank Gregory had the first clothing store, and Henry Laughner had a small grocery stock; T. M. Smith had a hardware store where the Golden Rule store now stands. Owens Brothers, in Union block, also had the first bakery in town. The first bank was established in 1886, in the same building that the first grocery was established. Ed. Thistlewaite came in about the same date and had three stores and owned much land near by. He marked off a race course, and commenced a park improvement, but it was never completed. Arza Smith had several stores and now owns the flouring mills. By 1890 many dealers came in and business was very lively. Store after store were added, until all kinds of merchandise were to be purchased in the town.

"From the above date on nearly all these names which follow are familiar to the reader: John Branson, W. E. Cox, Raleigh Davenport and others were in the grocery trade; C. E. Elliott, dealer in drugs, etc. The present-day dealers are inclusive of these: Henry Laughner, a pioneer of the town. Kercheval & Chew, L. Waite, Henry Kinkaid, grocers; druggists, C. E. Elliott and Timmons Brothers; dry goods dealers, C. E. Gregory, Stanley & Willwerth; Hutchins, Norman and Eudaley and Tol Collins, clothing; jewelers, E. Ridgeway, A. S. Rowe and L. E. Heaps. There are two hotels,

three banks, a music house, two furniture stores, owned by Antrim & Campbell, and two flour mills, owned by Smith & Drake.

"In 1889 there was established a molasses factory, which is still running on South Georgia street, by George Simon.

"In 1908 there was established the Weaver Lumber Company on Ohio street. The same was burned in 1913.

"The A. Smith elevator for grain was started in 1896 and is still running.

"The Sheridan Packing Company was started in 1909 and is still running. This plant is owned by William Hotinger and Homer Dunham.

"In 1902, on Ninth street, was established the present creamery by Taylor Wilson.

"The Palmer Lumber Company, established in 1886, on Georgia and Main street, is still running and owned by George Palmer.

"As early as 1872 a saw mill was started by James H. Emmons; the same year the Harding mill was put in operation by J. H. Flanagan; also the same season was established an elevator by Ed. Thistlewaite. The same is now operated by Stahl & Drake.

"From early in the seventies to 1886 the following enterprises were founded in Sheridan: Wagon and buggy shop, by George Dixon; the grist mill, in 1872, by Pearson & Company; the cooper shop of Joseph Beard; the saw mill of Mace & Remson, another by Owens Brothers; a tile factory, by Eli Hiatt, 1874; brick plant, by Fristoe Brothers; a tile and brick plant, by Henry Thistlewaite; a stave factory, where the Methodist church now stands; the heading factor, in 1886, by Eber Teter & Company, and a planing mill, by Duncan, Baker & Company."

DATE OF INCORPORATION.

The town of Sheridan, first known as Millwood, was incorporated in 1886. Owing to the fact that all the municipal records were burned in the great conflagration of May 4, 1913, there cannot be obtained much of the early history of this incorporation, but it is known that the following served as clerks and part of the time as clerks and treasurers of the place: A. C. Scott, Ambrose Colby, W. E. Clements, N. W. Cowgill, E. M. Richardson, F. A. Lovell, Oscar Macy, I. N. Hinshaw, Charles E. Crouch, W. J. Woods and J. W. Lindley.

The officers of 1915 are: President of the board, W. S. Bradfield; town clerk-treasurer, A. E. Dickey; other members of the board, W. A. Scott, Marshall Billings; town marshal, John T. McCarty. The bonded indebted-

ness of the incorporation is at this date nine thousand five hundred sixty dollars. Many years ago the town owned its own electric light plant, but in 1912 it was sold to a private corporation, which also operates the waterworks. This company has two deep wells and a large reservoir. The town has a volunteer fire department, with the marshal as its chief, and there are about a dozen members in the service, but all men who are able-bodied attend fires and do their share of the work. In 1913 the town erected a fine two-story brick city hall, costing six thousand five hundred dollars, in which are the council rooms and town offices, as well as the fire department and its equipment.

The fire above mentioned destroyed a large part of the business portion of the place and one of the churches. The fire caught in the planing mill and with a wind blowing on that eventful Sunday noon at the rate of forty miles an hour it was impossible to stay the flames' rapid advance over the place. Sparks and cinders were carried by the wind in one case a distance of thirteen miles, at which point it started another fire.

CONDENSED MILK FACTORY.

The Indiana Condensed Milk Company's plant at Sheridan is among the largest of its kind in the country. It was established about the year 1900 by W. N. Wilson, succeeding the old butter works that had been there many years before this latter organization. Mr. Wilson was accidentally killed by the explosion of a sterilizing equipment. After this sad event his sons and the family carried on the work and soon greatly enlarged what had been commenced in a small way by the father. Today it is an immense concern and uses from six to eight thousand gallons of milk daily. This is collected in a radius of ten miles of Sheridan by means of thirty teams drawing large milk wagons. The company employs about fifty men and women in the work of producing a very superior grade of condensed milk, which is put up in tin cans ranging from one-half pint to one gallon. "Wilson Milk" is known everywhere. The company sells in great quantities to the United States government and to large steamship lines. At one time, when the milk was scarce, the proprietors had to ship milk from southern Indiana and as far north as Wisconsin in order to fill their orders. They also freighted many hundred tons of milk from Lebanon, this state, a distance of eighteen miles, on motor trucks, but this was not satisfactory and the company established a plant at Lebanon as large as the one at Sheridan, which is still in successful operation. This was installed in 1914, at a cost of forty thousand dollars.

The first receipts of milk at that branch amounted to twelve thousand pounds daily, but has materially increased. Seventy-five persons find employment there. From ten to twenty thousand dollars monthly is paid out to the farmers in the surrounding vicinity of Lebanon.

This industry overcaps all others in the town of Sheridan. It is a great financial benefit to the farming community. Taylor Wilson, son of the founder of the business, is general manager and watches every point in the working of the large concern. The stock of the company is almost entirely in the hands of the Wilson family.

ARCADIA.

The town of Arcadia is situated nine miles north of Noblesville, in Jackson township, on the Lake Erie & Western railroad and the Indiana Union Traction line. Arcadia was founded in 1849 by John Shafer and Daniel Waltz and laid out the following year by Isaac Martz. Since its founding the town has had a steady, healthy growth, both in business and the number of its good residents.

Except for a few years, during the time natural gas was at its height, Arcadia has been largely the center of a prosperous farming community rather than a factory center.

The first store was opened by Josephus Mundle in 1852 on the corner of Railroad and Main streets. Two years later he disposed of his entire stock of merchandise at auction and Isaac Martz opened a store in the same place. Subsequently early merchants included Mr. Myers, G. B. Scribner, Seth Maker, J. S. Carroll, John I. Caylor and William T. Smith.

The first flour mill was built by Isaac Martz in 1863. The following year he added a saw mill and operated both for about four years. He then rented the milling property to his sons. Subsequent owners included G. W. Myers, Arthur King, G. W. Marsh and R. G. Stannard. The building is a frame structure thirty by forty feet, the main section being two and one-half stories high. It has three runs of burrs and is run as a custom mill. W. B. Gentry erected a steam elevator, a frame building forty by ninety feet, having a storage capacity of eight thousand bushels. A steam saw mill was operated by Niedham & Tucker, furniture being one of the products.

In 1873 D. B. Dickover began operating a planing mill at Arcadia, manufacturing all kinds of building material, which he sold principally to the home markets. In 1879 he added a heading mill, which had a daily average



STREET SCENE IN ARCADIA



A HAMILTON COUNTY PRODUCT

output of twenty-five hundred pieces. In 1876 P. D. Horn began the manufacture of wooden suction pumps in the old depot at Arcadia. He did all the work by hand and manufactured about seventy-five pumps a year.

As early as 1872 Arcadia enjoyed the distinction of having a band called the "Arcadia Cornet Band." It consisted of thirteen members, which combination of numbers did not prove unlucky, for the organization lasted many years.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

After the passage of the school law of 1852 the people of Arcadia took added interest in school matters. In 1869 the township trustee erected one story of the school house and a stock company added the second story, thus making four commodious rooms. The first term in the new building was begun in the fall of 1871, with C. T. Ships as principal. He was followed by U. B. McKinsie, who held the position three years. The cost of this building was five thousand dollars. The average attendance of pupils in the early days was one hundred and fifty. This building was used until 1913, when a beautiful new building, including a township high school, was erected.

The first church in Arcadia seems to have been erected by the Evangelical Association in 1864, but four years afterward the building was sold to the Methodist Episcopal church. The Emanuel church, about two miles east of Arcadia, was built as early as 1848 by the Germans. The first building was destroyed by fire and the following year another one was erected, at the cost of six hundred dollars, the members donating their labor in the construction of the same. The Christian church was organized by Carey Harrison in 1845, and the first church building was erected in 1850. In 1866 a new church was built on Main street.

The first physician of Arcadia was Hugh McNeal. He was born near here and when very young began studying medicine. After a few years' practice here he moved to Pennsylvania. Perhaps the best known physician of the earlier times was Doctor Startzman. He came from the east and practiced here until his death. During the latter part of Startzman's life Dr. Silas Blount began studying here. His home was east of Atlanta, but most of his practice was obtained here. Doctor Gallaway came here about this time and practiced for three or four years, then moved to Noblesville. The present physicians of Arcadia include Doctors Hicks, Ray, Rodenbeck, Moore and Mercer.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

About twenty years ago the first factory was started in Arcadia. Since that time there have been two window glass factories, one lamp chimney factory, one bottle factory, one glass dish factory, one canning factory, one brick factory, two elevators, one feed exchange and one planing mill.

The first factory was a window glass factory. It was destroyed by fire soon after it was started. All the above mentioned factories have burned but the canning factory and the dish factory, which are still running. The brick factory was destroyed in the spring of 1907 and was immediately rebuilt for a bottle house. This was purchased by the High Pressure Bottle Works Company, which sold it in a few months to the Globe Bottle Works Company. This latter company made bottles for about two weeks. The firm then ran short of money and the factory was shut down and placed in the hands of a receiver. In the fall of 1913 it was sold to the D. C. Jenkins Glass Company, of Kokomo, which rearranged the machinery and on June 3, 1914, the factory started to making glass dishes and has been running since.

The canning factory, which is owned by C. M. Martz, does a very profitable business during the tomato season.

Two elevators are owned by the same firm, the old one being used for a storage for baled hay. These are owned by the Hollett-Winders Grain Company, which deals in grain, coal, feed, flour, tile and fence posts.

Most of the stores up to about the year 1875 carried general merchandise, no man dealing in one special line. In many cases dry goods and groceries were combined with articles of another order. Kreag first came to Arcadia in 1874. In 1880 the Burg & Gentry partnership was formed. This continued until 1899, when each partner went into business alone. Trietsch & Bardonner were merchants about 1888. In 1885 a partnership between Dickover & Soul was formed. Not long after Dickover sold out to Elmore. Later Soul sold his share to Fenner. In 1889 Elmore & Fenner turned the business over to Wolff Brothers. William Wolff had come to Indiana in 1867 and had been in business for himself for some time before his brother, Frank, joined him. They remained in partnership until 1902. Dickover & Brown first formed a partnership in 1897. There was no change until 1904, when Noble bought out Dickover's share. In 1909 Brown sold out to F. Noble, who continued the business until 1911, when he sold out to Carl Major.

About 1882 the first drug store in the town was opened by John Orr,

who continued it for a number of years, finally selling out to his son, Charley Orr. The latter held it about two years, then sold it to W. Rodenbeck, who still owns and operates it. Perry Winders, who had been associated with various enterprises in the town before, started a drug store in 1897.

In 1882 John Teal started a small hardware store. It has passed through various hands, John Waltz, Heisser Brothers, Lower, Arcadia Hardware Company, and Bob Myers, who now owns it.

Guy & Walker owned the first hardware store, which now is in the possession of Hill Brothers.

Many changes have been made in the grocery stores and meat markets, but the most important ones remain, Marshall Branson, James Caylor, Mal-lory, J. Gentry and Dawson. The dry goods merchants are Frank Wolff, William Wolff, Charles Major, Joseph Triesch and the New Bargain store. Kreag & Shaffer have the furniture store.

CICERO.

Cicero is situated in the southeastern part of Jackson township. The first stock of merchandise here was placed on shelves by Duncan Hannaman in 1835 at the corner of Jackson and Van Buren streets. The next dealers were Baird & Beasley, in 1837, at Main and Jackson streets. This building burned in 1861 and other stock was purchased and sold in part for a while by this firm. Later they sold to Jesse and Ellis Evans, who continued in trade until 1843, in which year they retired with a competency, selling their store to Wooster & Loeher.

In 1846 John D. Cottingham opened a store on Buckeye street, selling the same in 1856 to Neal & Thompson. Among the other pioneer dealers were Daniel Kemp, W. H. Pickerell, G. W. Myers, William Neal, Reeves & Sanders and Good Brothers.

In 1880 Cicero was the best town in the county, aside from Noblesville, the county seat. For many years it was the only voting place in the township, the first election being held in December, 1833. Here the first postoffice in the township of Jackson was established. The early postmasters were as follows: Henry Jones, first; then followed Jesse Evans, John Criswell, William Neal, John D. Cottingham, Samuel Bissell, Ed. Reeves, Ashberry Andrews, Richard Andrews, William Porter and T. D. Neal, who served from about 1873 through the early eighties. Since then the postmasters have been those named further on in this chapter, where the later history of Cicero is given in detail.

In the early days a tannery flourished here. It was situated in the west part of town and was established in 1845 by Mr. Buskirk, who sold it to Henry Martz, who conducted it till his death. George Ross then assumed control and operated it until 1874. He then sold to Simpson & Son, who operated it till in the eighties, when the tanning industry throughout the entire country gravitated to the larger cities and into trusts and combinations. This tannery made large quantities of upper leather from calf, goat and sheep skins and also made a very excellent grade of harness leather.

In 1867 the Cicero flour mills were erected by John Martz and Isaac Grissom. This mill changed hands many times in a decade and in 1879 was in the hands of Jacob Stehman. The dimensions of this mill were thirty by forty feet, with four run of burrs, propelled by a forty horse-power engine and had a capacity of thirty barrels of family flour daily. With time it went down, like most mills in small towns in the country—flour now being produced in the larger milling centers. A saw mill also was operated at Cicero for many years, from 1878 on, and cut thousands of feet of lumber annually for many years.

Later industries, however, overtopped all the pioneer concerns. The great discovery of natural gas brought to this town the two large glass works, one making all sorts of bottles, the other making fancy pressed tableware in great quantities. Over seven hundred men were at one time employed here and business was aglow with prosperity. Four furnaces were run by the bottling plant and all conditions here bid fair for the creation of a large manufacturing center. With the failure of gas, however, the plants removed to Kansas and other points where gas and cheaper fuel could be secured. This was a hard blow financially to Cicero and the town perhaps has seen her palmiest days as a manufacturing point. Nature and commerce have combined against her enterprising spirit and left her only the support found in the retail selling of goods to the surrounding farming community.

In passing, it may be well to name some of the most important factors of the town in 1880. Good Brothers, Simpson & Son, P. Six & Company, Sanders Brothers, Scherer Brothers, J. N. Kinder, all in the general dealers list; David Hull, cigar maker; J. N. Kinder, hardware; Edmons & Cook, farm implements; physicians, Drs. S. T. Dunham, S. M. Warford, I. M. Sanders, A. R. Tucker, H. H. Stout; attorneys, L. O. Clifford, William Neal, John Neal, W. L. White, Joseph Roberts; furniture, Edson & Gerber and George Jacobs; meat market, Hawk Brothers and J. Willits.

PRESENT-DAY BUSINESS.

Following is a list of the business firms of Cicero in January, 1915: General dealers, E. E. Clawson, Conaway & Lively, Ralph Crum; grocers (also handling shoes, etc.), A. J. Carey, Marshall Smith, Ed. Stewart, Peter Marshall; hardware, A. Barnes, F. A. McKnight; furniture, George Shoemaker; drugs, Collings Drug Company, Barnett Drug Company; blacksmiths, Sorenson & Peterson, John A. Harbaugh; Mr. Turner also does wagon work; news stand, Icel Shoaf; restaurants, A. L. Carey; hotels, The Johnson and The Kessling; livery, Claud Crum and Mr. Vestal; bakery, K. Sperry; harness shop, S. T. Dunham; jewelry, I. Shoaf, James A. Meissen; tobacco stores and pool rooms, Thomas Caughman, Oakley Woodward; barber shops, Case & Carson, Ralph Crum; tinner, George Buchanan; ice dealers, George Dale, C. B. Shearer; photographer, I. Shoaf; automobile garages, C. L. Wilson, Timmons & Stern; shoe makers, J. W. Havens, Clay Langford; grain elevators, E. E. Corthwaite, Robert Porter; lumber, Cicero Lumber Company, B. B. Woods, manager; stock dealers, V. L. Harrison, John Learning, John Timmons; physicians, Drs. B. A. King, H. H. Stout, Ed. Havens, Dr. Tomlinson, E. B. Mendenhall; dentist, Dr. J. O. Meissen; veterinary, Dr. J. R. Carson; cement block works, Faultsch Brothers; brick contractors, William Webster; repair shop, Fred Creig; clothing, E. Flannigan; milk station for Polk Company of Indianapolis, E. A. Holmes, manager; realty dealers, John Reed and Mr. Maries; feed stable and tinsmith work, J. R. Smock; fruit and popcorn, George H. Dale, known as the "Hamilton County Popcorn King"; "Opera Hall," Case & Collings, over Collings' drug store; millinery, Mrs. Staley; farm implements, George W. Wiggins; skating rink and summer park, C. B. Shearer.

The lodges of the town are: Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men and Knights of Pythias. The church organizations are the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Evangelical Lutheran, Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholic. Until recently there have been Maccabees and Woodmen lodges, but both these latter have disbanded.

The postoffice at this point has had for its postmasters during more recent years: Thomas Neal, J. A. Hall, Albert Slack, J. A. Hall, second term, S. R. Young and Charles F. Bordonner, present incumbent, who was commissioned June 17, 1913. There are now running out from this office three rural free delivery routes, each being about twenty-six miles in length. It is a third-class postoffice, issues money orders, has a postal savings de-

partment and has recently added an excellent set of office and box fixtures, the old set having been in use for more than forty years.

SOME EARLY HISTORY.

In the *Indiana Gazetteer* for 1850 we find Cicero disposed of in a bare score of words, as follows: "Cicerotown, a small village in Hamilton county, on Cicero creek, six miles north of Noblesville, with a population of two hundred."

This town was laid out by Dennis Pickerill and James B. Freel, January 15, 1835. We find no record of the first settlement, but the earliest merchant was Duncan Hannaman, who began business in the same year, 1835. There must have been quite a settlement at that time in and around Cicero, for we find "His trade was lucrative and he continued in business for about three years," at which time he sold his business to Ira Kingsbury and moved to Illinois, and he, in turn, sold out to Jesse and Ellis Evans. In the meantime, in 1837, another firm had been doing business along the same line, Baird & Beasley. Jesse and Ellis Evans bought out this firm also and combined the business in one, which they continued as Evans & Evans until 1843, when they retired from business, their venture having been a profitable one. The Baird & Beasley firm erected a frame building on the corner of Main and Jackson streets, which stood till 1861, when it was destroyed by fire. The Evanses did business on Jackson and Van Buren streets. Ellis Evans remained in Cicero till his death, but Jesse moved to Illinois. Woaster & Loehner bought the Evans stock and continued the business in the same place for three years, then sold to Robert Forkner. Forkner, in time, sold to John Threlkeld, who moved the stock to Acton, Indiana. About 1846 John Cottingham opened a store on Buckeye street and subsequently moved to Jackson and Main. The firm changed hands several times, Neal, Thompson & Leonard being the successive owners.

Jesse Lutz, another early merchant, opened his business in 1847. It passed through several hands, among them being Pickerill, Kemp, Kinder Brothers and others. In 1880 it was the firm of Good & Brother. At that time it was said of Cicero, "Unlike many towns of equal age, the commercial prosperity of Cicero is not a thing of the past; it is today (1880) a busy, hustling, enterprising town, and with the single exception of Noblesville is the largest in the county. Its streets teem with activity, and its business houses are almost metropolitan in their appointments, representing a large amount of invested capital." Among the leading business men of that time are found

the names of Simpson & Son, P. Six & Company, Sanders Brothers and others, dry goods and groceries; C. E. Nelson and T. D. Neal, groceries; Warford & Collings and A. R. Tucker, drugs; J. N. Kinder, hardware, jewelry, etc.; A. Meisen, cigars; David Hull, cigar manufacturer; Edward & Cook, agricultural implements; S. T. Dunham, harness; Drs. F. M. Warford, I. M. Sanders, A. R. Tucker, H. H. Stout, physicians; William Neal, John Neal, W. L. White, Joseph Roberts, attorneys.

Cicero was the only voting precinct in Jackson township for many years. In December, 1833, the first election was held, Elijah Redman and Elias Evans being chosen justices of the peace. The first postoffice was established at Cicero about 1839, Henry James being the first postmaster. He held the office for several years.

At the town of Cicero was located the first school in the township. Probably as early as 1834 a school was opened in a little log cabin right in the "forest primeval," for Cicero, as a town, was a thing of the future. On the farm of William Taylor a similar school house was erected the next year. In 1840 a hewed log school was built on the farm of Moses Martz and three years later a similar building was erected on Jacob Stehman's land. These schools were all kept up by private subscription as were all the earliest schools. The teacher received one dollar fifty cents for each pupil, the term being three months. In 1841 a school house was built in the western part of Cicero, for which purpose the trustees received fifty dollars of the public money. A teacher was engaged for three months, but the public money barely paid one-third of the expenses, the remainder being raised by subscription.

In 1852 the first school house was built under the new law of 1851, and within a few years each district was provided with a building.

In 1870 a large three-story building was begun, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. It was erected by a corporation trust and was not completed for several years, although school was taught in the meantime in the first and second stories. The third story was never used for school purposes till 1897 or 1898, when the number of pupils far exceeded the accommodations. The schools were graded in the fall of 1876 and the following were the teachers that year: O. H. Blackledge, principal; S. T. Dunham, Lillian Taylor and Anna Bray, grammar, intermediate and primary teachers, respectively. The town was heavily in debt on this building for many years. About the year 1900 a two-roomed building was added for the accommodation of the increasing number of pupils. About 1906 the old building was

totally destroyed by fire. This was replaced by a commodious modern building, which does credit to the community.

As early as 1868 Cicero had a band organized under the leadership of Marion Harbaugh. A second soon followed, under the direction of Charles Six. In 1875 these were merged into one, under the name of the Cicero Cornet Band, which organization continued for several years.

John Martz and Isaac Grisson built a flour mill in 1867, but it did not remain in their hands very long. Dale & Turner ran the pioneer steam saw mill, beginning the business in 1878. Sanders & Cook first operated the grain trade at Cicero, beginning in 1879. Mr. Buskirk owned the first tan yard, which he finally sold to Henry Martz, who operated it until his death.

Up to the discovery of gas Cicero was a thriving town. Like many other towns in the natural gas belt, it became a "boom town" then. For years the sign along the railroad for passengers to see and notice read: "You are in a growing town," and it was a very true statement. With the advent of natural gas all industries took on new life. A large glass bottle factory was located just south of Cicero and immediately the town sprang up to meet it. Everything was on the "boom." The factory brought some very desirable citizens and some not so desirable. As a class the glass blowers were not property owners. They earned large wages and they spent their money freely. They lived the adage, "Eat, drink and be merry," for the majority of them gave no thought to tomorrow. The new citizens were good liver and so all business was flourishing. A second glass factory was built in 1898, but it was operated only a short time, as about that time the supply of gas was on the wane.

At the present time Cicero is not as large or thriving perhaps as at the high time of the boom, but it is still a prosperous town with many good business interests and large stores.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta is the town lying the farthest north of any in Hamilton county, being situated on the line between Tipton and Hamilton counties. It is on the Lake Erie & Western railroad and the Indiana Union Traction interurban line. Atlanta is at present a thriving, prosperous town with good business interests and thrifty, well-to-do citizens within its boundaries. The present town of Atlanta is a combination of three older towns. An early settler named Caleb Sparger owned land west of the present Lake Erie & Western railroad line. Wishing to perpetuate his name and increase the value of his land he

laid out a town, calling it Spargerville. He sold a few lots, kept a store for a short time and then moved away from his town namesake. East of Spargerville lived Michael Shiel, and he likewise laid out a town on his land in the year 1839, named the town Shienville, and sold a few lots. Two towns laid out and named almost in one place were not enough, so, on March 21, 1851, Andrew Tucker laid out and platted a town, calling it Buena Vista. For many years then the town was known as Shienville, and the postoffice as Buena Vista. There being another town by the name of Buena Vista, it was decided to combine the three into an entirely new one—Atlanta, by which name it continues to be known to the present day.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT.

At the time the town was first laid out the country was all new. The land was wet and swampy and covered with a dense growth of timber and underbrush. In time, however, the land was cleared and properly drained and the corduroy roads gave place to fine gravel highways, until now the country around Atlanta has become a very rich farming community. The early merchants of Atlanta were Caleb Sparger, Michael Shiel, Bicknell Cole and Eshleman Brothers. The latter was the first firm to sell goods in a frame building. Following these were E. S. Tyler of Indianapolis, William Rooker, John S. Wolf and others. There was a noticeable improvement after the completion of the Lake Erie & Western railroad to this point, new enterprises springing up and more people being added to the town. About this time Messrs. Walton and Whitestone formed a partnership to carry on the lumber and timber business. They purchased timber in log form, which was converted into lumber, staves and heading stock. In this business they were very successful. Mr. Walton, while retaining his interest in the lumber business, also went into partnership with Mr. Niedhammer. In 1865, under the name of Walton & Niedhammer, they erected a flour mill at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. This mill had an average daily output of fifteen hundred barrels.

With the discovery of gas in central Indiana, Atlanta grew and prospered by leaps and bounds. A plate glass factory was located there and operated for several years. When gas became scarce as a factory fuel the factory was moved elsewhere. Upon the failure of natural gas the growth of the town halted. Upon the heels of the seeming decline, however, was established a more permanent and healthy growth and Atlanta has become an enterprising business center as well as a splendid residence town.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The first church built in Atlanta, or Buena Vista, as the village then was known, was built by all denominations and by contributions from those not belonging to any church. This church was appropriately called Union church. Besides being used by all denominations in perfect harmony, the building was used for other purposes, such as public meetings, etc. No other church was erected until after the Civil War.

The schools did not advance very rapidly until after 1865. The first school building was erected in 1875. This building cost thirty-three hundred dollars, contained four rooms, and had a seating capacity of two hundred fifty pupils. In the fall of the same year M. P. Goodykoontz, assisted by Mrs. Elsie Boys, taught the first term. One year later a third teacher was added. For several years the school had but three departments, viz.: grammar, intermediate and primary, with an average attendance of ninety.

The names of the three merchants of Atlanta who had general stores in the town before 1860 are as follows: Goolsbury, who established a store in 1851; John Wolf, 1853; Alsmans, 1860. The present business men of the town are as follows: S. M. Scherer, hardware; Wilson & Ramsey, hardware; I. Honnold, grocery; C. Essig, grocery; Scott Brothers, drugs; Goodykoontz, drugs; J. B. Aldridge, meat market; I. B. Mitchell, meat market and grocery; Walton & Whistler, general merchandise; William Hobbs, general merchandise; Cochran & Son, lumber and coal.

The total amount of assessable property in Atlanta for the year 1914 was \$252,885, as shown by the auditor's report.

BANKS AND INDUSTRIES.

The Bank of Atlanta was organized in 1900, and the three owners, A. G. Walton, E. S. Walton and S. S. Walton, are the officers of the bank, being president, cashier and assistant cashier, respectively. The bank, on March 4, 1914, reported as follows: Resources, distributed as follows—loans and discounts, \$91,470.72; overdrafts, \$176.21; other bonds and securities, \$15,287.50; furniture and fixtures, \$2,144.15; due from bank and trust companies, \$30,534.22; cash on hand, \$5,568.99; cash items, \$2,344.54; current expenses, \$263.70; interest paid, \$462.13; total resources, \$148,252.16. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$10,000; exchange, discounts and interest, \$943.20; profit and loss, \$92.06; demand deposits, \$72,768.55; demand certificates,

\$62,698.35; reserve for taxes, \$250.00; reserve for interest, \$1,500; total liabilities, \$148,252.16.

A canning factory which restricts its output to tomatoes was built in Atlanta in 1912 by J. E. and J. A. Scott. The acreage and output for the three years the factory has been in operation is as follows: 1912, acreage one hundred and ten, output one hundred and fourteen thousand cans; 1913, acreage one hundred and twenty-five, output two hundred and forty thousand cans; 1914, acreage one hundred and thirty-eight, output three hundred eighty-four thousand cans.

A flour mill was established in Atlanta by Niedhammer & Walton, in 1877. A roller system was installed in 1881 and in the same year James W. Whistler bought Niedhammer's share in the mill. For a number of years it was operated day and night making "Kitchen Queen" flour. Since the price of spring wheat flour has dropped, many of the winter wheat mills in Indiana have either suspended operations or else curtailed their output. With this change in conditions the owners have installed machinery to handle spring wheat but the mill does not grind as much flour as it formerly did.

WESTFIELD.

Westfield is situated six miles west of Noblesville on the Noblesville and Lebanon gravel road and the Monon railroad and Central Indiana railroad. It was laid out by Ambrose Osborn, Asa Beales and Simon Moon on March 6, 1834. The original plat contained forty-eight lots eighty-two and one-half feet front by one hundred fifty-six and one-half feet deep. Additions were made as necessity demanded. The first, which was made by Asa Beales in 1837, consisted of eighteen lots the same size as the original lots. Asa Beales also was the first store keeper in Westfield. In the year 1832, two years before the town was laid out, he kept a good store for that early time and his business was a success. His store evidently was a training school, as Isaac Williams clerked for him for a number of years and then, profiting by his experience in a good merchant's employ, opened a store for himself after serving faithfully as clerk. Isaac Williams was associated in business partnership at different times with other men, among them being his brother B. W. Williams, and L. R. Bowman. Isaac Williams continued in the mercantile business continuously for thirty-five or forty years. The firm of Bowman, Kenyon & Poe also were prominent and successful early merchants.

V. M. Arnett is said by authority to be one of the first blacksmiths in the county and the very first in Westfield, though another historian gives the

honor to Nathan Parker and a man named Rains. It is certain, however, that Mr. Arnett began in 1854 and continued longer as a blacksmith than any other man in Westfield though Mr. Parker and Rains may have antedated him in the beginning. A pottery was conducted for a number of years by a man named Washburn. Mr. Shy was the pioneer shoemaker. Mr. Jackson owned a hatter's shop and spinning wheels were manufactured by Mr. Hunt. B. F. Pfaff repaired and manufactured wagons for a number of years.

In the early days operating a tannery was a very important business. A. E. Funderburg and Joseph Conklin were the pioneer tanners in Westfield, operating prior to '61, on Pennsylvania street. When the Civil War broke out Conklin sold his interest to his partner and enlisted in the army. He never came back into the business again as he was killed in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1863. J. F. Yow was later a partner with Funderburg, the business being then moved to West Main street into a property formerly owned by Mordecai White. This tannery operated twelve vats and produced reliable goods sold exclusively to home markets.

The first wagon shop was situated in the north part of town in a building owned prior to 1861 by James Antrim and used first as a hotel. On the above date John Maulsby purchased the building and used it as a wagon shop. Later A. L. Baker, who eventually became sole proprietor, became a partner. Mr. Maulsby soon enlisted in the army and starved to death in Libby prison. Mr. Baker then continued the business for many years, employing from three to five men.

The Westfield flour mill was built in 1848 by Isaac Williams & Company, which firm operated it till 1854, at which time J. L. Seaman purchased the interest of Isaac Williams. Mr. Seaman purchased from time to time from the company till he and Peter Rich became equal partners. In 1855 Rich sold his share to J. E. Pike and a year later Pike sold to Micajah White & Company. This share again changed hands several times until 1871 when part of it was sold at a sheriff's sale, Mr. Seaman being the purchaser and thus becoming sole owner. In 1862 Mr. Seaman made an addition which included a woolen mill which operated successfully till 1873. The mill proper was a frame structure thirty-seven by forty feet, three stories high, capacity, sixty barrels of flour per day, which was considered a large mill in those days.

AN EARLY POSTOFFICE REPORT.

The Westfield postoffice was established in 1837, the first post master being Isaac Williams. An idea of the postal business carried on in a pioneer

town may be gained from the first report which is as follows: "From May 10 to June 30, 1837, postage on unpaid letters received from other offices during this quarter, one dollar ten and three-fourths cents; postage on paid letters sent from this office during this quarter, thirty-five cents; aggregate, one dollar and thirty-three cents; revenue of postmaster for this quarter, thirty-nine and three-fourth cents." Successors of Mr. Williams as postmaster included George White, Harrison Goodwin, B. T. Miller, Nathan Overman, A. V. Talbot, John Wade, Joel Denny, Mrs. Evelyn Conklin, Henry Wicker, Caleb Mills and J. W. Davis. The first money order issued from this post-office was on August 4, 1871 for forty-five dollars.

The first election held in Westfield was at the house of Asa Beals, on December 7, 1833, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace and other township officers. Westfield was incorporated in June, 1848, the following persons being elected trustees: William N. Jackson, first district; William Haines, second district; George White, third district; Anslom Rayle, fourth district; and Nathaniel White, fifth district.

EARLY QUAKER INFLUENCE.

Westfield was settled almost entirely by members of the Friends church. For many years this town was known as a Quaker town. In pursuance of their belief these early settlers did everything possible to promote the cause of education, peace and universal brotherhood. In an equally decisive manner they set their faces against slavery, war and all intoxicating drinks. To promote education they employed a teacher in 1835 who opened the first school in the old log meeting house of the Friends. This school and all others until 1852, when the constitution provided for public schools, were conducted on the subscription plan, excepting for such assistance as they may have received as their share of the seminary fund. In 1837 some men of means donated lands to be sold for the benefit of the school. A considerable sum of money was raised this way. This fund was created in the interests of the Monthly Meeting House, which was really the beginning of Union high school. Many donations, large and small afterward were added to this fund. This was the small beginning of education in a community which always has stood for education and the higher life.

The first high school building was erected in Westfield in 1858. It was a frame building thirty by forty feet, two stories high. The first term began in September, 1858, with A. P. Howe as teacher. The first story being the only one completed, the school had only one department until the fall of 1860,

when it was first organized as a graded school. Another teacher was added then with Mr. Howe as principal. This school continued as a two-grade school for about twenty years. The further progress of education in Westfield is traced elsewhere in this history.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROADS."

In those things to which the Quakers were opposed, such as slavery, they were as firm in their opposition as they were ardent supporters of education. During the war many homes were turned into houses of refuge for the runaway slaves. Westfield was one of the noted stations on the famous "underground railroad" running from the south to Canada and freedom. Many were the poor, hunted black men and women who were fed, warmed and clothed at the hands of the Quakers at Westfield, who hated with a deadly hatred the institution that made men of one color the chattels of men of another color. Hiding the unfortunates by day and helping them on to the next station by night were common occurrences in Westfield during the stirring days before slavery was abolished. Many a night raid by the searchers, many a hurried flitting by the slaves, happened in the quiet little Quaker town. But no threats, however terrible, nor raids or fights by infuriated masters of runaway slaves, deterred the quiet persistent men and women from what they believed to be their duty to God and their brother man. In no other town in Hamilton county were the colored people treated with as near an equality as in Westfield. To them the colored man was a brother in need and as such he was treated. Even to this day there is no sharply drawn line between the races in Westfield. The colored children have the same educational advantages as those of the white population. The colored man attends any public gathering he desires on an equal plane with the white man.

Westfield never has had a saloon within her limits for any length of time. At one time a saloon was started in the north part of town, but the ladies took the matter in hand and with aid of coal oil the shack made a good bonfire. Two other attempts at running saloons likewise ended in failure.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

From 1880 to 1890 several new enterprises were started although there were several running successfully before. The increase may have been due to the fact that the Monon railroad was built in 1880-83 and the Midland began operation in 1885.

A flour mill had been established long before. O. F. Brown established his saddle and harness shop in 1853. One or more sawmills had been in operation in Westfield since its settlement. A tile factory had been running quite a while before this time and several stores and machine shops had been established. In 1883, A. J. Sole, of Noblesville, built the elevator which stands in the southwest part of town. Harvey Hare and Richard McShane managed it until 1885. It has changed hands several times since and now Goodrich Brothers, of Winchester, own it and Clyde Keys is manager.

A stock company was formed in 1888 which erected a shoe factory in the southwest part of town near the Midland railroad. After a few years they met with financial difficulties and closed the factory. After remaining vacant for a few years the building was converted into a furniture factory which also ended in bankruptcy. After a period of time it was overhauled and a canning factory was established therein under the name of the Hamilton Packing Company, which packed only tomatoes. This company also went into the hands of a receiver. The Van Camp Packing Company then purchased the building, adding corn and peas to the product and for several years did a paying business. In 1914, George Van Camp & Sons bought the plant and are now successfully running it.

In March, 1884, the Westfield State Bank was organized with Louis Estes, Robert Estes, Elem Conklin, Able Doan and J. N. Parr directors. Louis Estes was cashier. In September, 1898, the bank building burned and the following year the present building was erected. M. E. Cox is now cashier.

A man of the name of Rose began the printing of a newspaper in the town in 1884. Westfield has not been without a newspaper since then. A. E. Pinkham is now the editor.

About the same time a co-operative creamery was started but ended in financial failure. The R. W. Furnas Ice Cream Company purchased the creamery and is now successfully operating it.

In 1885 Binford, Talbott & Company moved the present saw mill here from Spiceland, Henry county. I. B. Anderson was connected with it for some time. Then Mr. Talbott became sole owner and has held this ownership ever since. Recently he erected new sheds and has established a builders' hardware department.

Westfield has always been well supplied with merchants and mechanics. In a list of dry goods merchants appear the names of L. R. Bowman, Isaac Williams, Hoxie Kenyon, William Pfaff, Hugh Hetherington, J. M. Chapple and William McAvoy. The more prominent grocery men have been Edmund Black, T. T. Bray, Henry Boyd, Funderburgh & Son, and Clyde Johns.

Mechanics always have found good business here, as attested by the number supported. T. P. Pfaff & Sons were among the first smiths and wagon makers. Calvin Hunt a little later was a smith and plow maker. Also Jacob and Gastoy Stout were smiths and plow makers. O. F. Brown has been manufacturing saddles and harness for the last sixty years and is still at his old stand. The Hess brothers were shoemakers here for several years. A. E. Funderburgh and Milton Stanley operated a tannery for some time.

Even the best of village people sometime become ill and require the attention of a physician. Westfield always has been well supplied with efficient doctors. Dr. Albertson and Dr. Hunt were here before 1850. Dr. Pfaff came here in 1852; Dr. Benson, 1860; Pettijohn, 1865; Coffin, 1860; Kane, 1873; Baker, 1875; Harold, 1885 and Dove in 1863. At the present time the town has three efficient physicians—Drs. Fodera, Baldwin and Bond.

During Mr. Milton Bray's administration as trustee of Washington township, the township took charge of the schools. The high school then was at Union high and the grades at the town school building. A V. Hodgen was superintendent. This was the first public high school in Westfield. In September, 1898, the township high school began with W. C. Day, superintendent. In January, 1904, the high school was destroyed by fire. A few years later the present splendid building was erected.

WESTFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Westfield always has held the distinction of including among its citizens some very well read men and women. A community as a whole cannot be a reading community without libraries. We have no account of the libraries earlier than 1902, though there were probably some reading rooms prior to that date. Sometime in 1901 the literary clubs of Westfield started a movement which resulted in the opening of the Westfield public library January 11, 1902. This library contained about seven hundred books. Miss Mercia Hoagland, state library organizer assisted in classifying the books and systematizing the work. This library was maintained for eight years by gifts and subscriptions from people living in the township.

In 1910 Andrew Carnegie gave the sum of five thousand dollars for the erection of a Carnegie library. The lot cost four hundred dollars. Westfield was the first town in Hamilton county to obtain a Carnegie library. At present there are about twenty-four hundred books on the library shelves with a branch library of fifty books at Jolietville. The library is open daily, except Sunday, from twelve to seven-thirty o'clock. On Saturday it is open

from one-thirty to seven-thirty o'clock. The present librarian is Miss Louis Benson. Her predecessor was Miss Elizabeth Horton. There is also an assistant librarian. About eight hundred and thirty persons are enrolled as patrons of the Westfield library. The present library board consists of the following: Mrs. Alma Bray, president; Mrs. Anna F. Pinkham, treasurer; W. C. McAvoy, secretary; R. A. Funderburg, Dr. Z. H. Fodrea, Mrs. Lena Sherrick, Mrs. Martha Horton, Mrs. Lela Carey and the trustee of Washington township.

CARMEL.

The town of Carmel, formerly known as Bethlehem, is situated on the dividing line between Clay and Delaware townships, a part of the town lying in each township. It is ten miles southwest of Noblesville, with which it is connected by the Indiana Union Traction interurban railway line. It also is connected with other towns of the county, viz., Westfield and Sheridan, by the Monon railroad. The original plat of the town consisted of fourteen lots and was laid out on April 13, 1837, by Daniel Warren, Alexander Mills, John Phelps and Seth Green. Z. Warren, son of Daniel Warren, gives the following account of "Starting a Town":

"In 1837, my father set about starting a town here, being the intersection of the roads and where four farms cornered, the southwest being his own. Two others, Alexander Mills, on the northeast and John Phelps on the southeast, were willing to have land platted and sell lots, but on the northwest the owner was unwilling. My father offered him one hundred dollars for an acre, enough for four lots. That being such a big price he accepted it. Then the grounds were platted and recorded under the name of Bethlehem.

"There were a plenty of tadpoles then, and my father meeting a neighbor who was opposed to having a town, told him that we had a town and its name was Bethlehem, and his answer was, 'Yes, Tadpoles' Glory.'

"My father sold lots at whatever he could get for them in order to start the town. One he sold for five yards of home-made jeans of indifferent quality, and the purchaser was to build a house on it and did of small round logs, the cracks filled with clay, and about large enough for a poultry house; but it filled the contract.

"The postoffice was named Carmel, because there was one in the state by the name of Bethlehem. In the early sixties when the town was incorporated the name was changed to Carmel to accord with the name of the post-office."

(16)

Additions were made to the original fourteen lots at various times. Among the first were those by Samuel Carey, 1849; by Nathan Hawkins, eight lots, 1857; eight lots by Isaac J. Bales and J. H. Davis and others.

On January 20, 1846, a postoffice was granted to the town under the name of Carmel the name being suggested by Levi Haines, Sr. The new town received mail once a week by mounted carrier. Joseph W. Macy was the first postmaster. He served in this capacity for only one year. Levi Haines, Sr., then was appointed and held the post till 1858. His successors were Isaac W. Stanton, Alfred T. Jessup, John H. Kenyon, Jonathan J. Griffin and Alfred W. Brown. Then Z. Warren took charge of the office a few months as assistant and in July, 1864, took full charge. He held the office until November 28, 1885 and was then superseded by Eli G. Binford during Cleveland's administration. Postoffice boxes were installed June 10, 1864. The same year a bi-weekly and later a tri-weekly mail system was petitioned for and granted by way of Noblesville. At the same time a hack was run for the accommodation of passengers. Later the mail came via Indianapolis and then changed back to Noblesville till 1883. In that year the Monon railroad went through northward bound. The present postmaster of Carmel is Everet Stroud. The town is the center of a network of rural mail routes extending for several miles in all directions.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

The first grist mill and saw mill in Carmel we are told by Z. Warren was built by Benjamin Mendenhall on the creek east of town and it is said that later the Wise boys had a steam circle mill near there. William Wilkinson had a saw mill in the Mattsville settlement, which he later turned into a grist mill. There were saw mills at Gray, Poplar Ridge and Mulberry Corner, the latter with a grist-mill attachment; one at Pleasant Grove and one south of there. There also was a mill north of here run by the Jeffries brothers, and at one time there was a mill on Old Town Run. A band-saw mill was operated here by Charles Wilkinson. Buck and Crago bought this mill and changed it to a circle mill. Later it was destroyed by fire. John E. Buck then built another mill which finally was removed from here. A mill operated by the Laycock Manufacturing Company also burned down, after which the present mill was erected. There was a grist mill in the Mattsville settlement known as the Macy Bond mill, which was run by water power.

The first steam saw mill in Carmel was built by Samuel Carey, Joseph Macy and Bohan Harvey in 1847. This was a sash mill, the logs being

hauled up into the second story on an inclined plane, and stood near where the present school building stands. This mill was later known as the Gideon Newby mill. Newby changed it into a circle mill on the ground story. Later, in partnership with Silas Beeson, he added a grist mill. When this saw mill was first started clear poplar lumber sold at thirty-seven and one-half cents per hundred but later was raised to fifty cents.

In operating this saw mill when first built sometimes there was insufficient power, the safety valve rising and letting steam off. On these occasions, Mr. Harvey, one of the firm, was wont to climb on top of the boiler and sit on the end of the lever to hold down the valve. One of the mill men visited the machine shop at the city where the engine was made and related the incident. The answer he received was: "Jeff Davis is a liar! He said the Indiana soldiers would not stand battle. Anyone who would sit on that lever would face the cannon's mouth."

This was in the time of the Mexican War. After the Monon railroad came, T. E. Carey and W. P. Dixon erected the present flour mill now operated by R. J. Follett & Company.

The first dry goods store was opened by Boggs & Boggs, the store room being a log cabin. This opening of the first store was a great event in a little town. Even before the floor was laid or shelves had been placed in the log cabin the young men gathered there one Sunday afternoon to discuss the "great event." Some of the staple articles kept in this first store were Orleans sugar and molasses, mackerel, blacksmith's iron, dog irons, odd lids for skillets and ovens, calico, coarse muslin, called "factory," bandana handkerchiefs, jew's-harps, bonnet boards and wires, iron lamps, etc.

Boggs & Boggs did not remain longer than about a year. Then at different times other persons kept a store for short periods of time, with a period in between when there was no store in Carmel. But after a time Levi Haines, Sr., opened a store in the original log store building and later went into partnership with Caleb Harvey. From that time on Carmel never was without a store. Later merchants included Little, Drum and Anderson of Indianapolis, Elijah King, Sylvanus Carey, Josiah E. King, Frank H. King, Pucket and Stanley, T. H. Burkhart and T. A. Painter. Other early merchants where Elam & Brown, Mendenhall & Stanton and John Kenyon. In 1860 the Griffin brothers were succeeded by Alfred Brown, who in turn was succeeded by Randall, who sold out the stock. James Stanley opened a drug store in the room vacated by Stanley. Carey & Simons were the successors of Stanley in the drug business. Then Warren & Kinzer were followed by L. J. Small. David Kinzer opened the first variety store at an early date.

The first blacksmith shop in the community was that of Barnaby Newby whose shop was one-half mile west, the second being that of John Hunt, an equal distance east of the town. Franklin Hunt and Martin Phelps opened the first blacksmith shop in the town. When this shop was all ready for operation, Mr. Hunt said, "Now let's make a jew's-harp so we can say that was the first thing made on an anvil in Bethlehem," and it was done accordingly. Successors in the smithy business were Moses Puckett, Enos Haines, Joseph P. Cook, Richard George, John Patty, Sr., John A. Haines, David Stewart, Albert A. Haines, and others.

The first shoemaker was George Gibson, and Joseph Wilson was the pioneer harnessmaker while Asaph Hiatt began the window sash business. William Frost who was a tailor in the forties later took up the practice of dentistry. Jacob Green, Sr., & Sons, and Joseph, John and Nathan Hawkins were the first coopers. The first carpenters were Thomas Mills, John West and Joseph W. Macy. The first house painter and paper hanger was William S. Warren. In 1857 Simeon Hawkins operated a tile factory in Carmel. The men who made wagon-wood work were Mahlon Haines, the Patty and Kane brothers, and Henry Harvey, Sr. The first cabinet work was done by George Davis. Among the early regular physicians are found the names of Drs. Woodyard, the two Vickrys, L. S. Campbell, S. C. Dove, J. S. Losey, J. L. McShane, Daniel Carey, C. W. Cook, George Kane, Zenas Carey, Milton Carey, N. G. Harold, C. W. Mendenhall; K. C. Hershey, 1892; F. C. Hershey, 1894, and Dr. Cooper, 1910.

The first newspaper, called the *Carmel Signal*, issued its initial number October 13, 1889. L. J. Patty and L. J. Small were the publishers and proprietors. Later editors of this paper were Ed E. Small, Vern Patty, George Bowen and Hall Small, but the paper was discontinued August 10, 1893. Later papers which also were short lived were the *Carmel Register* and the *Carmel Star*. The *Carmel Standard*, which at present represents the village, is published by Roberts & Patty.

Soon after the town was established, a tanyard was started by Caleb Harvey. Cowhides, calf, sheep, dog or any other kinds of skins were tanned and made into shoe soles and upper leather, the latter being colored black. This yard later was owned by Isaac W. Stanton and Bohan Harvey. In 1855 Isaac Wright owned and operated it. Sometime after that the home product was superseded by factory-made goods and the tan yard became a thing of the past. In 1842, Caleb Harvey also ventured into the pork-packing business but this venture was a failure and he lost by the enterprise.

Mr. Z. Warren tells thus of the first house that was painted in Carmel:

"The Crago residence building on the northeast corner of south Main street and Vine alley, originally standing further north on that lot, with the side to the street, and which has since been reweatherboarded, was the first house painted. It was occupied at the time by the builder's widow, who kept a boarding house. It was much weatherbeaten and it cost her forty dollars to paint it nice and white. With the chimney tops painted red it made quite an appearance. The widow-owner's name was Bathsheba Harvey. The painter's name was William S. Warren."

SERIOUS LOSSES BY FIRE.

There have been several destructive fires in Carmel at different times. The first building thus to go was Terry Templin's little grocery. The second was John W. Crew's shoe shop. Others were the saw mill of John E. Buck, the Laycock Company's saw mill and drying house, the residence of Mrs. Kesiah Roberts in 1898 and the millinery store and nearby law office of L. J. Patty. John Jeffries' livery barn burned July 26, 1905, and before this fire could be checked the rest of the block south of the interurban railroad track also went up in the flames. As there is no regular fire department in Carmel a fire is a very serious affair. In March, 1913, fire was discovered early one Sunday morning in the rear of the old post office building. A west wind was blowing, carrying the flames eastward. This fire quickly spread till it seemed the whole eastern part of the town would go. The news was sent to Noblesville at six in the morning that "all Carmel was burning up." Happily the blaze did not prove as disastrous as that, though the rest of that block to the corner of Main street and north including Kinzer's store and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' building was totally destroyed before the flames could be checked.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first house in Carmel was the Phelps's log farm house which was built prior to the laying out of the town. The first frame house completed was erected on lot thirteen by Thomas Mills. It has been since torn down. There were several attempts at building frame houses previous to this, but the skeleton of the house, sometimes partially roofed, would stand just a "frame" until it rotted and, becoming unsafe, would be pulled down. The reason for this was the hard times, the owner not being able to go on with that which he had begun.

Carmel always has been largely a settlement of Quakers. It is thus men-

tioned in the *Indiana Gazetteer* (1850): "Bethlehem, a small village inhabited mostly by Friends, in the southwest corner of Hamilton county."

The first meeting for divine worship ever held in the county was conducted by the Society of Friends in 1830 at a point a little north and west of Carmel, in the south part of what is now the cemetery. About three years later a church building was erected and called Richland. Benjamin Mendenhall named the house, taking the name from his former home meeting in Ohio.

The following is an account of Richland from Shirts' history: "Richland belonged to the Fairfield Monthly Meeting, which was located in Hendricks county. It was at first an Indulged Meeting, but in 1833 a Preparative Meeting was established by the Fairfield Monthly Meeting. In 1835, Richland Preparative joined with Westfield Preparative, and the Westfield Monthly Meeting was established by the White Lick Quarterly Meeting, held in Morgan county. The committee appointed to attend this monthly meeting was Eleazer Beales, Robert W. Hudson, John Carte, Jr., Richard Day, Elizabeth Mendenhall, Ann Beales, Esther Newlin and Asenath Moore. These persons were all present with the exception of Richard Day and Elizabeth Mendenhall. The Westfield Quarterly Meeting was held alternately at Richland and Westfield. In 1840 the Richland Monthly Meeting was set off from Westfield by the White Lick Quarterly Meeting. Those appointed to attend the opening of the Richland Monthly Meeting were Samuel Spray, Robert W. Hudson, William Whitson, James Kersey, Samuel Millhouse, Ester Spray, Rhoda Carey, Asenath Moore, Margaret Coffin and Lydia Tomlinson. The first clerks of the Richland Monthly Meeting were Levi Haines and Lydia P. Cook. In 1868 the Richland Quarterly Meeting was established. It was composed of Richland, Poplar Ridge and East Branch Monthly Meetings. Later the name of both Monthly and Quarterly Meeting was changed from Richland to Carmel."

Elizabeth Ann Stanton daughter of Benjamin Mendenhall was the first child born among the Friends. The first marriage according to the customs of the Friends was that of William Hiatt and Mary Moon. In accordance with the belief of the church a Sabbath school was organized and here youth of the Meeting received proper instruction along religious lines. The first preacher who belonged to this Meeting was Samuel Stafford, 1836, while Asaph Hiatt was the first recorded minister, 1841. The first church was of logs and was replaced by a frame structure commenced in 1843 and finished in 1845.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Carmel in 1848 with

a membership of about twelve. The first meetings were in a log house formerly used as a blacksmith shop. In 1850 a frame building was erected, was used until the completion of the present church which was dedicated March 4, 1906.

In 1874 at a session of the county commissioners a petition was presented by the citizens of Bethlehem asking to have the name of the town changed to Carmel, that being already the name of the post office, and that the town be authorized to hold an election for incorporation. The petition was granted and the election was held March 21, 1874, resulting in a vote of thirty-three for incorporation and twelve against.

Early in the history of Carmel, education, the best the pioneers could provide for their children, was provided. Education always claimed the first interest of the Friends. The schools of Carmel were for some time connected with Union High at Westfield and the latter received many students and financial aid from Carmel and Poplar Ridge.

The first school was opened in the old Friends' church built in 1833. At first a sheet was used as a door till sufficient lumber could be procured for the door. An addition was built to this house in 1835, which doubled its seating capacity. For stoves the early worshipers had boxes of clay and mortar in which they burned charcoal. Later they put in plain box stoves.

Upon the site of this early log church and school in later years the Carmel Academy, a brick building, was erected. Previous to this there was a frame school building which was used in the fifties. The present school building is in the south part of Carmel. Some of the early school teachers were Thomas Charles, Jonathan Evans, Cyrus Cook and Charles Lane.

Carmel today is a prosperous town with a steady, healthy growth. Especially has Carmel increased in size and importance since the Indiana Union Traction interurban railroad was built through the town. Among the present merchants are L. J. Small, druggist; William Kinzer, general merchandise and groceries; O. W. Nutt, hardware and undertaking. Carmel is a fine residence town, having many beautiful modern homes within its borders.

THE CARMEL CORNET BAND.

The Carmel Cornet Band was organized in 1872 with R. L. Carlin as teacher. Some of the members were Frank King, George Scott, the Nutt boys, John A. Haines, Elain Comer. The instruments were what were called "over-shoulder" horns, even the E-flat cornets being of this type. These instruments had rotary valves and the players always carried a supply of fish-

ing line to repair the strings that worked the valves. Each player bought a blank music book and the teacher wrote the music in these books. Selections were called by number. Two favorite numbers in this band were "48" and "49."

In 1883 the Carmel Band was reorganized and new instruments were purchased. The instruments were of the "upright" style and the cornets of the modern style. Instead of the rotary valve, the piston valve was used. Uniforms were also purchased and an almost entirely new set of musical selections were used. At this time there were twelve members, eight of whom belonged to the Haines family. The writer was the director, or "leader," as he was called, for four years. During these years, in addition to the marches and quicksteps, the band played overtures, selections and waltzes. It played for fairs, old settlers' meetings, political gatherings, and gave concerts. At some of these meetings, rival bands would attempt to "play each other down." It was not unusual for these bands to play for almost an hour trying to out-wind each other.

The fun the band boys had in the seventies and eighties can not be told. It had to be experienced. The boys were the heroes of the occasion and were treated as such. They were the pride of the village and though the music was not always equal to that of the modern band, it was perhaps better appreciated. The Carmel Band, as an organization, ceased to exist in 1887.

FISHERS.

Fishers Station or Fishers, as it is now generally called, is a small town on the Lake Erie & Western railroad between Noblesville and Indianapolis. It is the center of a farming community and has a few good stores, good schools and churches. The town was laid out by Salathiel Fisher, the original owner of the land upon which the town is now situated. It was divided into town lots by him in June, 1872.

The Fishers flour mill was built and fitted up as a grist and saw mill in 1873 by George Hamilton and W. H. Mock. It was located east of the Lake Erie & Western railroad. Soon after the mill was opened Mr. Mock retired, leaving Mr. Hamilton sole proprietor. He removed the saws and sold them and thereafter the mill was operated solely as a flour mill. In 1879 Mr. Hamilton sold the mill to W. G. Lowe, who continued as owner for some years. The mill ran two burrs, one for wheat and one for corn, and had a capacity of ten bushels per hour. It was a custom mill. This mill has not been in operation for some time.

Mills and factories have not flourished in Fishers to any great extent. In 1912, a canning factory and grain elevator were built and are still in operation. A saw mill was erected some years ago but was removed to Fortville in 1910 by Mr. Deakyne.

In 1874 Rev. D. D. Powell organized the first class of the Methodist Episcopal church in Fishers. There were fourteen original members and the first meetings were held in the school house. In 1875 the Methodists purchased the ground floor of the building in which it held meetings for years. This building was erected as a union church and the Masonic order purchased the upper story, in which lodge meetings were held. Reverend Powell remained in charge three years. His immediate successors were Reverends Beall, I. J. Rhoades, R. B. Powell and Carpenter Curry. In 1873 a Sunday school was organized which had an average attendance of forty scholars. The new church was built in the early eighties and the pastors included Reverends Graham, Hunt, South, Dewitt, Kirk, Allbright, Bruner and Perry, who is still in charge.

SCHOOLS AND COMMERCE.

One of the first merchants of Fishers was Wiley Dickson, who had a grocery and dry goods store here. He sold this store to Goodwin Flannagan, who later sold it to Jacob Demoret. The town then began to thrive rapidly and Mr. Demoret realized that his store was a very good investment. Owing to his shiftless disposition, however, Mr. Demoret had to sell his store after a few years to Henry Fisher. After a few months the store again changed hands and R. J. Craig became the possessor, but disliking the place he sold it to Anthony Snyder. Mr. Snyder kept the store awhile and then removed to another town. He sold it to Allen Harrison, who closed out the grocery and dry goods departments and opened a drug store. Then Mr. Harrison sold this and Arthur West opened a pool room and restaurant in the building. It passed from his hands to that of V. Trittipo, the present owner. Another store was that of S. W. Trittipo. His son, A. W. Trittipo, succeeded him and is the present owner. A few years afterward the Lefforge brothers started a store in Fishers, but they soon sold it to Eller & Beaver. This store handled groceries and meats. The store was later sold to T. List, who owned it about two years and then sold it to its present owner, Mr. Guilkey.

Noah Manship owned a store here which he sold to H. Eller, who in turn sold it to R. Harold, the present owner. This is now a hardware store. A

new building that has recently been built is the store of Castetter brothers. A pool room recently has been established by William Hodgin.

The present school building at Fishers was built in the year 1907. There was an old school building at the present site of the new one. When the old one was torn down the records seem to have been lost. However, two registers were found for the years 1900 and 1905. E. J. Lewellen was superintendent in the first year while W. M. Stafford held the office in the latter year. Mr. Hershman, Mr. Randall and Mr. Craig were some of the superintendents of the new building.

The Fishers National bank opened for business July 12, 1912, as officers: President, S. P. Scherer; first vice-president, J. P. Heath; second vice-president, J. B. Manship; directors, V. G. Black, J. E. Guilky, W. P. Clinton, R. E. Washington and T. A. Beaver.

The resident physicians of Fishers are J. P. Heath, A. W. T. Lyle and G. White. Among the doctors of an earlier day were A. Smith and C. T. Burkett.

STRAWTOWN AND WOODVILLE.

Strawtown is situated on the south bank of White river in White River township, seven miles northeast of Noblesville. Woodville, no longer in existence, was situated on the bank of the river south of the bridge now spanning the river at that point. Woodville was laid out by Jesse M. Wood, July 23, 1829. The first taverns were kept by Wood, Carey, Wallace and Cole, all in Woodville. Bicknell Cole started the first general store in this village in 1836. The first license to sell liquor in the county was granted to James Hughy at his home in Woodville in January, 1831.

Strawtown was laid out by Bicknell Cole and William Conner just west of and adjoining Woodville. Gradually Woodville lost its identity and was merged with that of the younger town till the whole became known, as at the present time, as Strawtown. Among the first settlers in Strawtown and vicinity besides those already mentioned, we find the names of Zenas Beckwith, Henry Foland, Lambert and Jerry Heath, A. Johnson, Jacob Hyer, John Shintaffer and Caleb Harrison. The latter belonged to a notable family. Besides being a soldier in the War of 1812, he was in the battle of Tippecanoe, assisted in firing the first alarm guns on that memorable occasion and had a bullet shot through the top of his hat. He was a relative of Colonel Harrison of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment of 1861. He died at Strawtown in 1833, leaving three or four sons, all now deceased. Some of his grandchildren are yet living in Hamilton county.

John Shintaffer's cabin stood on the first hill from the north of Strawtown near the brick house afterward erected by Dr. Grubbs. It was at this place Shintaffer had his trading post in the early days. Chief among his stock was whiskey and his post was largely patronized by the Indians. Because of the presence of the demon rum here was enacted the historic battle between the white men and the Indians resulting in the murder of Fisher, an innocent white man, and two or three Indians. Shintaffer, the guilty man, gathered a few of his effects into a canoe and departed for parts unknown. He never was heard of afterward. A full account of this battle is given elsewhere in this history.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Strawtown is mentioned by early historians as being an important Delaware town from the fact that it was located on one of the principal routes from the White River towns to the ancient capital of the Miami nation. Subsequently occupying a position on the leading route from the older settlements in Wayne county across the state to the Indian towns on the Wabash and Lower Tippecanoe, it early acquired prominence among travelers as a convenient stopping place and the primitive highway became known as the "Strawtown Route."

Various reasons are assigned for the name Strawtown. An early inhabitant attributes the derivation of the name to an old Indian chief of the name of Strawbridge, the head of the Indian band living in the old village. In Chamberlain's *Indiana Gazetteer* (1850), we find a description of the village. Professor Cox, another authority, says, "Strawtown, so named after an Indian chief."

It frequently has been stated that Strawtown was one of the rival points in the canvass for the state capital. Quoting Professor Cox again: "Strawtown was, in an early day, a noted trading post, directly on the route from the Ohio to the Indian towns on the Wabash river. It was also one of the sites mentioned as a suitable location for the capital of the state." While there seems to be no direct account that Strawtown missed being the capital by one vote except as a sort of tradition handed down from one generation to another, yet it is difficult to set aside a belief so general as purely legendary, for it evidently has some foundation in fact.

If the early citizens of Strawtown expected the state capital at that place, they met then their first great defeat. Again, in the selection of the county seat, if Strawtown hoped for the honor she again was doomed to disappoint-

ment for the report of the board of county commissioners said expressly that they examined all sites offered "with the exception of Strawtown, which we thought not necessary, it being at so great a distance from the center of the county."

Doctor Palmer was the first physician in Strawtown or Woodville, as he was there before Strawtown was laid out. J. K. Leaming kept a store at his farm below Strawtown even before Bicknell Cole started his general store in the village. Other merchants were Conner & Cole, Conner & Stephenson, and Cole & Ross. A great deal of business and trade was carried on here in the early days, especially with the travelers. When this ceased to be an objective point for travelers, trade fell off and the town finally settled down into a quiet country village with its country store, blacksmith shop and district school. At the present time it does not even boast a postoffice. Since the rural mail routes came into operation, it is but a "rural route." Southeast of Strawtown there was an addition to the town called "Neck of the Woods." It never was regularly laid out, but a few cabins were built there and for many years it was known as "the annex."

EARLY LAWLESSNESS.

Among the attractions at Strawtown in the early days was a race track near Jacob Hyer's distillery where whisky could be had at any and all times.

One feature which worked greatly against the healthy growth of the town was the lawlessness of a majority of the early inhabitants. An early citizen is reported to have said, "We had our groceries, which were little more than low drinking saloons, and some good men were ruined by their evil surroundings. We had bad citizens, and there was a lack of enterprise; other towns outgrew us, and, by the time we had relieved ourselves of the lawless element and our good men had taken control, we awoke to the fact that the business which formerly came to Strawtown had been diverted to other points, and our loss was beyond retrieve." The establishment of the "groceries" (properly spelled "groggeries") gave the town and vicinity a most unenviable reputation for evil and bad conditions. Not a single church building was erected in Strawtown until after the Civil War. Most of the influences were on the wrong side. There were some good men and women in the community, but they were in the minority. Mr. Shirts gives this incident to show the moral standing of the community: "One of the evidences of the state of society as late as 1849, was shown in the murder of a man by the name of Davis by John Murphy. Davis and Murphy had a quarrel which

did not at that time result in a fight. Murphy was a clerk in a store in the town. Davis afterwards came into the store. A quarrel ensued and Davis was stabbed by Murphy with a knife, causing his death. Murphy was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree. He was tried on this charge at the October term of the Hamilton circuit court. The jury failed to agree. It was reported that all of the jurors favored conviction. The jury was discharged. Murphy asked for a change of venue from the county, which was granted. The case lingered for a long time in another county and was either dismissed or tried, resulting in an acquittal. Murphy was prosecuted by G. H. Voss and defended by Stone and Garver at the first trial."

But in spite of the unpleasant facts in much of her history, nevertheless Strawtown has many things of which she may well boast. Almost every foot of ground is historic soil, for here were enacted many stirring events in those early days. Here were made some of the earliest settlements of the county. Here, too, was the home of the Indians, and before them, so long that not even the oldest Indians had any idea as to the identity of the earlier occupants of these lands, lived the ancient Mound Builders. One of the most notable mounds or fortifications is to be found in the vicinity of Strawtown and is elsewhere described minutely. In 1880 the following names were among the business men: Coy & Ross, postoffice and general merchandise; Samuel Sperry, groceries; I. D. Fenley and A. Knapp, blacksmiths; Dr. J. S. Brown and Dr. T. J. Smith, physicians.

At present this town, with a state-wide reputation for what it was in the past is now a quiet country hamlet distinguished only by its former greatness. Present merchants are Roy Foust, general store; Otto Stage, hardware; Roll Moore, blacksmith. Lee Groves was the last postmaster.

THE FORT AND MOUND.

The work of the Mound Builders found in Hamilton county is not as extensive or varied in character as in other counties in our state, but nevertheless the Strawtown Mound is very interesting to the residents of Hamilton county and in some ways is distinctive and different from mounds in general. The Strawtown Mound is situated on the Roy Castor farm in White River township in the southeast part of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 19 north, range 5 east, near the center of the section. In 1875 the state geologist, Professor E. T. Cox, made a visit to the mounds and gave the following description of his trip: "Through the kindness of General Moss and William M. Locke, I obtained the skull and ornaments for the state collection.

I was taken by General Moss and Mr. Locke to Strawtown, seven miles from Noblesville, to see some prehistoric earth works. They are now in a cultivated field owned by J. R. Parker. The corn and weeds were so thick it was impossible to make an accurate or even satisfactory examination of the works. The main work is a circle about three hundred feet in diameter, thrown up in the center, but apparently level and surrounded by a ditch that Mr. Parker says was about six feet deep when he first saw it. Fifty yards to the south of the large circle is a lesser circle about fifty feet in diameter and now almost obliterated. The site of these works is on the second bottom of White river about a quarter of a mile from the bank and thirty feet above the overflow. Between the earth inclosures and the river there is a mound which commands an extensive view up and down White river. The large inclosure is one of the very few in the Mississippi valley that has the ditch on the outside, and it therefore is worthy of more careful study."

Later, accurate measurements were made of the mound. It was found that the principle inclosure is situated about seven hundred feet west of the river on an elevated point of land extending in a northwesterly direction into the bend of White river. This elevated point of land overlooks a strip of low bottom land varying in width from four hundred feet on the east to three thousand feet on the west, with a similar view north and south. The principal mound is a circle with a diameter measuring two hundred eighty feet from side to side. From this point the outer slope to the middle of the ditch surrounding it is about twenty feet, the ditch originally having been about thirty feet wide and nine feet deep, the earth and gravel therefrom forming the mound in the center. Inside the inclosure the middle area was originally, no doubt, of equal elevation with the surface outside. There is very little doubt that the purpose of this mound was for defense, the ditch outside being designed to resist assault. From time to time various specimens of bones, pottery, flint, arrow heads, etc., have been found, though no thorough and systematic search has ever been made of the contents of the mound. In the spring of 1914 some men were plowing over that part of the field included in the ancient mound and they unearthed about two bushel baskets full of human bones. At various times in the past such discoveries had been made but this was the first disclosure of this sort for several years. The ditch surrounding the fort is becoming less and less distinct as the years go by, and, though it still can be plainly seen, in the course of a few more years the hand of Father Time probably will completely obliterate it.

CLARKSVILLE.

Clarksville was laid out in September of the year 1849 by Abraham Nicholson. It was named after the founder, Nicholsonville, which later was changed to its present name, Clarksville. This town is situated five and one-half miles southeast of Noblesville, on the Noblesville and Pendleton road. Mr. Nicholson, the founder of the early town, was the first merchant and the first postmaster. His store was the only one at that point for several years. Besides his other interests, he also operated a tannery. Mr. Commons opened the first blacksmith shop in the town. The successors of Abraham Nicholson in the mercantile business were Conners & Massey, Henry P. Crull and Henry Heiny. William Nicholson succeeded his father in the tannery business. Later on Garrett Wall purchased the tannery. At an early date Benjamin Heiny built a saw mill and operated it successfully. Henry Heiny was the first justice of the peace and Dr. P. P. Whitesell was one of the pioneer physicians.

In 1867, by a vote of its citizens, the village became an incorporated town. Dr. P. P. Whitesell, D. D. Caylor and J. R. Leonard were elected school trustees, and also served as councilmen for that year. In 1868 Armstrong Bealtain, Harrison Nicholson and J. R. Leonard were elected councilmen; Edward Heiny, marshal, and Edward Randall, clerk. These were the first officers of the town. After serving for two years they were succeeded by others. In 1880 there were several stores in town, Joseph Beckwith, drugs and groceries; W. A. Alcon, groceries; John Kepler, wagon maker; McCarty & Shawcross, blacksmiths, and Dr. P. P. Whitesell being among those now recalled as having been in business.

For many years Clarksville was quite an important little town, but with the advent of railroads it lost its early prestige. Clarksville was not situated so that any railroad came near its limits and its early importance gradually waned. It is still a pleasant residence village, but the only business interest now are its country store operated by Samuel Crull and its blacksmith shop, owned by Ross Layton.

About thirty years ago Clarksville gave up its identity as an incorporated town and has since that time been under county supervision.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The huckster wagon makes its daily rounds of the country and village and the churches and schools compose the religious, educational and social

centers. With the advent of rural mail delivery, Clarksville gave up its post-office and became a rural route of Noblesville.

The early schools of Clarksville were taught about three-quarters of a mile west of the town and were kept up by the subscription methods until 1854. Free public schools under the new law then were inaugurated and ever since that time Clarksville has had excellent graded schools. The present school is about one-fourth of a mile east of the village and has two rooms, a primary room and a grammar-grade room.

The first school house in Clarksville was erected in 1867. This school originally was conducted as a graded school and so continued for a few terms. Later the school declined and was conducted as a district school. At present the school is under the township trustee, but is graded, as are all the schools in the county.

The Methodist congregation has no church within the limits of Clarksville, but those living in and near the town belong to Bethel church, one and one-half miles west of town.

Members of the German Baptist church living in or near Clarksville worshipped at the church one and three-fourths miles west of town.

The Christian church is the only denomination having a church house within the limits of Clarksville. This congregation was organized in 1860 by Rev. Thomas Burnan. The organization met at school houses until its church was built, two years later. The immediate successors of the first pastor included Reverends Hodson, Exline, Butterfield, Dale, White and others. The church always has been in a flourishing condition and its members are loyal and true to their religious faith.

OMEGA.

Omega is a small place in White River township, twelve miles north and four miles east of Noblesville. It usually is called Dog Town. This latter name originated with Finley Smock, a mail carrier of the earlier days, who is reported to have declared that he never saw so many dogs as there were in the settlement and he thought it ought to be called Dog Town. Since then Omega has been known by that name. Omega has three stores, two hardware stores and a grocery. The hardware store is in the east end of town and is owned by Jesse Quear. It formerly was a grocery and drug store combined, but in 1892 Mr. Quear discontinued this line and opened a hardware store. The important feature of the grocery store is the numerous owners it has had. It first was owned in partnership by Jacob Millegan, Willis Carpenter, John Carroll, Franklin Newby and O. C. Lower. They moved it across the

road and rebuilt it. The next owners were L. L. Hankley and Lemuel Darrow. Mr. Darrow soon sold his share to Frank Hobbs and the new firm of Hankley & Hobbs soon sold it to G. B. Moore. Next it was sold to A. G. Worley, who owns it at the present time. The other hardware store always has been combined with the grocery. In the east part of Omega is the blacksmith shop. It has had the following owners: James Quear, Dayton Paff, Joseph Paff and Berlin Rogers, the latter now owning the shop. In the north end of the town is the poultry house owned by Charles Caca. The saw mill in the west end of town is owned by Grant Caca. Omega has one church. It started with about sixty members, but now has about five hundred enrolled. It was rebuilt in 1909.

The first school house was a one-roomed building located in the north part of town. A brick school house later was built in the east part of town. In 1902 this building was destroyed by fire and while the new school house was being erected school was held in the church. The present school building also is of brick and much finer than the one it succeeded. It has the name of being the finest and best district school house in the township. The teachers who have taught in the primary room since the new school house was built are as follows: Cannie Hendricks, one year; Vune Carson, three years; Mrs. E. B. Foster, three years; Golda Burton, two years; Hazel Holloway, one year, and Eva Leeman, three years. Iva Brown is the present primary-grade teacher. The intermediate teachers since the new school house was built are as follows: Howard Roberts, one year; Edward Quear, three years; Cleve McCarty, three years; E. B. Foster, three years; Joseph Thayer, one year; Edward Quear, two years, and Myrl Knapp, one year. Mr. Knapp is teaching at the present time.

The postoffice at Omega was presided over by the store keepers for four years. It was discontinued upon the establishment of the rural free delivery system. Finley Smock is the present carrier, the mail being sent out from Atlanta.

It is about seventy years since any Indians have been seen in Omega. About that time two Indians walked through Omega and said they were on their way from Strawtown to Peru, where there was an Indian settlement at that time.

BOXLEY.

Boxleytown, as it was formerly called, but now shortened to Boxley, is one of the oldest settlements in the county. It was laid out in 1836 by

(17)

Addison and Thomas P. Boxley and is the first town site in Adams township. In the *Indiana Gazetteer* of 1850 this item is given concerning Boxley: "Boxleytown, a small village in the northwest part of Hamilton county, on the road from Strawtown to Kirklin, with a population of one hundred twenty-five. The town was first called Aberdine, but later changed to its present name in honor of George Boxley."

The land forming the town site formerly belonged to Addison Boxley and the site was formed by dividing some of his land into lots and selling the same. The founders of the town, Addison and Thomas Boxley, were also the first store keepers. Dr. Thomas P. Boxley was the first postmaster, in which capacity he served for many years. One year after the founding of the town it became a Democratic community. The first township election was held, and Reuben Tansey was elected justice of the peace. The first white child born in the township, Vinton Spencer, was born in the year 1830 within a few miles of Boxley. Also the first marriage in the township occurred at this place in 1833, the contracting parties being Stephen Blevens and Elsie McKinsey.

In the early days Boxley played a very important part in the history of the county. It was on the road from Strawtown to Wabash, and as roads were scarce in those days all the travel between those points passed that way. Addison Boxley also kept a tavern, the first in the township. His house was very well patronized by emigrants passing over the route.

No mill was built in or near Boxley for a number of years. In 1861 Robert Drake erected a saw mill and later to this was added a grist mill. Among the business men besides those already named are enrolled the names of Smith & Rodeman, George Palmer, J. R. Ogle and Steffy Brothers. The physicians include J. M. Richardson, T. J. McMurty and J. C. Newby.

In the way of religion the Methodist church came in the early days. In 1837 the Methodists began holding meetings. An organization was formed and attached to the Noblesville circuit. The first meetings, as was always customary in pioneer days, were held in private houses. Later, when a school house was erected, religious services were conducted there. The Methodists built their first church in 1852. The Christian church was not organized as early as the Methodist church, but in one way the later organization outstepped the Methodists, as theirs was the first and only church building in the town for several years. It was a log house. In 1844 the Wesleyan Methodists organized a class in the old school house at Boxley under the leadership of Eben Teter. Later a protracted meeting was held, the new organization

being granted the use of the Christian church. Two years later, 1846, Mr. Teter donated a lot for a new building, upon which a church was erected.

The schools in the township prior to 1852 were maintained by private subscription and were conducted in various places over the township. The first building erected under the new regime was at Boxley in the year 1854 and the education of the young has grown and flourished from that time to the present.

EAGLETOWN.

Eagletown is in Washington township, ten miles west of Noblesville, on the Noblesville and Lebanon road. It was laid out on land owned by Ephraim Stout and Jesse Walter, by the latter in March, 1848. Contrary to the usual method of naming a town it was not called after either of its founders, but was named Eagletown. Cyrus Bowman and F. Wells were the first merchants and Barker & White were the pioneer drug men. Nathan Pike opened the first blacksmith shop. In later years the only store in town was conducted by W. C. Vance.

In 1865 N. White and Samuel and Joseph Cloud built the Eagletown flour mill. They operated the mill about four years and then sold it to Imri Hunt, who, in turn, sold it to Henry Deer. Later George Hamilton bought the property and in 1874 he removed the machinery to Fishers, where a custom mill was erected. In 1877 Henry Couch erected a saw mill in Eagletown.

The first religious organization in Eagletown was known as the Union Christian Band and was organized at the Number Eleven school house, near Eagletown, in 1859. This band held its meetings in the school house for about a year. In 1860 a church building was erected and named "Union Blue." This organization flourished for a few years, then many of its members dying or moving away, there was scarcely enough of the original "Band" to hold a meeting. As it was impossible to hold services regularly the organization donated its building to the United Brethren congregation, which removed the building to Eagletown and thereafter union meetings were conducted in the church at stated periods. The United Brethren organized their denomination in 1850. Their first house of worship was a log cabin, but later they accepted the Christian Band's house, as related above. The early ministers were Reverends Hamilton, Winsett and Sherrill.

In 1841 or 1842 the Friends organized a meeting near Eagletown in a log cabin, which stood on Ephraim Stout's land. When this meeting was organized it was composed of about fifteen members, who continued to hold

their services in this log cabin for about two years. Then a house of worship was erected. This meeting was composed of members who withdrew from the Westfield meeting on account of the division about slavery. The Eagletown congregation was intensely anti-slavery band of Friends. A comfortable church was built in Eagletown in 1855, where meetings were held every alternate month. The membership numbered more than a hundred at one time.

AROMA.

At the time when Aroma was being settled the people lived in log cabins with dirt for a floor. Later they would take logs and split them into slabs and used these for a floor. This was called a puncheon floor. Their doors were made in the same way as their floors. The doors were so large that they could hitch a horse to a log and pull it into the house for the fire place. They used greased paper for windows. In the end of these log cabins were large fire places and huge sections of logs which were used for seats. The chimneys were made of brick and mud. Before the people began a general settlement here there were many wild animals.

Th people of that time spent most of their time hunting and clearing the forests. They built their log cabins in the thick forests. At night they could hear the barking and growling of the wolves. Among those who made early settlement at Aroma were William Leeman, John Harvey, William Allen, B. B. Johnson, Walter Jack, Lexional Beeson, James Whitehead, Jacob Likens, Samuel Templeton, Jaiah Williams, George Carpenter, Henry Williams and Charles Harvey.

The first school house at Aroma was a frame structure, in which logs were used for seats. Slates were used to write on instead of paper. Now the town has a large brick building, with two large rooms and two small halls, with from forty to sixty desks to each room.

Among the teachers who have taught here are: Floyd Zimmerman, James Broils, Kate Potter, George Blacklage, Arch Mathews, Squire Mathews, David Illys, A. E. Martz, Michael Shields, Simon Lacy, Tyner Weaver, John Teeters, Charles Conway, Alvin Johnson, Arch Roberts, Edward Morgan, Charles Carter, Edward Foster, May Williams, Emma Moore, Clara Simpson, Susan Tescher, Dora Morris, Leota Bray, Cannie Hendricks, Grace Thayer, Roy Copple, Bertha Caylor, Nellie Ryan, Matilda Flora, Cleve McCarty and Mabel Carpenter.

Among the trustees have been David Zimmerman, Simeon Basey, Loren Hankley, Fred Tescher, George Carpenter and Roy Foust.

William P. Haworth, of Illinois, came to the spot where Aroma now stands at an early date and built a small store. The people kept demanding a name for his "town." So he sent in the name Aroma, since which time the town has gone by this name. Later certain scoffers dubbed it with the name of Toadlope, because, they said, one could hear the frogs along the creek croaking "Toadlope, toadlope, toadlope!"

William Leeman, John Harvey and George Carpenter built the first public road through Aroma. It was made about 1838. They collected a number of men and cleared the right of way for the proposed road. The men brought several teams of oxen and plowed the highway, finally getting it in a passable condition. Now it is known as a very fine pike. This road runs east and west.

The different store keepers that have kept store at Aroma are Mr. Griff, William P. Haworth, Henry Williams, William Harvey, Ross Cooper, Benjamin Rummel, Joseph Babbitt, Charles Harvey, Newton Edinson, Charles Worley and Lee Dubois.

The postmasters have been Joseph Babbitt and Newton Edinson, who kept the office in their store. The first mail carrier were Mahlon Essic and Dunn. Mahlon Essic carried mail from Arcadia to Aroma on horse back. Later he purchased a wagon and two horses and he hauled passengers and mail each way.

The first church built in Aroma was under the direction of the Methodists. It was erected in 1878. The ministers who have preached here are: Reverends Bogue, Harriot, Turner, Fish, Gross, Crone, Green, Barrit, Norris, Kerr, Bailor and Fisher.

NEW BRITTON.

New Britton is situated four miles south of Noblesville, on the Lake Erie & Western railroad. It was laid out by William Brandon March 8, 1851. The original plat contained eight lots and was situated on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30. Additions were made to the original plat by Sidney Cropper in 1872, and by W. H. Cyrus in 1874.

The pioneer merchant was a man named Brozier. A blacksmith shop was opened soon after Brozier opened a general merchandise store. Doctor Cyrus was the first physician in New Britton. Samuel Trittippo succeeded Mr. Brozier in business, adding grain buying to the original business. The post-office was in the general store and was kept by Brozier and Trittippo in turn. In 1862 Sydney Cropper bought land adjoining the town on the west. He

became justice of the peace and opened a blacksmith and repair shop, in which he did quite a flourishing business.

New Britton remained what it was in the beginning, a country village, for many years. But now, for several years, it has been no town at all. It is the center of a good farming community, however, and as such is good to have in our midst. It takes its place in history from the fact that two of the five commissioners appointed to locate the capital of the state voted to locate the same upon what was called the Conner Bluff, on the east bank of White river, only one mile west of where New Britton stood. The school house is one mile east of where the town stood. The Methodist church was organized in 1852 in the school house above named. The Methodist church declined after some years. Then, in 1868, it was reorganized and since that time meetings have been held by this denomination.

DEMING.

The village of Deming is situated on the southwest corner of Jackson township. The town was laid out in 1837 by Elihu Pickett, Solomon Pheanis and Lewis Jessup. The first name given the prospective town was Farmington, but it was discovered there was already a postoffice in Indiana by that name, so the name Deming was selected instead. The first store was operated by Elihu Pickett and the second by Joseph Hadley. B. F. Holliday was the first blacksmith and Allen Meek the second. Milton Stanley operated a tan yard in the early days.

In 1865 the Methodists built a church, though for some years previous they had met for worship in the school house. The first mill was erected in 1865, but when the town was laid out a "corn cracker" mill was running one-half mile east, which met the early demands of the residents in and around Deming.

MATTSVILLE.

Mattsville is a small village on the south bank of Cool creek, eight miles southwest of Noblesville, in Delaware township. There was at one time a postoffice at Mattsville, but since the rural delivery system was inaugurated it is a rural route from Carmel. The nearest church and school are east of the village. The church is White Chapel. Mattsville, since it was laid out, always has been a country village and it probably will never be any more pretentious than it is at present.

EKIN.

Ekin is a small village situated four miles west of Atlanta, on the line between Tipton and Hamilton counties. It is the center of a good farming community and is a prosperous little village, with its blacksmith shop, physician, school and church.

JOLIETVILLE.

Jolietville is a small village in the western part of Washington township. The early business men were: Lewis Bowers, dry goods and groceries; A. J. Garnett and O. N. Herron, drug stores. Jolietville today is much as it has been from the beginning. It probably always will be a simple rural village with its country store, school and church.

HOME PLACE.

During the summer of 1914 a new town was laid out in Hamilton county called Home Place. It is on the traction car line south of Carmel. As yet there is only one house in Home Place, but it is understood many of the lots are sold and other homes will be erected. There is never to be a saloon within its limits and no house erected there is to cost less than \$1,300.

CHAPTER XVI.

TRANSPORTATION.

HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS, ELECTRIC LINES, CANALS.

The first roads in Hamilton county were the Indian trails, narrow, winding paths through the forests, beaten by many feet traveling in single file, not differing greatly from paths made by animals. If the systems of Indian trails could be drawn on a map, as they once crossed and criss-crossed, it would make a surprising network of paths. But at the present date we know only of the trails which later became the common roads of travel for the settlers, traders and trappers who came to the county. One of the earliest was the trail by which the first settlers came to Horseshoe Prairie from Connersville to Newcastle, Anderson, thence to the mouth of Stony creek, thence down White river, to William Conner's post. Emigrants going from other points to Lafayette and points north came over the same trail but continuing their way to Strawtown, thence across the county, passing near the present site of Sheridan, and on to their destination. From 1818, for several years, this was the main thoroughfare through Hamilton county. Later, as various settlements were established, neighborhood roads were cut by the settlers for their own convenience. They took the easiest route, avoiding marshes and mud holes, in consequence of which many of these neighborhood roads had to be changed later, as they very often passed through a settler's land, but their readjustment all came about in due time.

THE BLAZED TRAILS.

After the New Purchase, including Hamilton county, was purchased from the Indians in 1818, many state roads were proposed and surveyed into new lands. These were called state roads and were distinguished from the neighborhood roads by the different manner of blazing on the trees along the route—three marks on the tree indicating the former and one mark the latter. Oftentimes, in the early days, the only indication of a road of any kind was the blazed trail. In our county many of the surveyed state roads remained

such till the settlers turned out and cleared the roads, which even then didn't become "good roads" for many years. Through the swampy low lands and river bottoms the roads of our county were ballasted with corduroy up to the last forty or fifty years. The following is a description by one who traveled over these roads: "A corduroy road is made of unhewn boles or trees laid side by side on the earth. A slip is nailed across each end to keep them in their places; and the wheels, whether of carriage or wagons, fall from bole to bole with the regularity of the thumps and stops with which the wheels of a watch play into and arrest each other. Sometimes the hollow between prostrate trunks of trees is partially filled up with earth; and then, of course, the jolts are less severe."

In the early days of our history roads were usually classified as township, county, and state roads. Cartways, for neighborhood convenience, were especially local in character and hence were but eighteen feet wide. Township roads, being of greater consequence, were from twenty-four to thirty feet in width, while county roads of still more general use, were from thirty-three to forty feet wide. All the county roads were marked and cut under the direction of the county board, while the state roads, as indicated by the name, were under state or national authority. Some of the main routes of travel were surveyed as early as 1827-28.

OLD STATE ROADS.

By an act of the Legislature February 10, 1831, the sum of four hundred dollars, obtained from the fund known as the "three per cent. fund," was appropriated to each county in the state for the maintenance and improvement of state roads within their respective limits. According to the provisions of this act it was ordered that the "four hundred dollars be appropriated in the county of Hamilton; one hundred and fifty dollars on the Lafayette state road, under the direction of the commissioners heretofore appointed thereon; one hundred and fifty dollars on the Crawfordsville state road, to be appropriated under the direction of the commissioners heretofore appointed thereon; and one hundred dollars on the Winchester state road, and Winburn Davis, commissioner, to appropriate the same."

The following are the principal state roads in Hamilton county: Strawtown and Lafayette state road, located in 1830; Peru state road, 1830; state road from Cumberland to Noblesville, located in 1839. In the same year a state road was opened from Boone county by way of Boxley to the Peru state road. The Indianapolis and Fort Wayne state road was improved and

extended also in 1839 and Westfield and Strawtown were also connected to the Peru state road the same year, the Winchester and Indianapolis state road being located in 1824. In 1843 a road was authorized from Noblesville to Wabash. The Noblesville and Pendleton road also was an early state road. Mr. Z. Warren gives us the following account of the first roads through Carmel: "Somewhere about 1835 the state road, now Main street, was hacked out from Indianapolis to Kokomo, and the county road, now our Main Cross street, a little later. The bushes were cut and some trees most in the way. Big logs were in some places left to be gone around. A little north of L. J. Small's drug store was a large log lying across the road and they put first chunk on it, burning enough away for one on horseback or afoot to pass through, but a wagon had to go around it."

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

The Lincoln Highway is to pass through Hamilton county on the range line passing through Westfield from Indianapolis to South Bend. The following is an account of a meeting of the directors, published by the Noblesville *Ledger* in October, 1914: "At a meeting of the directors of the Central Indiana Lincoln Highway, Tuesday, October 27, 1914, was designated 'Good Roads Day' along the entire length of the route from Indianapolis to South Bend. It will be the duty of the Lincoln Highway organization in each county to get its forces organized and induce the farmers along the route to turn out that day in force and assist in repairing the road.

"The meeting was held in the business men's club room at the Y. M. C. A. Representatives were present from all the counties along the route—Marion, Tipton, Hamilton, Howard, Miami, Fulton, Marshall and St. Joseph. Hugh McCaffrey, of Peru, was elected permanent chairman of the organization. Eight vice-chairmen—one for each of the counties interested—were chosen. J. Frank Lindsey was made secretary and J. A. Kautz, treasurer.

"Action was taken making H. P. Loveland, of Peru, chairman of the Legislative committee, which contains sixteen members and is charged with the work of instructing the next General Assembly to pass an act creating a State Highway Commission. The committee has been instructed to get into touch with the tentative committee appointed by Governor Ralston, which is now serving.

"A motion was passed, instructing O. C. Smith and T. C. McReynolds to obtain from Fred Davenport, a Kokomo contractor, the specifications for the permanent construction of the Lincoln Highway, and also the specifica-

tions for the repair work that is to be done on the road pending the installation of the permanent work.

"The meeting was a busy one throughout. It revealed that the men who are back of the Lincoln Highway projected in this section are in earnest. They believe the range line, through Westfield, has a cinch on the Indianapolis-South Bend branch, but they intend to make it an absolute certainty by putting the road in such fine condition that it will be out of the question for a State Highway Commission to consider any other route."

PASSING OF THE TOLL GATES.

From the early beginning of roads, Hamilton county has developed splendid roads connecting all points within her boundaries. In the early days, when a road or a section of it was a private enterprise and kept in repair by individuals, toll gates were established all over the county, where a small sum was exacted before the traveler could pass on. The first toll gate in the county was established in White River township. Across an especially difficult ford, a trapper and hunter built a bridge for the crossing of which he demanded toll. Later many toll gates dotted the roads of the county. Many of the old toll gate houses, built low and with an extending porch like a large arm reaching to the roadway, may still be seen in the county, though most of them are remodeled and disguised so their original purpose is not always apparent. At present good roads and many of them, in all directions and connecting all points, are the pride of the county. In 1914 there were three hundred miles of gravel roads in Hamilton county, as shown by the County Highway Superintendent's report. Until 1914 the county commissioners looked after the work on the roads. Mr. Marvin Jessup is the first highway superintendent. During the year 1914 the sum of fifty-seven thousand dollars was spent upon the gravel roads of the county. Mr. Jessup says he has regraded one hundred twenty-five miles of roads and graded and dragged more miles of highway than was ever known to be done in the county before in one year. Forty years ago there was not a free gravel road in the county; now practically every point in the county may be reached on excellent gravel roads without any toll being charged for the privilege.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

The first railroad through the county was known as the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad. This was also one of the first railroads in the state. In

1846 a charter was granted authorizing the construction of the road between the two points named. W. J. Holman, of Miami county, is given much of the credit as the originator of the project. The scheme was considered a visionary one and by many was regarded as impossible of fulfillment. Several people in Hamilton county owned a small amount of stock in the new railroad and it was said each stockholder was given a free ride when the road was completed and that was all that ever was paid in dividends. Some of the objections raised to the construction of the railroad seem very odd now. Many thought the high freight rates would make it impracticable, except for the wealthy class, and that the road would be used only as a luxury. Others said, "It will ruin home industries. All the farmers and home people will go to Indianapolis or elsewhere to trade." Others said, "It will destroy the business of the tavern keepers." But in spite of pessimistic prophecies the construction of the railroad went on, though through many difficulties. In March, 1851, the first train came to Noblesville, the road thus far being a flat bar road. The remainder was not completed until 1854.

A curious little incident is told in connection with the arrival of the first steam cars in the county. Mrs. Rebecca Maker, grandmother of Squire Hugh Maker, was in the midst of "maple sugar making." The boiling kettles of syrup had to be watched very closely to prevent boiling over. Mrs. Maker left the kettle of syrup a short time to attend to other duties when, all at once, she heard a sound so peculiar and alarming she immediately thought her precious maple syrup was boiling over and causing the strange sound. Not being free to look after the sugar-making herself, she dispatched one of her boys post haste to investigate the boiling pots. What was the boy's astonishment to find the syrup peacefully simmering with no prospects of boiling over. Later it was found the strange sound that so alarmed Mrs. Maker was the screaming of the first steam car whistle ever heard in Hamilton county.

The counties along the proposed route as well as individuals each took stock in the railroad project. The county commissioners of Hamilton county in June, 1848, "ordered that the sum of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars be levied for railroad purposes; also fifty cents on each poll for railroad purposes; also one and one-fourth cents on each acre of land for railroad purposes," all for the benefit of the Indianapolis and Peru Railroad.

At the September session Elijah Cottingham was authorized to vote the proxy of the board at the meeting for the annual election of officers for the road held at Dayton, Ohio, as the representative of four hundred shares of stock held by the county. The levy above ordered was made to create a

fund to pay for the stock purchased. The board also ordered that the railroad company be permitted to use the Indianapolis state road, provided they leave sufficient amount of said road in good repair for passage.

In December, 1848, the board petitioned the Legislature for authority to borrow money at a rate not exceeding ten per cent., to purchase bonds of the company in unlimited amounts, running from one to fifteen years. The Legislature granted and confirmed the proposed action of the board, the county being authorized to borrow money not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, the interest not to exceed ten per cent. per annum, for railroad purposes. In June, 1848, it was reported that bonds to the total of one thousand four hundred seventy-five dollars had been sold and said amount paid over to the railroad company.

Mr. Shirts thus tells of the progress of the business of the county at the time of the construction of the railroad: "Prior to the organization of the railroad and subsequent to the general inflow of new settlers into the county, the price of grain had fallen to a very low figure. Corn sold as low as eighteen cents; wheat, as has already been shown, sold at the Ohio river as low as thirty-seven and one-half cents. The price of wheat and corn about the time this charter was granted began to go up. The price of wheat went up to one dollar, or nearly so, before the road was completed. Many of the friends of the road attributed the rise in price to the proposed railroad. This was not true, for the reason that the price rose at the Ohio and Wabash rivers."

The Indianapolis and Peru road was the second railroad built in the state. It was extended to Peru in 1854 and later to Michigan City. The early name has been changed for many years and it is now known as the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. In Hamilton county the railroad has station stops at Fishers, Noblesville, Cicero, Arcadia and Atlanta.

The auditor's report for 1913 showed the following valuation of the Lake Erie & Western railroad: Main track, \$310,900; side, \$21,875; rolling stock, \$41,460; improvements on right-of-way, \$1,420. Total, \$375,655.

CENTRAL INDIANA RAILROAD.

What was at first known as the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis railroad was the next project of the kind in the county. The road was projected early in 1869, and the various townships through which the proposed road was expected to run began to consider the propriety of granting appropriations for the proposed railroad. Jackson township took the initiative by ask-

ing the board "to order an election to determine whether they are in favor of levying a two per cent. tax for building the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis railroad." At the June session, 1869, this step was taken, and the petition granted. Later, like requests from other townships were granted and elections were held in compliance to the orders of the board. At these elections held August 23, 1871, there was a large majority in favor of appropriating two per cent. on the taxable value of the property in the several townships. Appropriations were accordingly made in June, 1872, and at a special session in August, 1874, "warrants were ordered to be issued on the treasurer, in exchange for the bonds of the said railroad, for the first installment, or fifty per cent. of the amount of subsidy voted by the townships respectively, to be taken in the stock of such road." The first spike was driven in the new road in Anderson in December, 1875. The road, as originally built, extended from Anderson to Montezuma, Parke county, distance of ninety-five and one-half miles. At first the entire distance was covered, but later the route was shortened and at present extends only from Anderson to Lebanon. Two passenger trains make the trip each way daily. The road has been known now for a number of years as the Midland, or the Central Indiana, and is owned by the New York Central Lines. It makes flag stops at Durbin, Eagletown and Jolietville and regular station stops at Noblesville and Westfield, in Hamilton county. For many years this road was a "reproach and a by-word" to every one who traveled on its slow, uncertain cars. It was said to be so slow that passengers could alight and hunt game or gather wild flowers while enroute from one place to another. Many stories were told illustrating its proneness to be from one to twenty-four hours behind schedule time. The roadbed was in such bad condition that it made the journey a very rough one, almost like riding over rocks and rough roads in a springless big wagon. But the railroad company was financially embarrassed at that time and the owner, Harry Crawford, used to say, "Any fool can run a railroad with plenty of money, but it takes a smart man to run one without any cash." At this time the railroad hands would go on frequent strikes when their wages became long overdue. Many times when their demands for their pay was not complied with, they chained the engines and cars to the tracks and refused to let them be moved until their delinquent salaries were forthcoming. Upon payment of these wage claims the chains and locks would be removed and the trains run again till the "next time," which "time" came quite frequently. When the road changed hands, about ten years ago, the roadbed was regraded and improved until at the present time the Midland is no longer a reproach and a by-word, but a very accommodating and up-to-

date little railroad which receives its share of the patronage in Hamilton and adjoining counties.

The valuation of the Central Indiana railroad, as shown by the auditor's report for 1914, is as follows: "Main track, \$142,380; side track, \$8,440; rolling stock, \$10,170; improvements on right-of-way, \$1,045; personal property, \$120; total, \$162,155.

The Monon railroad passes through the western tier of townships of Hamilton county from Indianapolis to Chicago. Most of the trains stop at Carmel, Westfield and Sheridan. This road was laid through Hamilton county in September, 1882. The first train went through, laying the track as it went. The project for this road began as early as 1873 and was then called the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago railroad. The first purpose of the road was to connect Chicago with Delphi and later to connect Indianapolis and the intermediate points, which would include points in Hamilton county. The township began to take an interest in the new road on the strength of the latter connecting link and a petition was sent from Adams township asking for an election to vote an appropriation of two per cent. which petition was granted. An election held pursuant to the request of the petitioner in July, 1875, gave a decided majority in favor of the appropriation. A similar election was held in Washington township in the September following, but with opposite results, there being an adverse majority of ninety-four votes. However, the road gradually progressed and in 1882 went through the county and has since been in continuous operation. The road carries many passengers and has been a great aid in the prosperity of the towns through which it passes. The Monon road is in excellent condition and runs trains commodious and up-to-date in every way. It is one of the shortest and quickest routes between Chicago and Indianapolis. The valuation of the Monon railroad as shown by the auditor's report for 1914 was: Main track, \$404,800; side track, \$7,175; rolling stock, \$40,480; improvements on right of way, \$2,005; personal property, \$240; total, \$454,700.

The Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis railroad which runs its trains over the Lake Erie & Western tracks through Hamilton county has a valuation in this county of \$20,730 on the rolling stock belonging to that railroad.

THE CENTRAL CANAL.

About the year 1825 many of the states were building canals. These various artificial water ways were proposed so that in time there should be direct connection by water with the Erie canal in New York. The success of

the Erie canal and the consequent growth of the western territory in connection with it, stimulated the desire for a great system of canals in the states farther west, including Indiana. As a part of a general system many canals were proposed and much money expended thereon. Some legislation passed congress relative to Indiana canals in 1827. The canal which directly affected Hamilton county was called the Central canal. This canal was to open up Central Indiana and was to be run from Wabash via Anderson and Indianapolis to Evansville. It was begun in 1837 and a great deal of work and vast sums of money were expended on it, but though the survey passed through Hamilton county, running across the county from the northeast to southwest, very little, if any digging was done here. The canal was completed only to Broad Ripple, north of Indianapolis, and only sixteen miles south of Hamilton county's capital city. By order of the legislature the canal was later sold to some New York people and is now the property of the Indianapolis Water Company.

Thus ended in failure the grand canal project. Many people in Hamilton county invested heavily in the canal scheme, and, instead of becoming vastly wealthy, as they had hoped, lost their whole fortunes. Some investors eventually recovered from their losses but many were not so fortunate, and losing all they possessed lived the remainder of their lives in discomfort and died poor men.

INDIANA UNION TRACTION RAILROAD.

The building of the interurban electric railroad through Hamilton county marked a great advancement in the means of traveling in this county. A general system of interurban railroads had been the dream of many men but it seemed at times it always would exist only in the minds of some enterprising dreamers. Years ago such a scheme was projected in Hamilton county and it went so far toward completion as to have a considerable amount of grading done in the county, but for lack of funds the great project came to naught. In the year 1901 it seemed that the plan of an electric road was about to materialize. The various towns through which the proposed road was to run granted the right of way through certain streets and farmers along proposed route sold the right of way through their land to the Union Traction company. Gangs of foreigners, mostly Italians, were put to work on the roadbed for months and finally on the first of November, 1903, the first cars carrying passengers went through the county. Beside many country stops, for the local cars only, the cars all stop at Carmel, Noblesville, Cicero,

Arcadia and Atlanta in Hamilton county. The cars run every hour in the day from five-thirty in the morning to twelve-thirty, midnight. This railroad has proved a great advantage to Hamilton county, especially to the country people. Many citizens of Noblesville and vicinity opposed its construction, fearing it would distract from home industries. They seemed to forget that while it would carry some trade to the city it would also bring new business to Noblesville.

The Indiana Union Traction Company has the following valuation on its property through the county; Main track, \$219,780; side track, fifteen miles, \$1,500; rolling stock, \$19,535; personal property, \$3,390; total, \$244,205.

CHAPTER XVII.

AGRICULTURE.

HAMILTON COUNTY'S MAIN SOURCE OF WEALTH.

In the early pioneer days those residing on lands entered by them did not largely rely on the products of the soil for anything more than food for themselves and their stock. The ground which had been "cleared" was covered with stumps which nothing but the hand of Father Time could remove. The process of clearing the land was slow and laborious. Wheat was sown in the clearings in the fall as it is now. In the spring these same clearings were prepared and planted to corn and then cultivated to the best of the pioneer's ability. Corn bread in that time was the "staff of life," corn being the staple production, but when wheat was cultivated, the harvesting was done with a reap-hook, a wheat cradle and a hand-rake. The farmer first used the cradle, cutting the wheat as closely around the stumps as possible, the reap-hook completing the work next to the stumps, while the hand-rake was used to gather it into bundles which were bound and put into barns or stacks, after which followed the threshing and cleaning.

After wheat harvest came hay harvest. Usually two men worked together leveling the fragrant meadow with a mowing scythe. An acre of grass was considered a day's work. The men usually cut till noon, then they would scatter the hay with wooden forks so it would dry more readily. When sufficiently "cured" it was raked into rows called windrows. Late in the evening the hay was ready to stack.

About 1840 the first threshing machines were introduced. These were called "chaff-pilers," and only threshed the wheat from the straw, the machine not then having been perfected to the point of removing the chaff. Windmills also were first brought into use about that date. These separated the wheat from the chaff. Usually only one such mill was found in a whole neighborhood.

From 1830 to 1842 corn sold for about eighteen cents a bushel; wheat

from thirty-seven and one-half cents to forty cents. From 1850 to 1855 wheat sold at from fifty to sixty cents and corn at twenty-five cents. In 1856-7-8, wheat sold at one dollar and corn at fifty cents.

In the early fifties farming conditions improved materially. The stumps had disappeared from the early clearings, farm implements multiplied and farming became profitable. Domestic improvements, however, were not so rapid or as general. It was ever so—improvements come outside and on the farms before the conveniences obtain in the houses and homes. But even here there were some improvements. The old cards and spinning wheels and hand looms were superceded by carding machines, spinning and the patent looms. The sewing machines saved the busy house wife yards and yards of tedious hand-stitching, while the more modern cooking stoves replaced the old crane and pot-hooks that used to stand in the old fashioned fire places.

STRUGGLES OF EARLY FARMERS.

Hamilton county has been from the first largely an agricultural county. Its main sources of wealth do not consist in natural gas, gravel beds, or the factories developed in this county although these are valuable assets of any community. The main wealth of the county consists of its broad acres of cultivated, level land. The land in some sections is more fertile than at other places and some farms are more valuable than others, but there are no rocky hillsides or barren lands in this county. All the land is under cultivation and brings in good return.

For many years after the settlement of Hamilton county the products of the farm were not cultivated for the market but rather to supply the immediate needs of the settler and his family. In the pioneer days, if the farm products were sold it was to some neighbor who was lacking in that particular commodity and the payment was usually "in kind" when the next season's crop was harvested. Payment was not usually made in money. Gradually, however, as the lands were cleared and more and more grain and stock could be raised, the farmers began to sell their surplus at whatever price they could get for it. Prior to the coming of the railroad in 1851 all products for sale had to be hauled to Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg or Lafayette. By the time the farmers made this arduous trip with their wheat or hogs, they were not very much better off financially than when they left home. In those early days they received from thirty-seven and one-half cents to forty cents a bushel for wheat. A load of wheat at forty cents brought eight dollars.

COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATIONS.

In the course of time the state through legislative enactment, recommended the formation of societies as a means of enlarging the area of agricultural operations, and securing better modes of culture. On January 22, 1829, statutory regulation for the organization of agricultural societies received the approval of the government. But in spite of this legislation in the direction of better farming, nothing was done in this county for several years. In 1837 the board of commissioners ordered "that there be held, at the court house in the town of Noblesville, on the last Saturday in the present month (May) a meeting of the citizens of the county for the purpose of organizing a county agricultural society. And it is ordered that notice of the above meeting be given three successive publications in the newspapers published in this place." No records were left to tell the tale as to whether this proposed meeting was ever held or what was accomplished by reason of the above order of the county commissioners.

For some years nothing appears to have been done toward perfecting an organization until about the first of the year 1855. About that time some enterprising farmers organized the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. The report for the year 1856 shows that "at a regular meeting of the society, held on the 14th of April, 1856, the following persons were elected as officers: Dr. T. T. Butler, president; Samuel Colip and John Burk, vice-presidents; D. C. Chipman, secretary; H. W. Clark, treasurer; E. B. Cole, librarian, with nine directors one from each township. The outlay and expenditures for 1855 were so considerable that the society concluded to have no fair during 1856."

The society was somewhat discouraged for want of funds and a permanent enclosed fair ground. But in 1858 the society was reorganized and new officers elected, but for lack of interest it was short lived. Nothing more seems to have been done until 1870, when a reorganization was effected under the name of the Hamilton County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Joint Stock Association. Following is a report made by the secretary of the organization to the state board for the year 1871:

"The county fairs had been so managed at the county seat that they had come into disrepute and fairs had not been held for three or four years in our county, until the organization of this society on this society-stock plan. Such is not only the surroundings of this organization, but at this, their second annual exhibition, there appeared to be a fixed determination on the part of

a very small portion of the citizens at and surrounding the county seat to so cripple this organization financially as to compel it to succumb. But, thanks to the liberal spirit of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, where honesty of purpose is manifested in agricultural matters, they will be patronized and sustained against all opposition." In this same report was given the description of the grounds leased for the purpose of holding county fairs thereon. The ground leased was situated at Cicero and contained fifteen acres, all fenced and having proper gates for entrances. The fixtures included two buildings, cattle, sheep and hog pens, three wells and a half-mile race track. This fair was held during four days commencing September 19, 1870, and seems to have been reasonably successful. Six annual fairs were held at that place. In 1875 Adams township organized a local agricultural society which held a fair in that year at "Teeters' Grove" near Boxley.

In December, 1875., there was a meeting held by the representatives of the various townships. The Hamilton County Agricultural Association was organized January 5, 1876, upon the joint stock plan with a capital of ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each. This organization failing to materialize, the Hamilton County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was organized February 12, 1876, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The directors, nine in number, were selected one from each township. These constituted the board. This society prospered for some years and held annual fairs, continuing for four days during the last week in August. In 1879 a joint stock company called the Hamilton County Agricultural and Fair Association was organized with a capital stock of five thousand dollars. The first fair under this new organization was held in September, 1879, and continued for a number of years but these meetings finally were discontinued in 1889.

District fairs were held at Carmel, Arcadia and Sheridan. These fairs were modeled after the county fair and sometimes grew to large proportions. A creditable display of stock and agricultural products was made. A good race track was prepared and the afternoon of each day was spent in speeding horses, attractive premiums being offered to encourage competition. A cornet band was employed which discoursed music during the interims of the races. In fact, these fairs, both county and district, did much good by showing the best products of the farm and the latest improvements in agricultural machinery and by bringing the people together in social intercourse. The gay scenes presented by the stands, where the fakirs cried their wares, the exhibits tastefully arranged, the cheering as some favorite horse won, and the strains

of music by the brass band, provided an event long memorable in the lives of many a country boy and girl.

Before the state organization of the farmers' institutes, farmers' clubs were organized in some parts of the county. At Carmel, during the year 1889, a prosperous farmers' club held meetings regularly once each month for the discussion of questions that related to farming. The farmers' wives took part in these meetings and discussed their household problems. Farmers' institutes under the supervision of Purdue University later took the place of these clubs.

SCHOOL FAIRS AND BOYS' CORN CLUBS.

In some of the townships agricultural fairs under the direction of the schools have been conducted. The first one of these, which was held at Durbin, in Wayne township, was a great success. Agricultural products, samples of cooking, needlework and school work were exhibited. The same year a very successful pupils' fair was held at Bethlehem school, in Fall Creek township. During the past four years very successful school fairs have been held at Walnut Grove in White River township. In addition to the agricultural and school exhibits, large numbers of horses, hogs, and some cattle are exhibited. It has grown almost to the proportions of the old district fair. At the meeting in October, 1914, fully two thousand persons were present.

Jackson township has held two very successful school fairs. The one in 1913 was held at the school building at Arcadia. In addition to the exhibits made by the pupils, farm products and some stock were shown. The local merchants made very creditable displays.

In 1914 the fair was held at Atlanta. It was similar to the one held at Arcadia. Vast throngs of people attended these fairs and the exhibits made by the girls and women attracted a great deal of attention. In both the Jackson and White River township fairs the ladies had splendid displays of needlework, bread, cakes, jellies, fruit and butter. The domestic science departments furnished lunch. These fairs are under the management of the school teachers.

The organization of Boys' Corn Clubs has done much to interest the boys in the farm. Hamilton county is the home of the Boys' Corn Club, the first one ever organized having had its inception April 9, 1904, at a meeting in the county superintendent's room.

The Horse Breeders' Association was organized in Hamilton county with T. E. Beals, president, and Thomas Lindley, Jr., secretary. This was

the first organization of the kind in Indiana. Its object was to improve the breed of horses in the county. Afterwards the state took up the idea and organized a State Horse Breeders' Association, of which T. E. Beals was the first president. Hamilton county stands at the head in Indiana for number and quality of fine registered mares.

THE FIRST CORN CLUB IN THE WORLD.

(By Mrs. John F. Haines.)

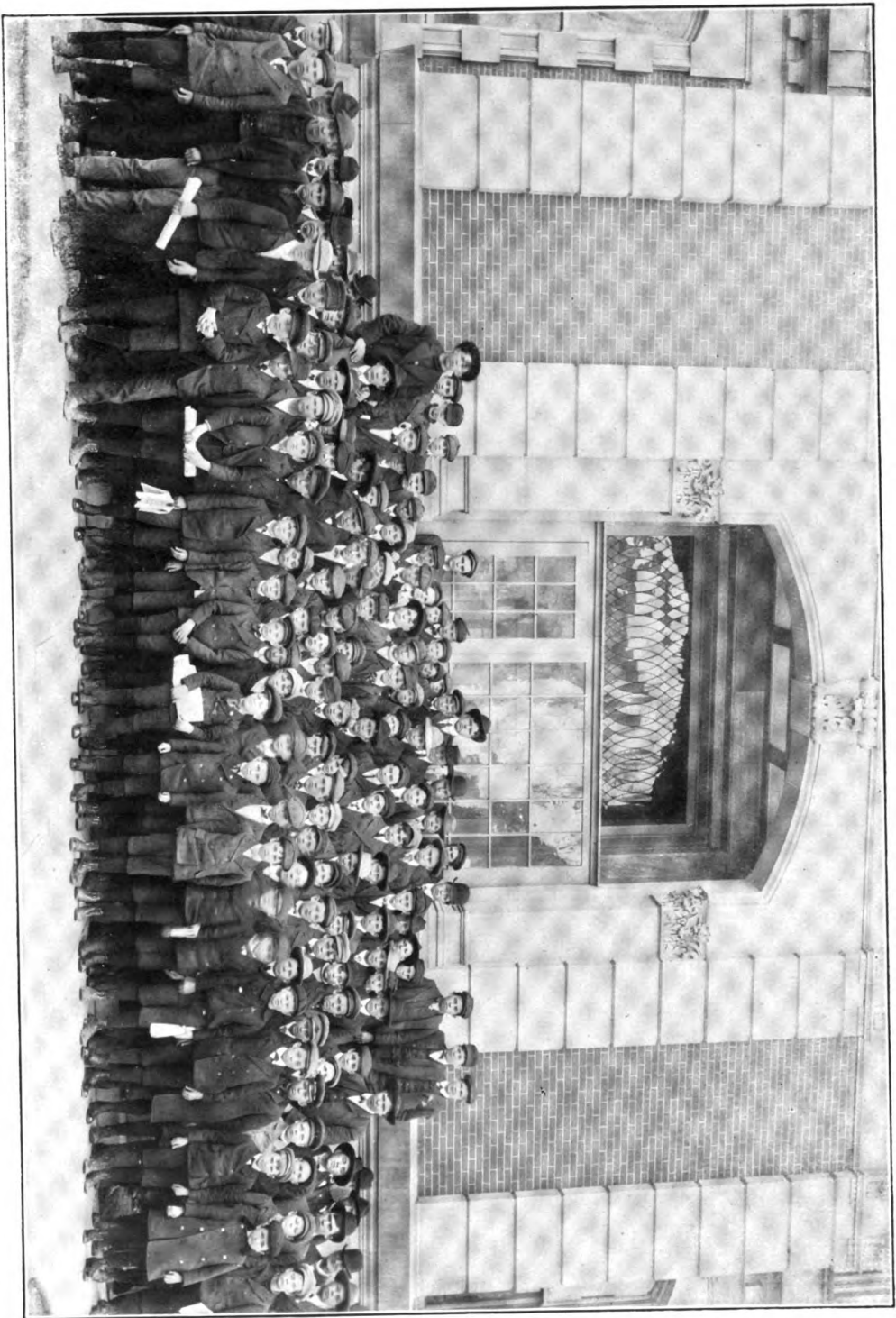
Several accounts of the first Corn Club have been written, but none just as this will be. The idea of a Corn Club originated with my husband and the idea, with its attendant results, brought him more fame than all the other acts of his whole life combined, hence I think it perfectly fitting that a personal account of this great idea should be included in this work. As he never would write this kind of an account of his own achievement, it devolves upon me to give to the world this history of the Corn Club.

My husband was in office but a few months when the idea of a boys' corn-growing contest was born. The first intimation that he gave me of his intention was a remark which he made shortly before he sent his circular letters to each teacher of the county. He said to me, "I'm going to have a contest for the boys in corn growing. I'll furnish them with good seeds for a limited amount of hills of corn which each boy is to plant and tend himself and next fall bring the results of his work to my office and have it graded." Accordingly, on February 20, 1904, a circular letter was sent to each teacher in the county asking that it be announced to the boys in the schools that "on Saturday, April 9, 1904, at the examination room, there will be held a meeting for boys who will agree to raise a patch of corn from seed furnished them." The announcement of the intended meeting went over the county. Most of the teachers announced the meeting as requested, but a few threw the circular into the waste basket and paid no further attention to it. The time intervening between the announcement and the meeting slowly rolled around. Though Mr. Haines was anxious and doubtful about the success of his plan, he said a few days prior to the appointed meeting: "If ten boys come and are willing to enter, we will have the contest." April came in cold and disagreeable that year. There was much sickness, especially la grippe and pneumonia. In the middle of the week of the meeting, my husband took a deep cold which developed into an attack of la grippe before the last of the week. April 8, the day before the long-anticipated meeting, he was unable to be up and we called a physician in the afternoon. After a

thorough examination, the doctor announced his fear of pneumonia and prescribed all the remedies both external and internal which would help to ward off the attack. The situation was not an inspiring one. On the morrow was to be held the meeting for the corn contest, the weather as cold, disagreeable, bleak and unhealthful as Indiana is capable of producing and a sick husband threatened with pneumonia, who I knew, notwithstanding all the difficulties, would go to that meeting if he were able to rise from his bed. There were no pleasant dreams for me that night. I went over the trying situation many times during the long hours of the night, looking at it from all angles. Our youngest child was an infant but a few months old, cross and hard to care for. I had never done any office work for my husband previous to that time and it was a big undertaking for me to leave home and go to the office for the corn meeting, leaving my home duties and my husband at home sick in bed. But this was what I determined to do, feeling that there would be some way out of the difficulty if I met the occasion bravely. At last the 9th of April dawned, or rather the daylight finally filtered through the cold gray clouds and the heavy falling snow, for snow it did at intervals during the entire day.

A HISTORIC GATHERING.

Oh, the bridges we build that we never cross! When morning came, Mr. Haines's condition was much improved and he declared he was perfectly able to attend to his duties for the day. After a promise to "take things easy" and obtain some outside help with the contest, he departed for the office, though as a matter of fact he was very weak and not physically fit for the task before him. But some of his "good right hand men," as he called his faithful teachers, were there and did most of the actual work of measuring the seed corn for the boys. As Lot once prayed, "If ten righteous men be found, spare the city," so had my husband said, "if ten boys come, the contest continues." But instead of ten there came ninety-three! Ninety-three wide-awake boys, determined to "grow corn." Each boy was given twelve hundred grains of corn for seed. Mr. J. P. Davis, an excellent corn expert, gave the boys instructions as to the planting and culture of corn and sent them on their ways rejoicing, each lad stoutly determined to grow the best patch of corn in the county. Naturally, as in all plantings, "some seed fell among thorns, and some on stony ground" from which there was no yield. But the majority of that "planting" on April 9, bore excellent fruit. The efforts expended in promulgating the idea and the work required to keep it



HAMILTON COUNTY BOYS' CORN CLUB 1906

going were well worth all they cost in the benefit to the boys of the county and the good fellowship which sprang up between these boys and the superintendent, not to mention the better corn that was grown and the multitude of clubs that sprang up everywhere when the exploits of this one were published far and near.

During the following summer and early fall, Mr. Haines visited many of the boys who proudly took him to their respective "patches" which they exhibited gladly, telling him of their work and their hopes of winning a prize. A large percentage of the fathers of these boys entered heartily into the spirit of the contest and aided their sons in every possible way, such as allowing the boy to plant his corn in a desirable place, giving him the richest and best adapted ground on the farm. Occasionally there was a skeptical father who said, "What does the county superintendent know about corn?" and that class of a father usually gave the boy the poorest ground in the field for the contest patch. The results in such cases were vastly different. During the summer Professor Wiancko of Purdue sent Mr. Haines a carefully prepared bulletin on the culture of corn and the selection of seed corn, dwelling especially on the kind, size, shape, quality, etc., of the ten ears which each contestant was to select from his own yield and enter for the prize. Mr. Haines then made copies of this bulletin, one of which he sent to each boy in the contest.

Saturday, December 2, 1904, was the day appointed for the contest to close. Entries of ten ears each began coming in for several days previous to the final day, until there were entered, in all, fifty-three bunches of corn. Each entry was made by number and the grading was done by J. P. Davis, a corn expert. The whole forenoon was taken up with the grading which was done at Lacy's Seed Store. The crowd, consisting of the boys, their parents, friends and teachers, filled the superintendent's examination room in the court house to its utmost capacity, by one-thirty p. m. at least three hundred people being present. Some of the boys told in their own direct, boyish manner how they planted and tended their corn patches. Speeches were made by Professor Wiancko, Professor W. A. Bell and others and then, as the climax of the entire eight months of the contest the awards were made. The following is a list of the prizes given: Sweepstakes, a garden plow with all attachments, presented by Frank Lacy. Best white corn, first, five dollars in gold; second, two dollars in gold; and three premiums of one dollar each. Best yellow corn, first, five dollars in gold; second, two dollars in gold; and three premiums of one dollar each. These cash prizes were given by the township trustees and the county superintendent. A fine pocket knife given

by Griffin Brothers; a pearl-handled pocket knife given by W. E. Longley; a hat given by N. D. Levinson & Son; a sweater given by J. Joseph & Company; a muffler given by J. G. Heinzman & Company; a pair of gloves given by S. A. Tesher; a book given by W. E. Axline; and a buggy whip given by John Thom.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE CLUB.

After the first year it was no longer called a corn contest but became a Corn Club or rather The Corn Club, for it was the only one in existence for some time. News of the outcome of the first year's work exerted an influence over the whole county. Many more became interested and joined the club the next spring. The second year the number had increased to one hundred and fifty and in the fall one hundred and two entered the contest. The prizes the second year were all in cash except three, consisting of an incubator and two passes on the Lake Erie and Western railroad. Some of the same boys took premiums both years. In the state superintendent's report is given the following account of Mr. Haines's visit to Paul Sumner: "One day I visited Paul Sumner, who has twice taken the premium for the best yellow corn. He took me over a portion of his father's fine farm. He knew about the stock, the breeds of cattle and hogs, the rotation of crops, the yield per acre of wheat and corn. At last he took me to his plat of four hundred hills of corn that he had raised for the corn club. It was his best effort and well he might be proud to produce such corn. He has since accurately measured the ground and gathered and weighed the corn. He is in the eighth grade at school. He gave this measure and weight to his teacher, who gave it to the class as a practical problem. It was found that an acre of such corn would produce one hundred bushels."

The *Enterprise* gives the following account of the second fall meeting of the club: "December 2, 1905, which will be a day long to be remembered by many of our farmer boys for this was the day set to have their corn scored and to have prizes awarded. Early last spring a regiment of Hamilton county's industrious boys started to raise the best corn of the county and all summer imagination and hope have prompted these boys to work and expect something in the way of a reward for their honest efforts.

"Early Saturday morning we could see boys and fathers walking with that positive step that a farmer boy has, from the Lacy Seed Store to the court house and by ten o'clock the corn school was on hands. Superintendent Haines called the meeting to order and explained the purpose and progress of the school and started the machinery to work. Fifteen boys took

packages of corn and scored it according to adopted rules, and we are safe in saying that their knowledge in this work is far ahead of most farmers. Mr. Ed Collins, Mr. J. R. Christian, Mr. E. F. Klepfer and Mr. E. A. Hutchens gave excellent talks to the boys on corn and its culture."

There were one hundred and two entries and twenty-eight prizes awarded at the meeting described above. But this is not a full account of all the prizes given that year. Every boy that entered won a prize! Of course every contestant could not win the first prize or even the second but Mr. Haines had sympathy for the boys who had worked but had not won, so this year he planned rewards for the boys who won nothing. He took the corn which the boys had entered and sold it. The prize package of ten ears of yellow corn sold for two dollars and many of the packages sold for one dollar. None of the corn was sold for less than two dollars a bushel. It all had been carefully selected and cared for and made excellent seed. The money which was realized from the sale of the corn was divided equally among the boys who had not hitherto won one of the prizes. I remember assisting my husband to enclose the shining quarters of dollars to the boys all over the county and judging by the grateful letters we received, those twenty-five cent pieces were very acceptable to the recipients. This was one contest in which each contestant won a premium.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

In the state superintendent's report of 1906 is given the following description of the "works" of the club: "There is no machinery about the organization. Each boy who becomes a member signs his name to the list of members, takes two ears of corn, plants about four hundred hills, cultivates the corn during the summer, at the proper time selects ten ears and enters them in a contest for a premium. Two meetings are held each year, one in April when the seed is distributed, and one in December when the premiums are awarded. We have had good speakers and corn experts at each of these meetings. The boys have been thoroughly instructed in the selection and testing of the seed, in the preparation of the seed bed, in the cultivation of the corn plant, and in the selection of ears of corn for exhibition. Many of these boys who have been members from the beginning are becoming expert in their knowledge of corn. They are able to score an ear pretty accurately. Quite a number of them are more expert than their fathers in the selection of show corn.

"At a stock show in this county an implement firm offered ten dollars

for the best ten ears of corn brought to the room where it was exhibited. A number of farmers brought in ten ears to compete for the premium. I (Mr. Haines), visited this exhibition with one of the 'corn boys.' We looked at the packages and then I asked him for his opinion. He immediately said there was but one package of good corn there, meaning there was but one package of show corn. When the corn was scored, this package selected by the boy took the prize. A comparison of the samples submitted by the farmers and those submitted by the boys showed that the men had selected their largest ears with little regard to perfection, or conforming to the type of variety of corn represented, while the boy had in mind a typical ear and selected ears as nearly like this model as they could find. It was a difference in training, that was all. Some of these farmers know corn so well that they can be taught nothing more about it. Not long since a farmer entered a contest in which his son, a 'corn boy,' was also a contestant. When the corn was judged, the son received the prize, having beaten the father many points. This same father was skeptical when the club was organized, but now admits his son knows more about corn than he does.

"The influence of the club has permeated all parts of the county. Farmers are paying more attention to the selection of seed corn than ever before; they are cultivating their crops with more care; they know more about corn, and in many instances the boy knows more about it than the father and the father is proud of it. It is a pleasure to visit the homes of the boys who are members of the club. With what pride they take you to their patch of corn and explain how they cared for it. They know all the causes of their success or failure. They do not figure awhile and then look in the back of the book for the answer. And the father and mother may be pardoned for saying with a glad look in their eyes, 'Willie has some fine corn.' The Hamilton County Boys' Corn Club is not a theory; it has been worked out from the very beginning. Its object is and has been to teach boys to know good corn and to raise good corn by actually handling, judging and producing it and that the object has been accomplished can be proven by a large number of witnesses, at least two hundred and fifty boys and perhaps an equal number of men who are parents and friends of these boys. The watchword of the club is 'grow corn.'"

A "CORN LUNCH."

The third year of the club was a very prosperous one. The membership reached almost three hundred and the entries in the fall two hundred. That was the year we gave the corn lunch, the first of the kind given in Indiana.

The following is the menu with its interpretation. A menu card printed on corn colored paper was given each guest at the corn lunch. The printing of these menus was donated by T. T. Butler:

MENU.

Corn Relish (stewed canned corn)
Hot Corn Tamale, a la Homana (canned hominy)
Corned Beef (canned)
"Snowflake" Hot Corn Bread with "Goldmine" Butter
Cream of Corn en Surprise (corn syrup)
Molded Corn Glace (blanc mange)
Popcorn Bon Bons, ad libitum (popcorn)
Inspiration of Corn (water)

We planned this corn lunch with its high sounding menu some time previous to the date set for it. The canning factory and the different groceries were very liberal in their donations. The canning factory furnished the canned corn and a case of canned hominy, and the corned beef and corn syrup came from the different groceries. Grant Caca furnished the corn meal for the corn bread, while some of our friends from the country donated the "Goldmine" butter. Mr. Haines hired an old lady versed in corn pone lore to make old fashioned corn pone for the occasion. Everybody said it was good corn pone and I believe it was, but if that was the kind of bread the early pioneers had to eat three times a day, I am glad I didn't live in those times. Personally, I prefer wheat bread. I made "molded corn glace" at home previous to the great event. I really forget how many gallons of milk with corn starch, sugar and flavoring I stirred into blanc mange, but I know it was considerable in amount, for every available receptacle about the house was filled with "molded corn glace" variegated with pink coloring. It was real pretty and not bad tasting, but it was months before I cared to see any more of the delicacy. Mr. Haines popped most of the popcorn. For several days prior to the lunch he spent all his spare time shaking the corn popper till all the sacks of various kinds about the house were filled with popcorn. For sometime afterwards he had a similar aversion to popcorn which I held toward corn glace. These preparations all were made beforehand, but the "grand rush" came on the great day. While the meeting of the boys and their parents was being held at the court house, a few faithful friends and I undertook to prepare the lunch at the Knights

of Pythias Armory. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hollenbach and Miss Alma Dixon (who had formerly lived in our home, but was then a teacher), were the faithful friends who undertook the task with me. Each one of these was a host in himself when it came to work and we all set to work in earnest. Everything had to be done! The tables and table cloths had to be located and put in place. All the dishes had to be washed and the cans and cans of corn and more cans and cans of hominy had to be cooked, with few cooking utensils at hand and the gas pressure low to correspond with the temperature outside and inside. But none of us was discouraged. None of the persons helping me knew what failure meant. When they set their "hand to the plow there was no turning back." So we forged ahead. The men finally located the tables, which they put in place and "set" ready for the guests while we women washed dishes and cooked corn and hominy and opened cans of beef, etc. It was drawing near noon and we were not yet ready for our guests. There was no telephone connections with the meeting at the court house and the armory. A messenger was sent from the court house to find out how lunch was coming and the word went back "hold them a while yet; not quite ready." So someone else made a speech to the boys while we worked "like mad" to get things in readiness. Finally the crowd could be held no longer and just as we were adding the finishing touches, here they came, boys, men, women and girls. This year there was a girls' bread-making contest in connection with the boys' club, in which seventy-two girls took part, and it seemed the number coming to partake of our lunch was a legion. They filed around the long tables in as close order as they could stand conveniently. Something like two hundred ate at the first table and about one hundred and fifty at the second. And how the victuals disappeared! The cornbread gave out first. Then we began on the loaves of bread which the Girls Club had baked. There was a large clothes basket full of this and most of it was eaten. Long before everyone was satisfied, the corn, corned beef and hominy were cleaned out. The people at the second table had to take what they could get. But after it was all over the joke was on me. After all the work and attention I had given that "corn glaze" it was not all eaten. I don't know whether it didn't suit the palates of the boys or whether they were afraid of the pink streaks in it or what was the matter. At any rate, the "molded corn glaze" and the popcorn were the only edibles of which there were any remains at the close of the feast. As nearly as we could estimate, the number served was about three hundred and fifty, the majority being boys and girls. It was certainly a great experience

for all participating in the affair, and I am sure none of those who helped prepare and serve that corn lunch will ever forget the strenuous experience.

GIRLS' BREAD CLUB.

At this point I will digress a little from the corn club to tell of the Girls Bread Club. Mr. Haines felt it was one-sided for the boys to have the whole of the contest to themselves, so he made the announcement that any school girl could enter this bread contest by baking a loaf of bread and submitting it to competent judges. Seventy-two girls participated in the initial contest, in which some very fine bread was entered. The first prize was five dollars in gold; the second a gold ring given by Mr. Purcell, other prizes including gloves, hats, pocket-books and other useful things presented by various merchants. The girl who took first premium on her bread got up at three o'clock in the morning to make up her bread so she would not miss an hour at school. She had her loaf baked before school hours and she won the five dollars. Mrs. George Christian and Mrs. Meade Vestal were the judges and the first-prize loaf was graded one hundred per cent. Many of the other loaves also scored very high.

CORN CLUB EXCURSIONS.

The first excursions in the state to a college were run from this county by the Corn Club and its friends to Purdue University. The club has made two of these trips. They were in the nature of a picnic and were great treats not only to the boys, but to their sisters, parents and friends. The Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company was very obliging and both trips were made exceedingly pleasant. At Lafayette we were met by members of the faculty of the agricultural department of the university, who conducted us to the university and who showed us every attention. We picnicked on the campus, went through college buildings, were shown the creamery, soil laboratory, visited the crop experiment station, the barn, stock and stock pavilion, were bountifully supplied with apples to eat and had our pictures taken. Everything was explained in detail and all questions answered. At one o'clock a meeting was held in Fowler Hall where the following program was rendered:

Music—Pipe Organ	Miss Eva L. Linn
Address of Welcome	Professor W. C. Latta
Response	J. F. Haines
Experiment Station Work	G. I. Christie

At four o'clock the entire party went on special cars to visit the Soldiers' Home, Tecumseh's Trail and Battle Ground. These excursions occurred in the summers of 1905 and 1906. About five hundred persons went each time.

ACHIEVED WORLD-WIDE FAME.

As I said in the beginning, my husband won more fame from this corn club organization than in any other way. When the club was firmly established and proved such a success, I asked him one day how he ever happened to think of organizing a corn club in the first place. He replied, "I don't know, I just thought it out." When the news of the club got into the newspapers, letters from all parts of the United States, north, south, east and west, poured in asking for information concerning the organization and maintenance of a corn club. These letters were not confined to our own country or even to our own continent. The following is a copy of a letter from Cape Town, Africa. This letter was written on peculiar paper and enclosed in a curious "calico" envelope. It was dated May 17, 1906, from the office of the South African Yearbook, Cape Town.

"Dear Sir: I am much interested in the corn campaign about which I see a note in the Journal of Education that came in by yesterday's mail, and your corn school. If you have any pamphlets about the latter, I should count it a favor to have one sent me. (Signed) George Gilchrist."

Upon the receipt of some clippings concerning the work of the club, the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, wrote Mr. Haines the following letter from Washington, under date of December 19, 1905:

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 14th, with enclosed newspaper clipping regarding Boys' Corn Club, which you are conducting. I am in entire sympathy with this sort of work and have no doubt that it is admirably managed in Hamilton county. I wish the movement might spread widely throughout the corn growing states, as it will undoubtedly result in increased yields of better corn. Congratulating you and the boys upon the good work you are doing, and wishing you success in it, I am,

"Yours very truly,

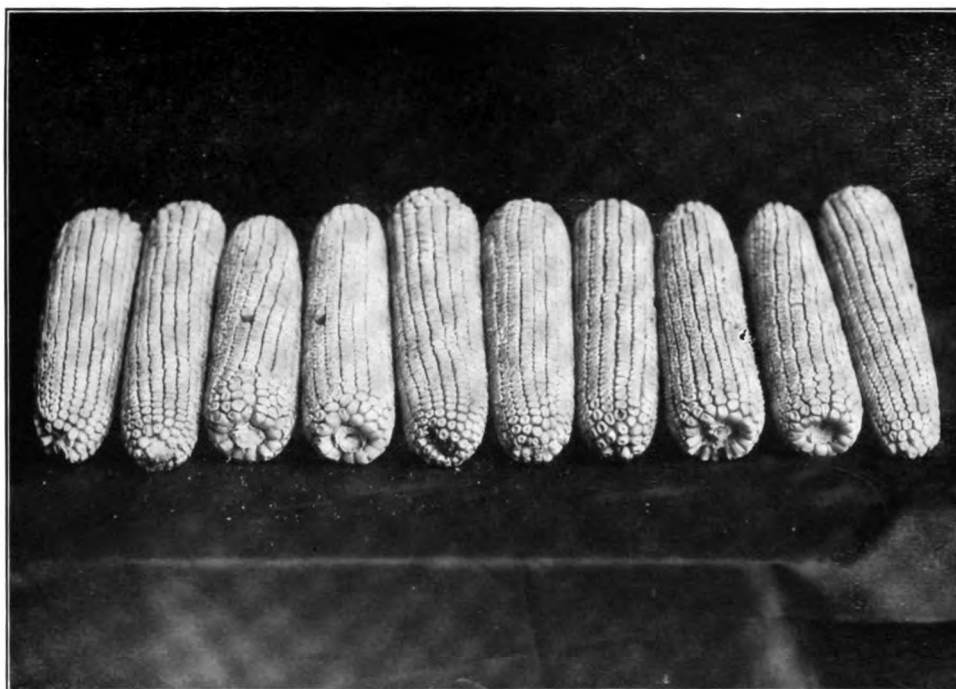
"(Signed) JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary."

On December 22, 1906, the following letter was received from D. J. Crosby, expert in agricultural education, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of December 12th with the enclosed menu and a clipping from the *Indianapolis News*, concerning your Corn Club ex-



GRIFF ZIMMERMAN. WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE ON YELLOW CORN. 1906



BOYS' CORN CLUB SWEEPSTAKES, GROWN BY ARCHIE STERN

hibit. You have had very flattering results in a movement which I believe is destined to have a strong influence on the instruction in our rural schools in the near future. I have just returned from Lincoln, Nebraska, where I attended a state contest conducted on lines similar to your contest in Noblesville, and I was most agreeably surprised at the number of exhibits and the general enthusiasm, not only of the boys and girls, but of their teachers and parents. It marks an awakening interest in country life and its pursuits which is bound to result in better rural conditions. I wish to thank you for remembering to send me this report and hope that I may hear from you frequently. I also want to help the movement in every way possible and trust that you will call upon me whenever I can do anything for you.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) D. J. CROSBY."

In the spring of 1905 Mr. Haines received a letter from the state superintendent of public instruction at Lincoln, Nebraska, asking for information concerning the Corn Club. The meeting of the state contest in Nebraska told of in the above letter was the result of the interest shown in our Corn Club. Congratulations and words of commendation came from every quarter. A man told my husband that he was traveling in the south and picked up a local paper on the train and in it was an account of the work Mr. Haines was doing in the Corn Club. The *Saturday Evening Post* published quite an article about it a few years ago and the editor of the *Youth's Companion* wrote asking for an article about some of the things done in Hamilton county, while many of the farm and educational papers published accounts of the work at different times.

The Hamilton County Corn Club and Girls' Bread Baking Club are at present under the direction of the Farmers' Institute. These clubs have done much good toward keeping boys and girls interested in the farm and home life and toward the growing of more and better corn.

THE NOBLESVILLE HORSE SHOW.

The horse shows of the various towns of Hamilton county have taken the place of the old county fairs which were once so popular. The name "Horse Show" is rather misleading in a way. While possibly the main feature of this show is the fine horses and elegant turnouts, this is but one item of many upon exhibit. The Noblesville Horse Show held its first exhibit four days of the first week in October, 1911, and has held one each year

(19)

since at the same date. This show consists of exhibits of horses and turnouts of various kinds upon which premiums are awarded for the first, second and third best in each particular line. The popular program consists of parades of autos, elegant turnouts, fancy floats of the various merchants' wares, ridiculous turnouts, and the horses upon exhibit. A balloon ascension each day is another popular feature. In a room provided for that purpose are exhibited fancy work of all kinds; domestic science products, cakes, pies, jellies, breads, etc., together with all sorts of farm, garden and orchard products upon which premiums are given, the local merchants donating most of the funds with which to finance the show. The last two years the grand stand receipts were quite good, which helped greatly. The officers for the year 1914 were: Clem Stanford, president; Carl Metsker, secretary, and Charles Wheeler, treasurer. Similar shows have been held at Carmel, Sheridan, Cicero, Arcadia and Atlanta.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF HAMILTON COUNTY'S FINANCIAL STATUS.

In Hamilton county, banking was not among the business interests that required the attention of the early settlers and it was not until 1871 that a bank was established. This was a private concern conducted by William M. Locke and George H. Bonebrake, who failed to make a success as bankers here and a re-organization took place, resulting in the establishment of the Citizens Bank of Noblesville, as known today, which has run ever since in a satisfactory manner.

Before the days of banking here the county treasurer and others who had large amounts of money on hand at certain times during the year were compelled to take the train to Indianapolis to deposit their money. Sometimes the banks in the capital city would keep a side door open till late in the evening to accommodate such customers after the arrival of late evening trains.

Upon the organization of the Citizens Bank in Noblesville, the first man to deposit money and open an account in the town of Noblesville, as well as the first in all Hamilton county, was the then postmaster, John Alden, a Civil War soldier who is still residing in Noblesville, a one armed veteran. It is told of this gentleman that he went to this bank and, not being used to banking business, after he had deposited his cash there and received a deposit slip, went outside and re-read the paper, whereupon it occurred to him that he was taking great chances to have only such a small piece of paper to show for the government's money that he had deposited. He consequently turned around to re-enter the bank and take his money out again, but a second thought caused him to accept the chances and hence he became the first bank depositor in Hamilton county. It also is related of Veteran Alden that from that day to this he has always had an open account, more or less of a balance to his credit, in this institution, which, it properly may be said in passing, has proved to be a safe and solid financial concern during all these years since 1877.

With the flight of years, there have been a few bank failures in this

county—two recently—but none in which any vast sum was lost to the depositors.

THE FIRST BANK.

The Citizen's Bank of Noblesville was organized January 25, 1871, by William M. Locke and George H. Bonebrake. It was a bank of discount and deposit under the banking laws of the state of Indiana. The business management was under the direction of William M. Locke, president, George H. Bonebrake, cashier, and William E. Dunn, teller, until September, 1877, when Mr. Dunn resigned, and Elbert Shirts was appointed teller. The bank was located on the southeast corner of Conner and Catherine streets, on lot four in block fourteen, of the original plat of Noblesville. In 1880 the report of this banking house showed that it had liabilities and resources amounting to \$241,240.29; cash capital, \$60,000; deposits, about \$177,000; available capital December 2, 1879, \$100,000.

The charter for the present bank was granted in 1877, since which date the bank continued to do a legitimate and general banking business. It has suffered no loss by fire, flood or robbery. In 1877 it bought and built its own bank building, at a cost of \$12,000. Its present capital is \$100,000; surplus, \$30,000; deposits, \$400,000. Its present—1915—officers are: W. E. Dunn, president; H. L. Craig, vice-president; E. S. Baker, cashier; O. G. Patterson, assistant cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Noblesville, was organized in 1893 with twenty-nine stockholders. The original officers were: Marion Aldred, president; George M. Snyder, vice-president; George S. Christian, cashier. The capital at first was \$50,000, but this has been increased to \$125,000. The officers in the winter of 1914-15 are: M. C. Haworth, president; J. F. Haines, vice-president; T. E. Kane, second vice-president; N. W. Cowgill, cashier; W. W. Bray, assistant cashier. A handsome stone building was erected on the corner of Ninth and Logan streets in 1909. It is one of the finest bank buildings in this portion of Indiana. The bank was chartered by the United States government in 1893, and has been re-chartered. The bank is run in accordance with strictly modern banking and safe financial methods and has always had the confidence of the citizens of Hamilton county. Its present (January, 1915), surplus is \$40,000. Its deposits at this date amount to \$175,000.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

The American National Bank of Noblesville, was organized in 1910 by George S. Christian, Marion Aldred, W. E. Longley, J. W. Smith, George Craycroft, M. L. White and John C. Craig. Its first officers were: W. E. Longley, president; J. W. Smith, vice-president; George S. Christian, cashier; C. E. Johns, assistant cashier. The capital at the start was \$50,000, same as today, and the original officers are still serving. The bank received its charter from the United States government in 1910. While this is a new banking house in the county, it already has won the confidence of the business men and farmers, the men at its head and its fair dealing toward its patrons proving strong recommendations. A statement issued in August, 1914, showed resources and liabilities of \$410,772.90. The surplus earned in the four years of its history is \$7,000. It now has deposits amounting to more than \$300,000. Its motto is "Safety First." The comparative growth of this institution is shown by the subjoined table:

	Deposits.	Resources.
August 1, 1910 -----	\$ 49,806	\$112,706
August 1, 1911 -----	190,896	294,352
August 1, 1912 -----	217,323	323,486
August 1, 1913 -----	261,100	369,608
August 1, 1914 -----	302,022.87	411,799.93

WAINWRIGHT TRUST COMPANY.

The Wainwright Trust Company, of Noblesville, was organized in 1901, with stockholders as follows, all living within Hamilton county, and most all residing in Noblesville: J. G. Heylman, J. W. Smith, J. C. Craig, E. N. Hare, W. H. White, C. C. Curtis, Leonard Wild, G. C. Richwine, Dr. J. A. Axline, R. S. Truitt, A. W. Truitt, W. R. Fertig, W. E. Longley, L. N. Joseph, George S. Christian, W. E. Dunn. Its first as well as present officers are: A. J. Brown, president; J. W. Smith, vice-president; J. C. Jones, secretary. The first and present capital was \$50,000. Its surplus now is \$25,000, and its deposits amount to \$494,000.

Its statement, in part, on December 31, 1914, showed the following: Total resources, \$683,503.84; loans and discounts, \$539,277.77.

THE HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY.

The Hamilton Trust Company was organized in 1905, with George Bowen as president; John Jessup, vice-president; Elmer Sturdevant, secretary. Until the present month, January, 1915, this institution transacted an apparently successful business, but at that time the affairs of the company became entangled and were thrown into the care of the state auditor, its doors being closed pending an investigation. It is published by the officers that they will be able to pay out and intend to re-organize. The company first carried on business on the south side of the square, but subsequently they united with the First National Bank in the erection of the handsome new bank block at the northeast corner of the square. The officers at this time are: President, Elmer Sturdevant; vice-president, John Jessup; secretary, A. H. Bowen.

AMERICAN STATE BANK OF SHERIDAN.

The American State Bank of Sheridan was organized June 17, 1914, by the election of the following officers: John H. Cox, president; John M. Haughey, vice-president; Claudius H. Goff, cashier. The first and present capital was \$40,000, and the same officers are still serving. The present surplus amounts to \$4,000; deposits, \$75,000. This bank conducts a general banking business, and has resources amounting to \$106,000. It does business in a leased building and is steadily growing under its excellent financial management.

UNION LOAN AND TRUST.

The Union Loan and Trust Company of Sheridan was organized in April, 1903, by the following gentlemen: John H. Cox, president; Frank Kassbaum, secretary. The officers today are: George W. Young, president; A. M. Padgett, vice-president; A. M. Stephenson, secretary. The original capital was \$25,000, which has been increased to \$30,000; surplus, \$2,000; deposits, \$24,000. The company purchased a building in 1914 at an expense of \$3,000 and is now in a flourishing condition.

FIRST NATIONAL OF SHERIDAN.

The First National Bank of Sheridan was organized in 1886 by John H. Cox, who was elected president of the institution. The original capital was \$10,000, but it has been increased to \$60,000. In 1900 a fine brick bank-

ing house was erected at a cost of \$7,000. The present officers are: George H. Palmer, president; C. B. Jones, vice-president; W. J. Eberwine, cashier; Marion Moore, assistant cashier; J. A. Branson, assistant cashier; C. E. Elliott, secretary.

This bank succeeded the State Bank of Sheridan in 1900. It now has \$60,000 capital; \$40,000 surplus and deposits amounting to \$375,000. The men connected with this concern are regarded locally as a guarantee that all banking transactions intrusted to their care will be conducted in a safe and business like manner.

FARMERS' NATIONAL OF SHERIDAN.

The Farmers' National Bank of Sheridan was organized June 2, 1902, by a substantial list of stockholders. The first officers were: John C. Newby, president; Ed. Thistlewaite, vice-president; T. L. Harris, cashier; J. E. Kercheval, assistant cashier. The original capital was \$30,000, which has been increased to \$60,000. The Farmers' National owns a bank building erected in 1904 at a cost of \$8,000. It succeeded the old Thistlewaite private banking house and its only loss has been by reason of a fire on May 3, 1913, which did small damage. The present deposits are \$375,000; surplus, \$40,000.

The September, 1914, statement of the Farmers' National Bank of Sheridan showed resources amounting to \$550,320.36, with liabilities to balance this amount. This institution makes a specialty of pleasing and aiding its farmer stockholders, as will be seen by the following notice attached to its 1914 statement: "Our Big Corn Contest—especially for the boys. All corn must be delivered not later than December 1, 1914. Best ten ears, \$15; second best ten ears, \$10; third best ears, \$7; fourth best ten ears, \$6; fifth best ten ears, \$4; seventh best ten ears, \$2.00; one dollar each for the next best three ears, and five dollars for the best single ear of corn—come in and sign a contract."

PEOPLES STATE BANK OF ARCADIA.

The Peoples State Bank of Arcadia was organized in 1909 with a capital of \$25,000; its surplus is now \$1,000. It has deposits amounting to \$125,000. It owns its own building and transacts a general commercial banking business. The charter of this concern was granted June, 1909. Its officers are obliging and painstaking, hence are securing their share of the banking business in that locality.

STATE BANK OF WESTFIELD.

The State Bank of Westfield was organized in 1884 and obtained its new charter in 1904. It was organized by Lewis A. Estes, R. Estes, Abel Doan, Ellin Conklin, S. M. Smith, M. E. Cox and others. The first officers were: L. A. Estes, president; Abel Doan, vice-president; R. Estes, cashier. The officers for 1915 are: Abel Doan, president; William H. Conklin, vice-president; Morris E. Cox, cashier; Fred Pike, assistant cashier. The first capital was \$25,000, the same as it is today; surplus is \$6,500; deposits are \$90,000. In 1899 they erected a brick and stone banking building. The first bank was in the old Union block which burned in September, 1898. December 23, 1911, the safe was blown open by burglars, but the loss was fully insured. This bank was No. 21 in Indiana under the state banking system, and is the second oldest bank in Hamilton county.

FISHERS NATIONAL BANK.

The Fishers National Bank at Fishers, this county, was organized July 5, 1913, by Leland D. Cox. The first and present capital is \$25,000; surplus, \$1,500; deposits, \$57,360. It occupies its own building, a two story brick with basement and a fire-proof vault, erected in the autumn of 1913 at a cost of \$8,000. This banking house enjoys the patronage of the largest territory of any single bank in this county, and the farming section it serves is not equalled in the state for fertility. The first officers of this concern still are serving as follows: Dr. S. P. Scherer, president; Dr. J. P. Heath, vice-president; J. B. Manship, second vice-president; Leland D. Cox, cashier; Roy E. Castetter, assistant cashier. Roy H. Perry is present bookkeeper.

CARMEL'S BANKING BUSINESS.

The banking business at the town of Carmel, according to a statement made to the author by Forest Michner, has had the following history: Carmel's bank was founded July 1, 1901. At first the capital was limited to \$5,000. It was opened as a private institution by Allen Myers, who was its president, Charles F. Myers being its cashier and Lillie Myers bookkeeper. This bank was located just to the south of the W. A. Kinzie's store, where stood the old Masonic building. September 6, 1901, there was an attempt to rob this bank. The combination of the safe was hammered off, the lever

broken and nitro-glycerine inserted in the opening. This attempt failed, as the charge fired outwardly and did not open the safe. The identity of the robbers never was known, but the attempted burglary was supposed to be the work of "local talent."

In June, 1905, the bank took new quarters—its present place—and re-organized under a new ownership, the owners being Allen Myers, Charles F. Myers, Horace W. Perisho and J. M. Perisho. The cashier then was Charles F. Myers and the bookkeeper was Horace W. Perisho at the time the capital was increased to \$12,000.

In May, 1907, the bank again was re-organized, this time as a State bank, with a capital of \$25,000. The present capital is \$25,000; surplus, \$3,200. The officers in 1915 are: Allen Myers, president; Charles F. Myers, cashier; Chester Bailey, bookkeeper, assisted by Franklin Myers.

BANKING AT CICERO.

At Cicero, banking has not been very prosperous of late years. The first attempt was the private bank of W. H. Roney, which operated about five years and failed about November, 1897. The directors lost heavily in that failure.

The last banking venture, that of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, started out well, and continued successfully for a number of years, but was compelled to suspend in January, 1915.

THE FIRST BANK AT ARCADIA.

At Arcadia the first attempt to engage in the banking business was made in 1892 by the opening of a private bank by Jesse Devaney and John Huston with a capital of \$10,000. This bank was styled the "Citizens Bank," and went through many changes in owners and managers, finally being sold to A. H. Bowen, George Bowen, E. M. Hinshaw, and J. L. Hinshaw, who changed its name to the Peoples Bank of Arcadia. In 1909 the institution was re-organized into a state bank with a capital of \$25,000. Since then the Bowens have both retired and it is owned by the three Hinshaws. The business is transacted under the discount and deposit banking law and is under supervision of the auditor of state. One of its late statements shows resources and deposits amounting to \$183,959.84.

FIRST NATIONAL OF ARCADIA.

The First National Bank of Arcadia was organized July 8, 1909, by the following gentlemen: Elmer E. Myers, Robert M. House, Jesse Devaney, John H. Cox, James H. Hill, Oliver T. Hill, David C. Hobbs, Daniel Brewer, Elias Smeltzer.

The first officers were: Elmer E. Myers, president; Jesse Devaney, first vice-president; Robert M. House, second vice-president; Peter D. Waltz, cashier; Leland D. Cox, assistant cashier. The original capital was \$25,000, same as is carried today. The capital and surplus at the beginning of 1915 was \$2,670; deposits, \$142,000. The bank was chartered with permission to open for business July 22, 1909. It owns a corner room on the ground floor of the Knights of Pythias block, a brick structure erected in 1904, and the value of the banking equipment is \$4,000. The officers in January, 1915, were as follows: Elmer E. Myers, president; Robert M. House, vice-president; James H. Hill, second vice-president; Peter D. Waltz, cashier; O. T. Hill, assistant cashier; C. W. Guy, bookkeeper. The October, 1914, statement, issued to the public, shows the amount of resources and liabilities to have been \$203,520.50. At that date the deposits were \$151,642.00. This concern is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, opened for business November 16, 1914.

BANK CLOSED ITS DOORS.

At Cicero the Farmers and Merchants Bank was founded early in the nineties, and had been considered a reliable institution until January 20, 1915, when its doors were closed for state inspection. This bank started with a capital of \$25,000, and was reorganized a year or two since, when R. H. Metcalf, of Kentucky, was elected president, he having purchased the interest held by Ed Hinshaw. Among well known directors were Elias Noble, Fred Tescher, Vincent Case and O. R. Russell. The court appointed John C. Craig receiver, under bond of \$150,000.

THE BANK OF ATLANTA.

The Bank of Atlanta was organized February 2, 1900, by A. G. Walton and E. S. Walton, with a capital of \$10,000. The present officers are: A. G. Walton, president; E. S. Walton, cashier, the capital remaining the same as

when the bank was organized. The undivided profits are \$2,723.78; deposits, \$130,000. This bank owns its own banking building, but this building is not put in as a part of the assets. The bank was duly chartered June 5, 1905, and does a general banking business. Its proprietors have been successful and conduct a safe banking business, in which the people of the surrounding community have faith and confidence.

CHAPTER XIX.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

METHODISM.

From the pen of R. S. Truitt we are enabled to present many excellent points concerning early Methodism in Hamilton county, and more especially in Noblesville. On account of the loss of many church records, with the passing of so many decades in the church life of this denomination, the best that can be done in this work is to quote freely from Mr. Truitt's "Pioneers in Methodism," published last January, then add what has been furnished the author by other friends of the church, bringing the history of the various Methodist churches of this county down to date as closely as possible.

The first Quarterly Conference in the county was held at Wise's school house December 27, 1828, and comprised those churches within the territory known as the Fall Creek Circuit, whose boundaries took in parts of both Madison and Hamilton counties, extending north to the Indian Reservation now in Tipton and Howard counties. The early official members were: Allen Wiley, presiding elder; Charles Bonner, circuit preacher; Jeremiah S. Williams, local preacher; Stephen Martes and Thomas M. Pendleton, exhorters; Charles McCarty, James Vest, William Bell, class leaders. The records show that the total quarterly receipts for that quarter amounted to but nine dollars and ninety-three cents. The total amount received for support of the ministry the first year was sixty-eight dollars. The preacher in charge in 1831 received one hundred fifteen dollars and twenty cents. In 1835 the name of the charge was changed from Fall Creek to Pendleton Circuit. The first Quarterly Conference in the Noblesville Circuit was held December 12, 1835. James Havens was presiding elder and J. C. Harbin circuit preacher. In October of 1853 Noblesville held its first Quarterly Conference. John Hall was presiding elder and L. W. Munson, local preacher.

Many of the records of the church at Noblesville long since have been lost or destroyed, so that only here and there can one get a glimpse of the doings of the early years of the church here. Financial troubles were experienced in these good old golden days of the county, even as in later decades.

For example, one finds a record of July 17, 1847, in which it is stated that the Noblesville church was in a precarious financial condition. Upon the presentation of this report it was "moved and carried" that an effort be made immediately to pay for the meeting house. On June 15, 1850, the parsonage committee, John Pontius and William H. Guy, reported the house "in good order, eighteen dollars in debt, well fenced, but with enough money subscribed to pay the indebtedness in full."

As to church buildings in Noblesville, let it be stated that from the best evidence, mostly traditional, however, that can now be obtained, a log church was built on the site of the present church edifice. It is certain that the society has had three brick edifices, including that in use today. The January, 1852, church record shows that the church passed a resolution "that we build a meeting house and that another lot be purchased on which to build said house." The lot then desired could not be secured and it was agreed to build on the old church lot, which plan was carried out. At about that date a contract was entered into with Alfred D. Davidson to erect the new church for the sum of one thousand nineteen dollars and ten cents. This refers to the second brick church building. Just when a parsonage was provided cannot be learned, but one entry shows that a smoke house was built at the parsonage in 1854, the same costing the sum of one hundred two dollars and sixty-nine cents.

The present church edifice, a beautiful brick structure, modern in every particular, was erected in 1891 and the church property is now estimated to be worth twenty-five thousand dollars. The present membership is about seven hundred enrolled. Rev. F. A. Hall receives a salary of one thousand eight hundred fifty dollars. The Sunday school has a membership of about six hundred.

CHURCH FOR COLORED METHODISTS.

The African Methodist Episcopal church of Noblesville was organized in March, 1862, by Mr. Indicutt, a local preacher from Indianapolis, at the old school house, three and one-half miles north of Noblesville, with thirteen charter members. Rev. Indicutt remained in charge of his flock three years and was followed by Elders Langford, Brown and Depaugh. Camp meetings frequently were held in the nearby woods. In 1868 the society removed to Noblesville and on a lot that had been given them, bought for one hundred twenty-five dollars in Gray's addition, Elder Harper erected a church building, which was first occupied in 1871. This was a one-story frame structure,

eighteen by thirty-two feet, costing seven hundred dollars. In 1880 the society had a membership of fifty-four.

It appears that this church either was reorganized or a new one started in 1872 by Rev. Jason Bundy, with members as follows: Alicons Evans, Archibald Freeman, William Thomas, Richard Steward, Kelus Baker, Allen Spinks, Dan Scott, Weedham Scott, James Southers, Ben Roberts and William Pur. The wives of all these united with their husbands as charter members, with the exceptions of Mrs. Spinks.

The present value of this church property is about one thousand five hundred dollars. The pastors who have served are as follows: Revs. Jason Bundy, Aaron Knight, J. Pope, William Alexander, Quinn Tootle, Richard Hutchinson, J. W. Harper, James Ferguson, J. W. Harper, James Ferguson, John Mitchem, Johnson Burton, William Townsend, Jesse Bass, William Clark, Martin Coleman, Lemuel Stokes, William Chambers, J. F. Velliford, R. Z. Roberts, William Caylor, J. Sherman, P. H. Lewis, G. Crossland, C. H. Mooreman, V. Kirk and the present pastor, E. L. Rabitoy.

THE BOXLEY CIRCUIT.

In Adams township the Methodists first commenced to worship in class in the year 1837, at the home of Eber Teters. In 1838 a regular class was perfected at the house of Samuel Baker, this class having a membership of twelve members. It was attached to the Noblesville circuit, and had preaching services once each month at private houses and then in a school house in the village of Boxley. Thus came into existence the Boxley Methodist Episcopal church. In 1852 a house of worship was erected, which was dedicated by William H. Good in the summer of 1853. At present Boxley circuit comprises Boxley, Salem and Ekin. No list of membership appeared in the last conference reports for these several places, but there is a lively, successful work going on there.

THE CHURCH AT CARMEL.

A class of Methodists was organized at Carmel in the winter of 1857-58 by Rev. L. P. Berry, of Noblesville. Preaching services were conducted at the house of Robert Cutts and at Dan Smith's. In 1845 Willis Atkins donated a lot upon which the Methodists built a hewed log church, which was used for a number of years. Later school houses and private houses were used for services by the society until, in 1871, a good modern house of wor-

ship was erected. The present stone church was erected in 1905. Carmel is now on a circuit with Pleasant Grove and White Chapel, and has a membership of its own of ninety-five, while Pleasant Grove has eighty-eight and White Chapel eighty-two, a total membership of two hundred eighty-five. The church property is valued at twelve thousand dollars, and a Sunday school enrollment of two hundred ninety is reported.

AT SHERIDAN.

In the winter of 1867-68 Rev. R. A. Newton organized a class of Methodists, which met in the school house at Sheridan village till 1870. In the spring of 1873 a lot was purchased and a building was started, but the money panic, involving the famous "Crime of 1873," talked of so much in Silverite days, intervened and operations had to be suspended for a time. In 1874, however, the thirty-six by fifty foot church, with a spire seventy-seven feet high, costing two thousand four hundred dollars, with lot costing one hundred fifty dollars, finally was completed. This church now has a membership of two hundred eighty-five, with a Sunday school enrollment of four hundred eighty-seven. The value of its property is estimated at eight thousand dollars, the church and parsonage both being modern buildings.

SOME RURAL CHURCHES.

In Clay township in early days the Methodist people held services at their private houses. Reverends Hezekiah Smith, Welch and Asa Beck were the pioneer preachers in that vicinity. All the people of the neighborhood regardless of religious faith, attended these Methodist meetings. In 1833 a class was regularly formed at the house of Isaac Sharp. A year later a log house was erected on land donated by Mr. Sharp, this building being known as "Sharp's Meeting House." There the society was housed until about 1855, when Pleasant Grove church was built in the place of the old log structure. The present membership of this church is eighty-eight.

Poplar Grove church was the result of a class organized in the southeast portion of Clay township, at the home of Nathan Wilson. Elijah Patterson donated a lot on which was erected a log church building. Early in 1856 Mr. Wilson gave land, a half mile east of the former site, and there was built and was still being used a few years ago a good church edifice.

In Delaware township, at the home of Mrs. Dorothy Heady, in 1829, Reverend Roy preached for the Methodist people. Other early preachers of this faith were Reverends William Way, John and Jacob Miller.

In 1836 Hezekiah Smith, a local preacher, became a resident of the township and was soon followed by Rev. W. D. Roker. In the summer of 1838 a small class was formed at the "Farley School House," and continued holding services there till 1852, in which year a modest frame church was erected in Section 33 and called "White Chapel," in honor of the Rev. White, the congregation's beloved pastor. The present membership of this church is eighty-two.

At Carmel a class was formed in 1848 by a dozen members, under Rev. N. Gillam, who preached in a log cabin which had been used for a blacksmith's shop and abandoned. In 1850 a good church was provided, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. There were forty members in this society in 1880.

New Britton Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1852, and reorganized in 1868. This congregation conducted their services in the Baptist church building.

The Fisher Methodist church was organized in 1874 by the Rev. D. D. Powell and fourteen members. This congregation met at the school house till 1875, in which year the Union church building was erected. The Masonic order used the upper story of this building.

The first Methodist church in Fall Creek township was formed in 1828, though possibly there had been a class there a year or so earlier. Rev. Allen Wiley preached at the house of James Murrer. A class was organized in 1831, with twelve members, and the same was attached to the Pendleton circuit. In 1842 the first church edifice in that township was erected. This was situated on the Peter Staats farm and was called "Staats' Church." It was a log building. In after years this congregation united with the Fortville church and the old log building was torn down. Services were then held in the school house till 1855, in which year a small church was built, the same being popularly styled "Ebenezer Chapel."

SOME OTHER EARLY CHURCHES.

Zion's Methodist church in Fall township was organized in 1858 by the Rev. Metzker at the Morgan school house. In 1860 a frame church was erected in section 33 for the accommodation of this society, which in 1862 had a hundred members. By the year 1880, however, on account of death and removals, this congregation had decreased until it had only thirty-nine members.

The Jackson township Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal church was organized March, 1838, at the home of Wilson Baker and held services here

and at other private houses for a number of years. Then a log building was erected on land donated by Joseph Sanders, on the bank of Taylor's creek, which served well its purpose until 1867, when a new and better building was provided, the same still being in use in the eighties. This church was within the Cicero circuit.

The Cicero Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1842-43, with a membership of forty-three. At first this congregation met in a log house fitted up by Dr. William Clifford. The church that was being used in the eighties was erected in 1854, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. The class at this point was organized by Rev. J. V. A. Miller. It now has a membership of one hundred seventy-eight, and the value of its property is placed at sixteen thousand dollars.

Kring's Chapel (Buena Vista) class was formed prior to 1867 and held its meetings at the Union church building until the same was sold to the Lutheran people, at which time the Methodists built a church of their own, at a cost of two thousand thirty-five dollars, the building being finished in 1877.

The Deming church was built in 1865, a class having been formed at a school house several years before that.

In White River township a Methodist church was formed as early as the year 1827 at the house of Jonathan Carey. Meetings later were held at school houses in the neighborhood. This was the pioneer denomination in the township, but no church building was erected for many years after the formation of the class.

The Strawtown Methodist church building was completed, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars, in 1870, a class having been formed two years prior to that date. The building cost the society two thousand two hundred dollars. The present membership of this congregation is given as twenty-five.

In Washington township, in 1865, Rev. J. V. R. Miller, presiding elder, organized a class of Methodist Episcopal believers, of about twenty-five members. They met at private houses till 1866, when they bought the old Congregational church building. Among the pastors recalled at this place were Reverends George Havens, Smay, J. R. Smith, F. A. Fish, O. H. Harrison, A. N. Cottingham, Samuel Lamb, William Brown, McCaig, William Peck, William Blake, A. M. Kerwood and William Parr, who was there in the early eighties, when the society had a membership of seventy-five.

In Wayne township the Methodist Episcopal people formed a class as

early as 1825, meetings being held at the homes of Joseph Woodell and John Hare. Reverends Havens and Royse were among the first preachers. This class was reorganized in 1835, a log church being erected on land donated by Philip Carr. This primitive edifice was torn away in 1846 and a good frame structure erected, known as "Bethel Church," the present membership of which is ninety.

THE CHURCH AT FISHERS.

The first Methodist Episcopal church at Fishers began with the organization of a class by Rev. D. D. Powell in 1874. There were fourteen members in this class and meetings were held in a school building until 1875, when a church was built near the school house on the road running east and west. Rev. Beal succeeded Rev. Powell in 1877; the next pastor was Rev. I. J. Rhodes, and he was followed by R. B. Powell in 1879. From this year until the erection of the new church the pastors were: Reverends Carpenter, Beal, and Curry, who was appointed chaplain of the penitentiary before his term had expired. Following him came Reverends Graham, Hunt, Huddleston, South, Dewitt, Kirk, Albright, Bruner, and the present pastor, Rev. Perry. The membership of this church is now about one hundred and seventy.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Atlanta was organized in 1870, the first meeting being held in the old Union church building, now the Wesleyan church, by Rev. A. H. Curry, of Cicero. In 1875 a building was erected by one of the members, Philip King, from lumber prepared in his saw mill. In 1893 Atlanta became the head of a new charge, with Ekin and Boxley as circuit appointments. In 1896 Atlanta was made a station, after a series of revival meetings. In 1902 the town received a financial back-set and the church was unable for a time to pay the preacher's salary. In 1912, however, a new building was erected and the next year the church was made a permanent charge. The present membership is about one hundred and fifty-five. Pastors since 1883 have been: Reverends T. H. C. Beall, 1882-84; E. W. Osburn, 1885; W. M. Stranahan, 1886-88; J. S. McElwee, 1889-91; E. Davis, 1892; S. H. Stokes, 1893-95; J. E. Earp, 1896-97; W. O. Pierce, 1897-1900; S. C. Poor, 1900-02; Bachus, 1903-04; Mellinger, 1905-06; Carry, 1907; W. F. Kerr, 1908-10; C. Bailor, 1910-12; Bailey, 1913, and still pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Arcadia was organized in 1867, as a result of a revival held by Rev. J. W. Diefendorf and Rev. J. W. T. McMillan, the former being pastor in charge at Cicero at the time. Fifty-three members were enrolled under the leadership of Amos Dickover and they met

in the old Albright church building. Rev. C. E. Disbro was first to take charge as minister of this class. He preached there from 1868 to 1870, at which time the membership was about seventy. A. A. Currie was the next minister and following him came: E. S. Freeman, 1870-74; T. C. H. Beal, 1874-77; D. D. Powell, 1877-79; W. C. McKaig, 1879-81; J. W. Cain, 1881-82; T. H. C. Beal, 1882-85; E. W. Osborn, 1885-86; W. M. Stanahan, 1886-89; I. McElwee, 1889-92; Eli Davis, 1892-94; A. J. Carey, 1894-96; J. W. Welsh to 1897; R. I. Wade to 1899; Revs. Morris, 1900-01; ———, 1901-03; Farris, 1903-04; Morris, 1904-06; Snyder, 1906-07; Alexander, 1907-09; Godwin, 1909-10; Fisher, 1910-12; Hardingham, 1912-14.

The corner-stone for a new church was laid July 4, 1899, and the new house of worship was dedicated on March 18th of the year following.

SOME INTERESTING HISTORY.

Sheridan-Boxley Methodism has an interesting history, a brief extract from which we are able to quote in this connection. Prior to the founding of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sheridan this territory was covered by Boxley circuit, composed of the churches at Boxley and at Poplars, two miles northwest of Sheridan. When Sheridan, then called Millwood, was established and became a good thriving town, the old Oakland church was abandoned and a class formed there. Meetings at first were held in the schoolhouse, the same now being used as a residence by J. K. Rhodeman. For years the society struggled on in its poverty and came near being sold for the debts hanging over it. The trustees wanted to give notes for the society for the amount of the one thousand three hundred dollar mortgage, but the party declined to accept these notes, saying, however, that he would take individual notes from church members. John Boatman and John Stahl carried the burden of debt a number of years. Later, Rev. Leonard, aided by the Monon railway, conducted several excursions to the lakes at the north, and from the profits of these excursions cleared the church of its debt. The church has been three times remodeled, the last time being in 1894. The first Methodist church erected at Sheridan was in 1874, while Rev. C. H. Wilkenson was pastor. Poplar church was sold and Sheridan became a regular charge. Since the early times these churches—the original mother church at Boxley and the present church at Sheridan—suffered many severe trials.

It is set out in one of the church histories that the following men of God served at Boxley: Reverends Igo, Berry, Stabler, Sbrite, Armstrong,

Tansey, King, Rammel, Aeck, Newton, Beal, Fish, Elkon, Kerwood, Kitchen, Gillharn, Metts, Sheccoford, Parsons, Hoback, Weyman, Patterson, Groff, Stokes, Mendenhall, Treppere, J. C. White, Petty, Lewellen, Trout, Carey, Morris, Belt, Leonard, Baccus, E. C. White, Stewart, Osborn, Dunkle, Cottingham, Liddle and Montgomery.

Union Chapel, in Wayne township, was organized as a class about the year 1836 by John Castor and wife, Major Shelby and wife, Dorcas Hare, Sarah Griffith, Polly Hare and Alexander Stephenson and wife. The first class leader was John Castor who served till 1873. Meetings were held at the old Hare school house until 1845, in which year James Hare donated land for a church and he, John Castor, and William Goe built a neat church building of logs. Rev. Donaldson was the first pastor. The old log church lasted till 1868 when a frame structure was erected on the site to take its place. This new building was forty-five by sixty feet in dimensions and cost two thousand two hundred dollars. The present membership of this congregation is about forty.

At Harvey Chapel there is a membership of fifty-one and at Bealls Chapel the membership is eighty. The Ninth Street church at Noblesville has a membership of one hundred. Eagleton has a membership of twenty-six. Big Springs has a membership of sixty-two. Hortonville has a membership of eighty. Jolietville has about eighty. Fishers church has a membership of one hundred and seventy-one. Arcadia church has two hundred. Atlanta has a membership of one hundred and fifty-five and property valued at eight thousand five hundred dollars. Sheridan has a membership of about four hundred. Thus it will be seen that Methodism is pretty well scattered throughout the length and breadth of Hamilton county.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

In January of the year 1844 there was organized at Westfield village in Washington township, a class of the above denomination under the direction of J. L. Pfaff, M. D. He was succeeded by Rev. Alex Heywood. Both were strong anti-slavery men, their feelings in this regard but reflecting the general sentiment in the class. By reason of this position they met with violent opposition on the part of some of the pro-slavery people in their community. Their kindness, however, was long remembered by the colored people, many of whom no doubt would have been recaptured and likely some of them killed, had it not been for the protective care thus bestowed upon

them. Westfield village was a very important station on the "Underground Railway" mentioned elsewhere in this work, and many of the "conductors" were members of this Wesleyan class. Also many of the Friends or "Quakers," hereabout were just as faithful in their service in behalf of the blacks seeking refuge in the north. By 1856 this society of Wesleyan Methodists had grown to be a good-sized church society and they soon erected a large, comfortable church building.

There is a Wesleyan Methodist church at Atlanta, but its membership is quite small, hence its work is limited in the community.

At Cicero this denomination has a church building and a society.

At Sheridan, the Wesleyan Methodists formed their organization in 1880, under the leadership of W. H. Kennedy. This church and the one at Boxley were placed together in the same circuit. A building was erected, forty-four by fifty-two feet. In 1913 this church building was destroyed by fire. A new one was at once erected, a brick structure, which was finished in the same year. The present pastor is Rev. Washington Smith, of Taylor University.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN.

The Church of the Brethren at Arcadia was organized in 1856. Elias Caylor was a bishop, assisted in the ministry by Joseph McCarty and William Pierce. They held meetings in school houses and dwellings and the love feasts in barns until 1866, when the present church house was built, a half mile east of Arcadia. J. M. Perry, G. W. Bowser and James H. Hill also assisted in the ministry. In 1907 the house was remodeled. In 1885 Elias Smeltzer was elected to the ministry. In 1893 James Hill and Elias Smeltzer were ordained bishops. Elias Smeltzer has presided over the congregation nearly all the time since then, free of charge. In 1866 the annexed cemetery was platted and now contains about twelve hundred graves.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Baptist church at Noblesville was organized December 8, 1827. The first trustees were: Messrs. Carey W. Harrison, Robert Colburn and Jordan Peyton. The first clerk was C. W. Harrison and Isaac Hurlock was moderator. The first to serve as pastor was Rev. Nathaniel Richmond who preached once each month at this point.

In August, 1835, the society merged with the "Reformed Church" of

Noblesville and later was styled the Christian church, which society originally had been formed in 1834 by Elders John L. Jones and Clarence Butler. Among the first members from the Baptist wing of this society were: Isaac Hurlock, Anna Hurlock, C. W. Harrison, Matilda Harrison, Robert Colburn, E. Hurlock, Joanna Granger and Mary Wood. Meetings for a time were held in the court house and by 1839 fairly regular services were being maintained, this situation continuing on down to 1850, when a Sunday school was organized and in September of which year the Rev. Hopkins was engaged as pastor at a salary of three hundred dollars per year, he dividing his time between this point and Cicero town. This salary included the pastor's house rent.

This early organization of Baptists now is known as Calvary Baptist church, which latter organization was perfected in August, 1910, with twenty charter members as follows: Rev. J. H. Smith and wife, B. F. Wise and wife, Mr. Comstock and wife, M. D. Gatewood and wife, G. D. Robinson and wife, Everett McCarty and wife, Ed Coverdale and wife, Ed Baker and wife, Abner Riley and wife, Oscar Riley and wife. At present the church has a membership of seventy or more. This church was organized in a tent and during the first year of its organization the congregation worshipped in a store room on Maple avenue. The old Evangelical church on Ninth street, then was rented for a time and in 1912 the Baptists purchased the old church, the frame structure on the corner of Ninth and Cherry streets, at an agreed price of three thousand five hundred dollars for lot, church and small parsonage. The present pastor is Rev. Arthur E. Myer, who took charge in March of 1914 and who had been preceded by the Revs. O. E. Miller and G. W. Livingstone. The only other Baptist church in Hamilton county is the one out nine miles from Noblesville—Prairie Baptist church.

This refers to the white churches, there also being a colored Baptist church in Noblesville, which is known as the First Baptist Church of Noblesville (colored), and which was organized in 1868 by the following charter members: Jack Smith, Aaron Mitchell, Henry Hurley, Ricks Monday, Marjory Howard, Lizzie Howard, Bell Bush, Anna Monday, Lizzie Hurley and Plance Davis. This church has a membership of fifty and its church property is valued at one thousand dollars. The African Baptist church at Noblesville originally was organized September, 1853, at the old schoolhouse, by Rev. Jesse Young, of Indianapolis, with about fifteen members. He served as pastor until 1859, from which time services were irregular until the spring of 1865, after the close of the Civil War, when the same preacher, Reverend Young, came back and re-organized the church of colored folks,

meetings being held in the same old schoolhouse. Only seven members remained through the years between organization and 1865. After Reverend Young came Reverends Chapman, Harris, Henry Johnson, Benjamin Gardner and C. A. Roberts, the latter of whom served in the early eighties. Through his influence the church building was provided in 1873, at a cost of six hundred and forty dollars. It was erected on Amo street west of Brock street and was a frame structure twenty by thirty feet. The membership of this society in 1881 was about seventy.

Mount Zion's Baptist church in Clay township was organized at an early day, but no building was erected until 1867, in which year John Williams gave a lot to the infant society on which to erect a neat frame building. In 1880 this building was occupied by the Methodist and Friends societies, the Baptist congregation having disbanded.

The Regular Baptist church in Delaware township was organized at New Britton in 1864 by Elders L. Peters, W. Thompson, W. W. Brandon and P. Keeney with ten other charter members. These held services in a school house in the village until 1870, when a good building was erected at a cost of one thousand one hundred dollars, the same being dedicated by Rev. John T. Oliphant, who then was the pastor.

A German Baptist church was organized and held services in Jackson township as early as 1840. In 1850 Elder Eli Caylor, of Noblesville, preached for the society. A good church building was erected in 1866, three-fourths of a mile from Arcadia, before this time services having been held in private houses.

The Stony Creek Baptist church was formed in Wayne township about 1851 at a private house. Services later were conducted at the school house and in 1860 a church was erected.

Prairie Baptist church in Wayne township is a Missionary Baptist church, organized about 1845. Among its constituent members were: George and Elizabeth Castor, Reason and Esther Castor, Nathan and Free-land Castor, John and Margaret Hamilton, Jacob and Sarah McDonald, Jacob and Hannah Sherer, and Mrs. Sarah Byrum. The first house of worship was a hewn-log structure erected in 1848, but not really completed until 1856. The present frame church was erected in 1884 and stands about twenty rods from the old church site, a mile from the north line and two miles from the east line of Wayne township. It was remodeled in 1900 and again in 1910. About two hundred members are enrolled in this congregation of whom about one hundred and fifty are reported to be active members. The property is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars.

The following are among the faithful ministers' who have served as pastors of this church: Revs. Nathaniel Richmond, Thomas, James, Augustus Price, William Kertley, J. E. Ellison, M. T. Carver, J. B. Sommerville, Jacob Barrow, John Schenk, Harry Hill, J. H. Smith, J. H. Mitchell, T. E. Bowles, and its present evangelist pastor, Charles Stoddard.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Presbyterians always have been prominent in this county, especially at Noblesville. A church of this faith was organized here December 20, 1848, with a membership of less than twenty, among whom were men and women of much influence and prominence, Rev. W. H. Rogers being the moderator at the preliminary meeting at which the following persons signed the charter of the First Presbyterian church in Noblesville: Curtis Mallery, Joseph Curlin, John T. Curlin, Robert T. Curlin, Margaret Curlin, J. S. Lower, Sabina Lower, Abner Jones, Nancy Jones, W. F. Wagonman and Mrs. Dunlap. The following February Mrs. H. A. Rogers and Rachel Potts added their names to the roll of membership. Rev. Rogers was the first installed pastor and remained in charge until in October, 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. James McCoy. Other early ministers were Revs. Ed Scofield and L. P. Webbers. In December, 1865, it was resolved that the church building be sold if a purchaser could be found who would pay as much as one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The building was sold and another erected on South Catherine street, one square from the court house square. That building was in use in 1880, when Rev. John S. Craig was pastor. Pastors since that date have included: Reverends J. C. Craig, Revenaugh, Gowdy, Davies, Charleton, Overstreet, Campbell, Gibson and Frank P. Miller, who is now acting pastor. The present (1914) membership is one hundred and sixty-five. The present church was erected in 1893 and cost about fifteen thousand dollars. It is a fine brick edifice and compares favorably with any in the county. This is the only Presbyterian church in the county. At one time there was a church of this denomination in Cicero but it long since has been abandoned.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This denomination never has been very strong in Hamilton county. Several attempts have been made to establish permanent congregations, but all to no purpose. At one time there was an organization at Westfield.

Washington township, which was organized by Jabez Neal. A building was erected at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars and three hundred dollars was expended for a bell. During the trying days of the great Civil War the congregation dissolved and never was re-organized.

Noblesville also had a Congregational church at one time, but this congregation also gradually dissolved, many of its members going into the Presbyterian church.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

In 1849-50 in Washington township a log house was erected a half mile south of Eagletown, and a congregation of twenty-five members was formed to hold services under the direction of the United Brethren church. The early ministers there were Reverends Hamilton, Winsett and Sherill. Twelve years later the society moved to Eagletown.

In 1866 a congregation of United Brethren was organized in Delaware township under the direction of Rev. Henry Mooth. This congregation worshiped in a schoolhouse eight years and then in 1874 built a frame church east of the village, which served till 1877, when a wind storm destroyed it and it never was re-built, services being conducted thereafter in the Baptist church at New Britton.

Bethlehem United Brethren church was written up as follows at the time of the recent dedication of the new church: "It seems that at an early day before the class had been formed at Mt. Zion in an old log church, in which services were held, Mrs. Elizabeth Crook took her two small children on horseback and rode some three miles to attend meeting in this old church and while there invited the preacher to come over and hold a meeting in her neighborhood. The meeting was held in an old log barn at the Crook homestead and was attended by people from far and near. The result was the forming of a class with the following charter members: Trustees, Samuel Patterson, Jr., George Steffey and John Wertz; members, Samuel J. Patterson, Margaret Patterson, Jacob Steffey, John Wertz, Anna Mary Wertz, Josiah Crook, Wilson Allen, Caroline Allen, George Steffey, William Kinneman, Charity Kinneman, Samuel Patterson, Sr., and Elvina Cahill.

"The circuit of which this class became a part was about forty miles long, extending almost from Chesterfield, Delaware county, to Indianapolis. The early ministers of this circuit were: Revs. William Richardson, J. R. Brown, George Muth, Amos Handway, A. R. Day, William Nichol, B. Hol-

comb, J. E. Evans, Daniel Stover, A. Carroll, Henry Muth, A. Meyer and L. W. Crawford.

"For some time meetings were held in the private houses of members, but soon a log church was erected near the site of the present church. In the sixties the old log cabin church gave way to a better edifice of frame, which for more than half a century was one of the landmarks in the country. The recently dedicated church is a handsome building and duly appreciated by the community in which it stands in Fall Creek township." At present the society has a membership of one hundred and fifty. The church building was remodeled in 1913 and is now presided over by Rev. C. R. Archer who also has charge of the work at Union church.

The Union United Brethren church, not far from Bethlehem, was organized in 1877 and a building was erected in 1883. This congregation now has one hundred and twenty-five members. Rev. William Gossert was the organizer of this church.

NOBLESVILLE UNITED BRETHREN.

The United Brethren church at Noblesville was organized by Rev. M. F. Dawson, the charter members being: Mary Frazier, Mary McVey, Samuel George and wife, Susan Wall and David Stage and wife. The present (January, 1915) membership is one hundred and eighty-three. A church building was erected under the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Wilmore and dedicated December 22, 1895. This is a frame building on the corner of Plum and Eleventh streets and cost between two thousand eight hundred dollars and three thousand dollars. In 1913 the building was remodeled under the direction of Pastor John Rosenbarger at an expense of about two thousand four hundred dollars, the re-dedication taking place on June 15th of that year. Under the pastorate of Rev. D. W. Zartman in 1899 a good frame parsonage valued at about two thousand dollars was built next to the church building.

Following is the order in which the various ministers have served this church: Revs. M. F. Dawson, M. Hobson, A. C. Wilmore, W. M. Karstedt, D. W. Zartman, S. M. Leidy, C. J. Roberts, D. P. Coldren, W. L. Waldo, O. P. Cooper, John Rosenbarger and J. M. Tuggle. This society has had a splendid growth and numbers among its membership many leading citizens of the community. All departments are well organized especially so the Sunday school which is regarded as one of the best conducted schools in the county.

Mount Vernon United Brethren church in Fall Creek township was organized in April, 1840, by the Rev. William Stewart. The original class consisted of nine members and was formed at the Barnes schoolhouse. In 1842 Isaac Helms donated a lot and a log church was erected, which served the class till 1858, when a better house was erected. This was a frame church twenty-six by thirty feet, costing one thousand dollars. Among the original membership were Samuel Brooks and wife, John Heath and wife, Alonzo Sherman and wife, Hugh Duke and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Isaac Helms and wife. The society now has a membership of sixty. The frame church above named was repaired and remodeled in 1911 at a cost of three hundred dollars. The present board of trustees are: Marion Brooks, M. E. Ogle and Arthur Wolfgang.

Among the ministers whose names are not soon to be forgotten in the community which they so unselfishly served were: Revs. Stover, T. E. Evans, Hanway, Batty, Mures, J. M. Ware, Gronendike, Crawford, Roberts, Tharp, McNew, Veal, Robins, J. Halsread, Gossett, Baily, Rice, Darling, M. F. Dawson, Jarvis, J. Dawson, Willmore, Lydy, Bartlett, Hunt, Wyant, Hobsin, Kinneman, Smith and Kindred.

At an early day there was no church of this primitive order at Sheridan, the few disciples who lived in this community having no church home nearer than Boxley. They had the occasional use of the Methodist church and sometimes preaching brethren on their way to other appointments stopped over here. In 1885, however, plans were laid to erect a church building and the following year one was finished and dedicated by Abraham Plunkett, Messers Hand, Coyner and Simpson being selected as the first overseers of the little flock. There are now two hundred and seventy-five members in this congregation. The following have served as pastors: Revs. Plunkett, Goodykoontz, Hudson, McKinzie, Hall, Mavity, Brickert, McCallum, Conner, Burton, Brown and W. D. Bartle. In 1910, when Elmer Payne was pastor, the present church building was erected. Other ministers were A. A. Assetor, Rev. Jackson and the present pastor, Rev. L. H. Graham.

In 1838 a church of this denomination was organized at Boxley by Tom Lockhart. A church building was erected in 1860, at which time there were twenty-five members. After this the society gradually declined and in 1893 it was re-organized by Mr. Goodcomb.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

This denomination long has been a power in Hamilton county. The oldest Christian church in the county probably is the one at Noblesville, the

congregation of which recently celebrated its eightieth anniversary. This church was founded here in November, 1834, by a few men and women of this faith and it was not long before a frame church building was erected near the site now occupied by the Baptist church on South Ninth street, formerly the Evangelical church. Then came a brick building on the location where stands the present Christian church, in the center of the city. The last named was erected in 1897 under the direction of Rev. E. S. Conner, and is a handsome brick edifice.

Preceding the Civil War period there arose a sectional dissension in the church which was not healed until after the great civil conflict had ended, after which all was union and harmony. This "split" occurred in the forties under the pastorate of Reverend Edmundson. Among the ministers well remembered by the older residents of this county may be recalled: Revs. John Longley, Thomas Burnau, D. H. Gary, the Coles and Rosses, Schofield, J. W. Loher, O. S. Reed, Edmundson, Mercer. E. B. Barnes, Starr, and Darst. The present membership of this church is five hundred and the present pastor is Rev. L. C. Howe.

In reviewing the history of the four score years of service of this church, one cannot but feel that great good has come to the community through the weekly ministrations from this pulpit where nothing but the simple New Testament truth has been preached and then fairly well lived out by the men and the women of the congregation during the days following.

THE CHURCH AT CLARKSVILLE.

The following is a report of the organization of the Christian church at Clarksville, this county:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed solemnly agree and covenant with each other and God our Heavenly Father, to constitute a church of Jesus Christ, to be known as Antioch, taking the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as our only rule of faith and practice and would humbly pray that the blessings of our Heavenly Father may rest upon us now and ever more. Dated this 18th day of March, 1860."

The above was subscribed to by the following persons: John Burk and Mary Burk, John C. Kinneman and Elizabeth Kinneman, Silas and Mary Helms, Michael Bennett, Michael Souders, James L. Danaha, Asenath Danaha, George Burk, John T. Danaha (killed at the battle of Stone River), Z. D. Whetsell, Eliza Whetsell, Miriam Lennen, Martha J. Kinneman and Sarah Burke.

The treasurer's account shows that during the first year of the history of this church there was collected the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-five cents.

From 1860 to 1867 the church was without a home of its own. This was seven long years of church life and hard struggles. Meetings were held at Bethel Methodist Episcopal church through the kindness of that people. A series of revival meetings were held there, and several were added to the church, including T. J. Shoemaker, William and Mary Brittain, Fannie Leonard and several others whose names are not now at hand. These meetings were held under the administration of Rev. Burnau. Later, meetings were held in schoolhouses, especially that located a little east of where Z. W. Paulsel now resides.

A favorite meeting place during the summer season was under a large oak tree on the farm now owned by W. L. Hosmer, just to the north of Clarksville. These meetings continued at various points, a Sunday school was organized and held its sessions in the old schoolhouse. In the spring of 1867 Mrs. Sarah Nicholson deeded to the trustees the plot of ground now occupied and the church-house was erected, being dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the last Sunday in August, 1867, by Reverend Burnau, assisted by Rev. Van Winkle. Probably the greatest progress ever reported by this church was during the years between 1860 and 1870, when scores were added to the roll of membership.

The first funeral service held in the church was that held over the remains of the little daughter of Harrison and Mary Nicholson, a short time after the dedication of the building.

The present membership is one hundred and eighty. The present building, a frame structure, was erected in 1850 at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The following have served as pastors of this church: Revs. Thomas Burnau, Hobson, Charles Martz, Axline, Dale, Daugherty, Van Winkle, Gary, Wilson, A. H. Morris, Wiley Ackman, Mark Collins, J. F. Ross, J. P. Finley, Kerr, J. C. Kutts, Sells, C. B. Taylor, 1900; L. T. Van Cleave, 1901; W. H. Knotts, 1902; B. L. Allen, 1903; Goodykoontz, 1904-5; T. A. Cooper, 1906-7; Morris, 1908; Samuel Hawthorne, 1909-10; E. C. Kuhn, 1911; E. C. Wells, 1912; G. A. Waller, 1913; Rev. Payne, of Irvington, 1914.

CHURCH ORGANIZED IN A BARN.

The Arcadia Christian church was organized in a barn on the farm of Moses Martz. Thomas Lockhard was the first minister and also one of the

earliest of this sect in Indiana. Meetings were held in school houses at first, but in 1869 the organization was formally perfected and a frame church was erected on the corner of Olive and Main street. This church was organized by twenty-four members under the direction of Elder C. B. Austin, of Noblesville. Before the real organization was effected nineteen different ministers had preached to these people. These received no regular salaries, but were paid by donations. There were forty-two preachers from the inception of the society until the erection of the new church building. In 1896 the Sunday school had a membership of one hundred and forty-two. In time the old church became too small and May 31, 1896, the corner-stone was laid for a new edifice, situated one square south of the old site. This new structure cost about \$7,000. The church today is in a splendid condition.

OTHER CHURCHES IN COUNTY.

Betheny Christian church was erected in 1863. This was a frame building thirty-six by fifty feet and cost one thousand four hundred dollars.

The Buena Vista Christian church was organized October 11, 1874, with a membership of forty-six. In 1875 a church building was erected on a lot costing two hundred dollars, in the southeast part of the village. It was a neat frame structure, well finished and had ash seats, trimmed in walnut. Its cost was two thousand five hundred dollars, and a bell was added costing one hundred and fifty dollars more.

In the year 1845 Rev. Carey Harrison organized a church at Arcadia, with twenty-five members. In 1850 a lot was given the society by Isaac Martz and a church and school were built on the same. This was used until 1866, when a new building took its place, costing two thousand two hundred dollars.

The Christian church at Atlanta was founded in 1842 with three members. The first preaching services were held in a barn and were conducted by Rev. Stampfer, who chanced to pass through the country. There were ten conversions at that meeting. Other preachers in that early day of the church were Revs. VanDake, Cora Harrison and others whose names are lost in the flight of years, but whose labors were not in vain.

This society was reorganized about Civil War days, at which time B. M. Blount became the regular minister. In the reorganization Bethany (now Omega), five miles to the east of Atlanta, became the centralization point. A church building was erected in 1876, under the direction of B. M. Blount. In 1809 this building gave way to a more commodious structure, which was

fully finished a year later. The present membership of the Arcadia church is four hundred and a Sunday school attendance of two hundred is reported. Though the early records of this church were destroyed by fire, it is known that the following ministers have been among the number who have served at this point: Revs. Frazer, Grasso, Conner, Van Cleave, Cooper, Sumner, Jackson, Pierce, Hemsey, 1905; Long, 1906; Baker, 1907; Honeywell, 1910; Montgomery, 1913.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Mt. Pleasant Evangelical Lutheran church—the Arcadia church—was organized in November, 1837, with fifteen charter members. It was situated near Cicero, two miles east of Arcadia. Land was donated by Peter Achenbach on which to build a church. This was cleared of forest trees and brush and a neat frame building erected in 1838-9. In 1855 a new constitution was adopted, after which the organization was called the "English and German Evangelical Lutheran Church." A new church building was then erected near the site of the old, this present church property being valued at about eighteen hundred dollars. Associated with Mt. Pleasant, both being in the same charge, is the Olive Branch church, which conducts its services in a school house northeast of Noblesville and which has a membership of sixty.

Immanuel church was erected two miles east of Arcadia in 1848 by the German members who had attached to the Mt. Pleasant church. In 1853 this church building was burned and a frame church was built to take its place and was still in use in the early eighties. The cost of this structure was six hundred dollars.

An account of the work of the Lutheran church at Arcadia was sent to the author by a student of the public schools, from which account we have made the following extracts: In the early forties Freiden Wynecken, the first Lutheran missionary, found scattered through this section many Pennsylvania Germans of this religious faith. His circuit from Fort Wayne to Seymour was made on horseback. After his time came the Reverends Kuns and Ficke, and in June, 1852, Rev. Frederick Schumann was installed pastor, after which a rude church was erected, the same being dedicated January 6, 1853. Then, in 1854, came Rev. J. L. Daib, who was followed by Rev. G. Reinhardt, under whose charge a new church was erected, the first one having been destroyed by fire. Following this came Rev. Koesteining, who built a parsonage and added a parochial school. Following this faithful minister came Rev. M. M. Michael and in 1869 came Rev. Schles-

selman, who preached and taught school until 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Bethke, who had spiritual direction of the congregation from 1875 to 1888. Since this latter year the ministers have been: Revs. Hussman, nine years; Rev. Jensen, who not only established the English-speaking school and preached also in English, but under whose direction a new brick church was erected at Arcadia; in 1900 came Rev. Theodore Hahn, who served until 1903, he being followed by Rev. Bopp, who remained till 1910, when the present minister, Rev. G. A. Schimmel came to the charge.

Bethel English Lutheran church at Cicero was organized October 12, 1856, with eight members. The organizer was Ambrose H. Scherer. This society now has a membership of one hundred and five. A church was erected from brick material in 1864 and has been several times repaired. Today it is said to be worth two thousand dollars. A parsonage, valued at one thousand five hundred dollars, is a part of the church property. Among the earlier ministers may be recalled Revs. Presley, Kuhn, Martin, Mohler, Hamer, Mumma, Shanks and Mohler. Rev. M. L. Smith is the present pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Catholics never have been very strong in Hamilton county, though there have been a few parishes in existence at different points with the passing years. These include St. Mary's Catholic church in Jackson township, which was organized in 1840 by Rev. Father Backlen. A church building was erected there in 1863, at a cost of one thousand one hundred dollars, but the parish declined and finally was abandoned, at present there being but one Catholic church in the county—that located at Cicero, at which point the members of this denomination from Noblesville and the upper portion of the county are served by a priest residing out of the county. The church building at Cicero is a substantial structure, but the membership, since the removal of the glass factories from that point has been very small.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Friends have always been a strong denomination in these parts. Many of the sturdy pioneers of Hamilton county were of this faith and Meetings were early established throughout the county, which have been kept up until the present day. Many of the best people within Hamilton county are faithful members of this society and the good accomplished by their presence can only be known in the endless years of eternity.

Early Meetings were held by the Friends in Clay township about the year 1833, when twenty families met at Jacob Cook's in the northeast part of the township and organized a "Monthly Meeting."

At the village of Aroma, in the northeast part of White River township, in 1837, eleven families of this religious faith met and held meetings at the house of Caleb Harvey. A log meeting house was erected and served well its purpose until 1870, when a better house was provided by the purchase of a school house, which was remodeled for church purposes.

The first public worshippers in Washington township were Friends, who organized a society in 1834 at the home of Ambrose Osborn. Twelve families constituted the first membership of this church. A meeting house, twenty-four by forty-eight feet in size, was built in 1835. This was divided into two rooms, each twenty-four feet square, separated by a heavy log partition. This building was in use until 1848, when it was torn away and a frame church, fifty-six by seventy feet in dimensions, was erected, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

In 1841-42 the Friends organized at Eagletown, the first meetings being held in a log cabin on Ephraim Stout's place. Fifteen members constituted the first meeting and two years later a meeting house was erected for their use. This church society was a radical branch of the anti-slavery type and had withdrawn from the Westfield Monthly Meeting on that account; later they united with the Anti-slavery Friends Society. In 1855 the meeting was reorganized at Eagletown, where a comfortable edifice was built, which was still in use in the eighties, in which year the society had a membership of one hundred and thirty.

The Chester Friends church has a history beginning with the first settlement of the neighborhood. In February, 1837, Robert Tomlinson, with his family, settled two miles north of Westfield. In September, of the same year, Enoch Jessup and family settled near by. In good time other families came to the neighborhood, most of whom belonged to the Friends church. There was no church nearer than Westfield. As there were no roads the mode of traveling was on foot or on horseback. This distance was traveled for a few years until they believed they ought to have a church established in their own neighborhood. To this end, on March 31, 1859, the following petition was presented to the Westfield Monthly Meeting:

"We, the undersigned members of the Westfield Monthly Meeting, request the privilege of holding a meeting for worship and a preparative among ourselves to be known by the name of Chester, two miles north of the town

of Westfield, in the county of Hamilton, in the state of Indiana. Said meeting to be held on first and fourth day of each week, except first day of quarterly and fourth day of monthly meeting weeks. The preparative meeting to be held on fourth day before the last seventh day in each month."

This petition was signed by Robert Tomlinson, Peter Rich, David Stalker, John Stalker, Joseph Moore, William Baldwin, Lydia Tomlinson, Prudence Jessup, Amy Rich, Annie Stalker, Deborah Moore, Mary Baldwin, Noah Tomlinson, Allen Tomlinson, Eli Carey, Isom Hiatt, Jonathan Carey, David Fodrea, Abigail Tomlinson, Martha A. Tomlinson, Mary Carey, Asenath Hiatt, Eliza A. Carey and Tamer Fodrea.

The Monthly Meeting at Westfield united with this request and the information of this action was forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting held at Westfield in May, 1859. The Quarterly Meeting appointed a committee to visit those Friends making the request and this committee reported to the Quarterly Meeting held in the following August, as follows:

"The committee appointed at last Meeting to visit those Friends on account of their request to hold a meeting for worship and a preparative to be known by the name of Chester, have attended to the object of our appointment and are free: said request be granted, which we submit to the Meeting. Signed, on behalf of the committee—Andrew F. Evans, Anna Baker."

The Quarterly Meeting made the following minute:

"At Union Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held at Westfield, Indiana, eighth month, sixth day, 1859, the committee appointed to visit Friends in the north part of the settlement of Westfield on account of their request for a Meeting for worship and a preparative, report that they have attended to the object of their appointment and are united in judgment that it would be right to grant their request, with which the Meeting unites; and appoints the following named Friends to attend the opening Meeting in the tenth month next, namely: Donagan Clark, Jacob Carson, Noah Stafford, Clarkson F. Cook, Benjamin Harold, Jesse Horney, Jemima Stanley, Sarah Hiatt, Elizabeth Bray, Edith J. Commack, Phebe Cook, Eunice Doan. (Signed) Levi T. Pennington, Ellen R. Hunt, Clerks."

In accordance with the above action Chester was organized on October 26, 1859, with Robert Tomlinson and Lydia Tomlinson as heads of the Meeting and Joseph Moore and Amy Rich as clerks. The first minister having a Meeting appointed for the proclaiming of the Gospel in Chester house, was Joseph Pickett, with M. Sittler as his companion, which Meeting was held October 31, 1859. The first marriage in Chester house was that of Henry Roberts and Keziah Lamm. The first minister recorded was Zimri

Kivett. Several other members have been made ministers and one made a missionary to Africa, Florence Stanbrough Roberts.

The ground upon which the meeting house was built was donated to the church by Allen Tomlinson to Joseph Moore, Allen Tomlinson and Noah Tomlinson, as trustees, in 1859. In the erection of this edifice the labor was donated by the members. A part of the house was used for a school room for eight years.

THE CHURCH AT CARMEL.

The history of the Friends church at Carmel is best told by a quotation from a booklet published by the society in 1893, which reads, in part, as follows:

"About the year 1830 a few Friends met at Harmon Coxe's, a mile and a half east of Carmel, to consult about a place to hold public meetings for worship. The decision was that the first Meeting should be held in a log cabin, one-half mile north of Carmel, and a few rods west of the road running from Carmel to Westfield. This cabin had been built by an early settler but was at this time deserted.

"For near three years this continued to be the meeting place of those upright Christian families who formed the first Meeting of Friends in Hamilton county, Indiana.

"The following are the names of early settlers who are now recalled and found on records: Benjamin Mendenhall, in 1827; Charles White, John Morris and William Hawkins, in 1828; Harmon Cox, Timothy Sumner, Barneby Newby, Daniel Warren and Jonas Hoover, in 1831; Stephen Hiatt, Eli Johnson, Jacob Cook, Isaac Rich and Charles Davis, in 1832. From 1833 to 1835 came in the subjoined: Zimri Cook, Jonathan Carey, Eli Phelps, Joseph and Abraham Jessup, Jonathan Evans, William Comber, Samuel Small, George West, Nathan Harold, Joseph Randall, Jr., Isaiah Davidson, Benjamin Wells and possibly a few others.

"*The Name of the Church.*—When established the Meeting was called Richland. The name was suggested by Benjamin Mendenhall, who had moved from a Meeting by that name in Greene county, Ohio. It belonged to Fairfield Monthly Meeting, which is situated in Hendricks county. It was at first indulged meeting, but in 1833 a Preparative Meeting was established by the above Monthly Meeting. In 1835 Richland Preparative joined with Westfield Preparative Meeting and Westfield Monthly Meeting was established by White Lick Quarterly Meeting held in Morgan county. The committee appointed to attend the opening of this Monthly Meeting

were: Eleazor Bales, Robert W. Hodson, John Carter, Jr., Richard Day, Elizabeth Mendenhall, Ann Bales, Esther Newlin and Asenath Moore. These were all present, except Richard Day and Elizabeth Mendenhall. Westfield Meeting for some years was held alternately at Richland and Westfield.

"Richland Monthly Meeting.—In 1840 Richland Monthly Meeting was set off from Westfield and by White Lick Meeting. Those appointed to attend the opening of Richland Monthly Meetings were: Samuel Spray, Robert W. Hodson, William Whitson, James Kearsy, Samuel Millhouse, Esther Spray, Rhoda Carey, Asenath Moore, Margaret Goffin and Lydia Tomlinson.

"The first clerks of Richland Monthly Meeting were Levi Haines and Lydia P. Cook.

"In 1868 Richland Quarterly Meeting was established. It was composed of Richland, Poplar Ridge and East Branch Monthly Meetings, the latter two having been established a few years previous to this.

"In 1901 the name of both Quarterly and Monthly Meetings was changed from Richland to Carmel.

"First Friends Child Born.—The first child born in a Friends family was Elizabeth Ann Stanton, daughter of Benjamin Mendenhall. The first marriage according to Friends discipline was William Hiatt and Mary Moon. In 1841 Charles Lane and Julia Cook, Cyrus Carey and Margaret Harold, Jesse Small and Eliza Bond were three couples who were married in Friends Meetings.

"Education.—Very early in the history of this Meeting, the subject of education claimed its attention. Ever since 1841 committees were interested in the person of both men and women, who have kept apace with the times ever since. Liberal contributions of money and interest have been given to aid in the establishment of Union High Schools at Westfield, and from the above date until about 1878, one or more schools were merged by the Monthly Meeting. Those of Poplar Ridge and Carmel deserve special mention, being excelled by few, if indeed any, in the county.

"School Buildings.—At one time Richland Meeting spent three thousand dollars in the erection of a building in the north end of Carmel, which was used for several years by the public schools, after the church ceased to control its management. Nor has the matter stopped here. Earlham College has had frequent contributions and a number of our talented youth have graced the halls of these and other institutions. They have developed and are developing into useful men and women, fitted for positions of honor and trust in both church and state. The freedom and elevation of the colored

race has had a prominent place in the deliberations of the church, especially during the past. The civilization of the Indians has, in like manner, claimed its attention.

"The mutual dependence of the early settlers made them very considerate of the poorer members and the Meeting has often rendered substantial help to those whose necessities required it.

"*The Sabbath School.*—Not among the least items of interest in connection with the work of the church has been the recognition and growth of Sabbath schools. This work was commenced about the year 1852, and carefully guarded lest there should come out of it unprofitable discussions. At first there was only one class and that kept up only in summer. It was composed of a few students; a whole chapter was not considered too much for a lesson. The interest steadily grew until it has reached present proportions. For about thirty years school has been kept up the year round (this was written in 1893), and the enrollment had then reached one hundred and twenty.

"In addition to the above mission work, temperance reform, circulation of the Holy Scriptures, the distribution of books and tracts and evangelistic and pastoral work have been made prominent.

"*The First Minister.*—The first minister that belonged to this Meeting was Samuel Stafford, who settled in 1836. The first minister recorded was Asaph Hiatt in 1849. Since that time the Monthly Meeting has recorded a number of others, among which were Elizabeth D. Reynolds and Isaac Roberts. Besides these ministers there have been a number of other workers of equal importance in their line of work.

"*Church Buildings.*—After holding meetings for three years in the log house west and north from Carmel, the Friends, in 1833, concluded to build a house on the ground where the house just vacated now stands. This was a log house at first, eighteen by twenty feet, but in 1835 another room near the same size was added. The floor in this structure was made of hewn timber of even thickness. The fire-place was in the center of the room and was a square box filled with clay and mortar. Charcoal was used for fuel.

"The frame house vacated in 1893 was commenced in 1843 and finished in 1845. The first sermon that was preached after the house was so it could be used, was by Daniel Williams, of Wayne county, in the autumn of 1844. The next five years of the Meeting's history shows the largest membership and attendance the Meeting has ever had. After that time Meetings began to be established nearby.

"There was a peculiar feeling of sacredness in the minds of many on leaving this old house on account of the many blessings and memories which cluster about the old walls and cemetery nearby.

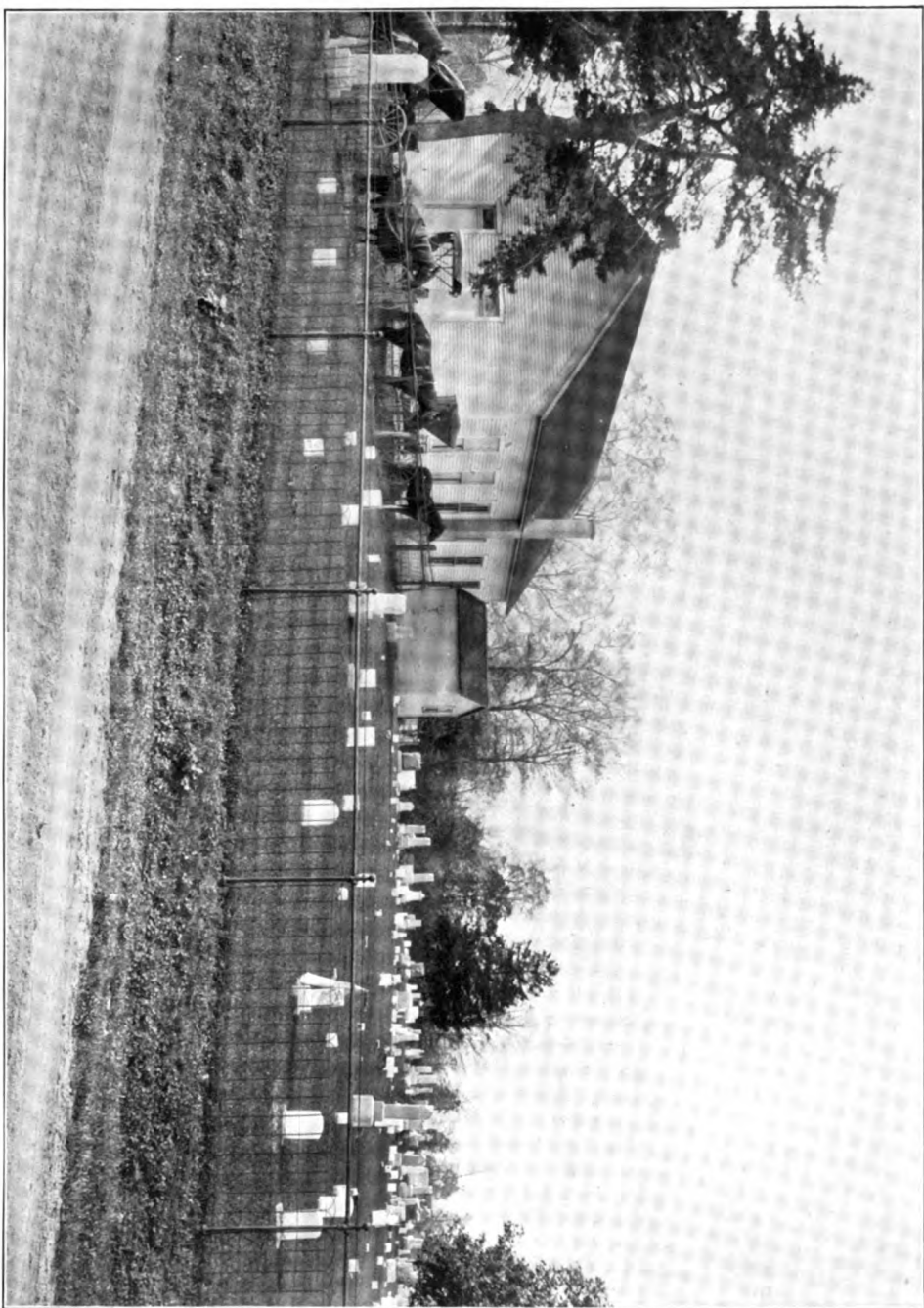
"The church that was first occupied in 1893 is a commodious structure, having two rooms. The largest is thirty-four by fifty-two feet, the other twenty-five by thirty feet. These are separated by folding doors and can easily be thrown together. The building has a seating capacity of five hundred. It is heated by a furnace, has a slate roof, stained window glass, circle seats in the larger room, and has all the necessary requirements of modern churches."

THE CHURCH AT SHERIDAN.

The Friends church at Sheridan was founded in the summer of 1888, the first Meetings being held once every two weeks in the Methodist church. There was also several Meetings held in school houses during the summer. It was then removed to the south room of the upper story of Union Block, over a beer saloon, where Meetings were held until January, 1899, when a church house was completed and ready for occupancy. There is no record of the society dating back of 1890, hence it is impossible to speak of early membership. At that date there are about one hundred and forty members. There are now one hundred and twenty-five members—not as many as formerly. The building was remodeled several times before the new one was erected. The pastors here have included the following: Revs. William Haworth, Eunice Furnace and John Griffin, who preached here as resident ministers, receiving no salary until November, 1893, when Oliver Hunt was engaged, who was followed by Thomas Inman, Zeno Doan, Shoesmith, in 1902, who preached a year, then John Griffin till 1906, when Addison Parr came. The next was Charles Hudleston, 1907 to 1909. Then came Addison Parr again, remaining until 1911, he being followed shortly by William Smith, who remained till the fall of 1912, when I. G. Lee and wife, present pastors, came to take charge of the work, and have enthused new life into the church. Robert Pelt, an evangelist, resides at Sheridan and works in all the surrounding country.

HINKLE CREEK FRIENDS CHURCH.

Hinkle Creek Friends church is situated six miles northwest of Noblesville, in Jackson township, at the corner of Noblesville and Washington



HINKLE CREEK FRIENDS CHURCH AND CEMETERY

townships. The community was settled in the early thirties and meetings were held at the homes of the settlers for two or three years before any church organization was made. The Meeting was organized in June, 1836, and the first house, which was of logs, was built in that year.

The first frame house was twenty-six by twenty-six feet and was erected in the early forties. This house was destroyed by fire in 1872 and was replaced the same year by the present commodious structure, which is thirty-six by fifty-two. This house was remodeled a few years ago, nearly all the work being done by the members.

The Meeting was established by Westfield Monthly Meeting, to which it was attached for some years. The charter members of the Meeting were William and Sarah Rich, Richard and Hannah Rich, James Rees and wife, John and Mary Beals, Jesse and Dinah Beals, Jacob and Esther Carson, Amer and Achsah Hiatt, Jonathan and Esther Haworth, Joel and Phoebe Rees, Jonathan and Esther Rees, Enos and Lydia Hiatt, Joseph Sumner and wife, Samuel Sumner and wife, James Harris and wife, Edward and Elizabeth Bray, and probably some others. When the Monthly Meeting was established, Jacob Carson was appointed clerk and William Pickett, assistant. Esther Carson was the first recorded minister.

Later ministers recorded by this Meeting were William Haworth, Jackson Morrow, Amos and Lydia Carson, Albert Willets and Raymond Holding. The latter was a very efficient missionary in Mexico until the recent disastrous wars in that country, which compelled him to bring his family away.

The membership now is two hundred and nine and the Meeting is in good condition. The pastor is Arthur Hendrickson. A. L. Horney is the superintendent of the Bible school. The present trustees are B. C. White, M. C. Beals and P. A. Bray. Many members of this Meeting have served the county and various townships in different capacities. M. L. Cardwell is now county treasurer and J. D. Bray, recorder.

The first funeral was that of a young daughter of James and Nancy Fisher. This occurred in 1836. The large cemetery adjoining the church is an object of pride to the members and especially to the trustees, who have spent so much time of recent years on its improvement. Additional ground has recently been purchased and laid off in lots, with walks and a gravel drive, with nice iron fence and gates. There is a large fund on interest for the maintenance of the cemetery, which is constantly being added to, thus insuring its permanency.

About twenty soldiers of the Civil War are buried here and one, Will-

iam Sumner, of the War of 1812, and their graves are carefully looked after by their comrades and friends.

FRIENDS CHURCH AT NOBLESVILLE.

The Friends church at Noblesville is one of the youngest churches in town. A few Friends living in Noblesville decided to meet and plan for the organization of that denomination. The first Meeting, at which a dozen persons were present, was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Stanley, on South Tenth street. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Amos Sanders and son of Westfield, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrold, Mr. and Mrs. James Hollowell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Phelps. This meeting was held in the summer of 1890. Shortly after that a sum of money was raised by subscription to fit up a hall for services. This subscription paper was started August 3, 1890, and as soon thereafter as possible the room over the present site of Albert's shoe store was fitted up for church services. Meetings, church and Sunday school were held in this hall until February 28, 1892. After this, until the opening of the new church, Meetings were held in the county superintendent's room in the court house, the last services being held there October 16, 1892. The following Sunday, October 23, 1892, the church on Division street was dedicated. The entire cost of the erection of the church was four thousand, four hundred dollars.

Rev. Amos Sanders began as pastor when the Meetings began in the hall. He was then living in Westfield, but in November, 1890, he moved to Noblesville. During the month of July, 1891, the lot was purchased where the church was later erected. On September 1, 1891, work was begun on the new building. At the organization of the Monthly Meeting, February 2, 1893, members were received from East Branch, Westfield and Hinkle Creek Friends churches and also from the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. Several were taken in by request. The membership at that time was about one hundred and sixty-eight.

Rev. Amos Sanders and his wife were very earnest workers in the new church. To them is largely due the early growth and prosperity of the church, both in spiritual and temporal things. Rev. Sanders continued as pastor until October, 1900. The pastors following Rev. Sanders up to the present time have been Revs. Brown, Lewis, Reise, Hawkins, S. Newlin, F. Moorman, F. Cope and the present pastor, Mrs. Gertrude Reinier. This is the third year of Mrs. Reinier's pastorate and the church has had quite a

growth during that time. Numerous members have been added to the church and Sunday school rolls and a new Sunday school room and basement have been built to the church, at the cost of twenty-six hundred dollars. The walls, also, have been newly decorated, and the structure now is one of the most beautiful and commodious churches in Noblesville. The present membership is two hundred and sixty and the church is in a very flourishing condition.

GRAY MEETING.

A Friends' Meeting was organized at Gray as early as 1850. The meeting for many years was called East Branch Meeting of Friends. It was established by Richland Monthly Meeting as a Preparative Meeting, and later became a Monthly Meeting. Some of the early members were Samuel Stafford and wife, Robert Lancaster and wife, Ornan Bond, Levi A. and Hindman Haines and their wives, Jared Patten, Joseph Randall.

The old frame building that stood for many years where the present structure stands, contained two rooms. The upper part of the partition that separated the two rooms consisted of shutters that were raised—opened—on all occasions except at business meetings. The sexes sat in separate rooms. It may have been that "distance lends enchantment to the view," but certainly no girls ever appeared fairer to the eyes of young men than did the Quaker maidens sitting on the other side of that partition.

The name of East Branch Monthly Meeting was changed to Gray when a post office by that name was established in this community. This meeting has always had a large and faithful membership. The attendance on Sabbath morning is always large.

Some of the ministers who have labored here are: Nathan S. Davis, Anson Cox, Brison Hiatt, in early days. Some of the more recent ones are: Jehu Reagan, Mrs. Holliday, David Hadly, and the present one, Thomas Brown. The pioneer members have all passed away. Many of them lie sleeping in the beautiful little cemetery that adjoins the church on the north.

POPLAR RIDGE MEETING.

Poplar Ridge Meeting was established December 26, 1850, sixteen families joining in the request. The first meeting house was erected on a two-acre tract of land donated by Jonathan Wilson. In 1860 Mr. Wilson donated two acres for school purposes, being instrumental in establishing

what was for many years known as "Poplar Ridge Seminary," where the church and parsonage now stand.

As the years passed the meeting grew in numbers and influence, the members standing ever ready to do anything for the advancement of the community. The first minister was Franklin Merideth. Jehu Regan has been pastor for five years. Henry Hodgins was the first minister acknowledged by the monthly meeting and John Reagan is now the only living charter member of this society.

OTHER CHURCHES.

In Noblesville there are thirteen religious societies, most of which have been treated in the pages preceding this from data furnished the author. Aside from such churches may be mentioned, in brief, the following: The Wesleyan church on South Fifth street, where there is a good building and a membership of about one hundred under direction of a faithful pastor.

The Christian Holiness church, on East Wayne street, has a good building and supports a pastor.

The Seventh Day Adventist church, corner of Sixth and Pleasant streets, has a fair building and regular services are held.

The Dunkard church, in Lincoln Park, has a good building but a small membership.

Bible Truth Mission, located on East Maple street, has a small membership, but a faithful attendance.

The Christian Scientists also have a good society in Noblesville, but do not own any church edifice.

One of the greatest religious revivals ever conducted in Hamilton county was that in Noblesville during the month of January, 1915, commencing January 3d and continuing until the end of the month, by Bob Jones, the Alabama evangelist, who, with his company, consisting of his assistant, Mrs. Allison, Prof. McKenzie and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Meinardi, conducted the month's campaign in a large tabernacle built of lumber and covered with paper. This structure easily seated 2,500 people and there were few services when it was not filled to overflowing. The first three weeks there were over eleven hundred converts. In all there were near fifteen hundred conversions. The expenses of the campaign amounted to four thousand dollars, including the one thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars paid the evangelist, through contribution.

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATION.

SOMETHING REGARDING THE SCHOOLS OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

A history of the schools of Hamilton county would be incomplete if it did not contain at least a short sketch of the growth of the school system of the state of Indiana.

The Sixth Article of the old Ordinance of 1787 declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

The Federal Enabling Act that was approved April 19, 1816, and which gave to the people of the Indiana Territory the right to form a constitutional and state government, contained a paragraph which said that the section numbered sixteen in every township should be set apart and the proceeds of the sale of this section should be used for the support of schools and also one entire township should be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning.

Article IX of the Constitution provided for a system of schools, beginning with the common, or township schools, up through the county seminaries to and including the State University, the tuition to all of which schools was to be free and gratis to all.

It is always easier to put on paper a plan of procedure than it is to carry out that plan, so it was many years before the school lands could be sold and a fund created sufficient to support a public school. In the early days in Hamilton county, as in the other counties of the state, the schools were "subscription schools." The person who desired to teach in a community wrote up an "article," in which he agreed to teach pupils a certain number of weeks at so much per pupil. Parents "signed" for their children, and when a sufficient number of "signers" were secured the school was duly opened. Frequently the "article" set forth the branches that the teacher would offer. They were usually reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The teacher would teach arithmetic to the "Single Rule of Three," or "Dou-

ble Rule of Three," as the community desired. Sometimes geography was taught, and in one instance in this county the teacher agreed to teach that the world is round, or flat, just as a majority of the people in the neighborhood wished. If the teacher was married and lived in the neighborhood he would often accept at least part payment of the tuition in provisions. Butter, eggs, pork, corn, tow-linen and leather were some of the articles accepted.

If the teacher were a single man he "boarded around." Some of these teachers were strong men—strong intellectually and physically, and left their impress on the minds of the boys that influenced their whole future, while the marks made on the bodies of the pupils soon faded out. But many of these so-called teachers were "tramp teachers," who went from neighborhood to neighborhood, staying for only a term or two in each. Some of them were very illiterate and incompetent and took to teaching only because they had no other business.

From 1824 to 1837 three trustees were authorized to examine applicants for schools, but no attention was paid to this law in Hamilton county, as the few schools of these early years were "private" and the teacher was not required to have a license. From 1837 to 1861 the law required the judge of circuit court to appoint three examiners to examine teachers and issue certificates to those who possessed the proper qualifications. These examiners were not chosen for their "much learning." Sometimes the examinations were very perfunctory. On one occasion the applicant was asked what preparation he had made for teaching and he replied that he had his winter's wood cut. "You will do," responded the examiner, and wrote out his certificate.

In 1861 a single examiner, appointed by the board of commissioners, was substituted for the three which had been presiding, and examinations then were public and the standard of efficiency raised. The following were the county examiners in this county under this new provision: David Moss, P. C. Lawyer, A. P. Howe and S. N. Cochran.

In 1873 the County Superintendency Law was passed. This increased the powers and duties of the examiner. The following persons have held this latter office in Hamilton county: Stanley Losey, A. P. Howe, U. B. McKinsey, F. M. Householder, A. H. Morris, E. A. Hutchens and J. F. Haines.

PRIMITIVE SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first school houses erected were made of logs, most of them of hewn logs. They had at one end a large fire-place with stick-and-clay chim-

neys. The windows were made by removing a log and covering the opening with greased paper. The floor was of puncheon, split from the nearby timber and smoothed on the upper side with an adz. The furniture consisted of logs split into halves and provided with legs. These were the seats. The writing desk was a long slab placed on pins at the proper angle beneath the window.

Later on, when saw-mills were erected in the county, came the little frame box-car school house. The only one of this type that still is occupied for school purposes is Number 13, in Washington township. Into these small houses were often crowded from sixty to eighty pupils. The buildings that gradually replaced these frame structures were mostly of brick. But five frame buildings now remain in the county. These brick houses are of various styles of architecture and none of them, except the few erected for consolidated schools within very recent years, meet the requirements of the Sanitary School Building Act, yet they are for the most part comfortable and contain more than enough room in many instances for the waning district school.

Of the recently erected school buildings the one at Arcadia stands at the head. It is modern in every respect and is equipped with all modern conveniences. The building at Westfield is a pioneer of the better class of school buildings in the county and at the time of its erection was one of the best in central Indiana. It is now inadequate and will soon have to be enlarged. Fishers has an excellent building in point of convenience and beauty of design. The modern building at Clay Center is well equipped, but is inadequate to the needs of the community. Noblesville, Sheridan and Cicero have good buildings.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL COURSE.

The elaborate Course of Study, containing more than two hundred and fifty pages, issued by the State Department of Education for 1914-1915, with outlines and suggestions for the teaching, not only of the "eight common branches," but also for music, drawing, agriculture, domestic science and manual training, was not of quick growth. It is the result of much labor by far-seeing and earnest men, many of whom were actuated by ideas far in advance of the day in which they lived.

In the first schools in Hamilton county each pupil took whatever book was at hand. It was usually the New Testament, or Webster's spelling book, or Walker's dictionary. To be able to read intelligently in the New

Testament, to spell words of four syllables in Webster's speller, to spell and define the words in Walker's dictionary (with "public" spelled "publick"), to cipher to the "Double Rule of Three" in the Western Calculator, or Pike's arithmetic, was proof of a very high grade of scholarship. Sometimes a few of the brighter pupils ventured to study Kirkham's grammar.

A little later a series of readers, by Lindley Murray, the famous grammarian, was widely used. These consisted of "An Introduction to the English Reader," "The English Reader" and "A Sequel to the English Reader." They were always spoken of as "The Introduction," "The Reader," and "The Sequel." The author stated that the purpose of these readers was "to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect; to improve their language and sentiments; and to inculcate some of the most important principles of Piety and Virtue."

Most of the selections in these books were very abstract. The young people of the present day, with the multitude of books at hand, could hardly be induced to read such selections as "The Pleasures of Virtuous Sensibility," or "Piety and Gratitude Enliven Prosperity." However, these books seem to have been much appreciated by the young people of pioneer days.

Next came McGuffey's readers and spellers. These readers have never been surpassed in the excellence of the selections they contained and the influence they exerted upon the pupils who read them. McGuffey's readers were used for many years in our schools. They were finally superseded by Swinton's readers, and these, in turn, by the American Educational. Since March 2, 1889, when the "Uniform Text Books Law" became effective, the state books have been used. A few more years will remove from earth the remaining pioneers to whom the little old "Blue-back Spelling Book" was familiar, with its columns of words once so well known to them, with its crude pictures so often looked upon with childish delight, and its wise sayings so thoroughly committed that they yet linger in the memory. The generations that succeeded these pioneers used McGuffey's speller, and many of the readers of these pages can remember the days when the small boys and girls stood up and spelled "b-a, ba, k-e-r ker, baker," and the larger boys and girls wrested with such words as "daguerreotype" or "incommunicability", and instances were not rare of pupils who learned to spell correctly every word in the book.

In addition to the long columns of words in McGuffey's speller there were "dictation exercises," which were used as memory exercises in spelling. The teacher read the sentence once to the class and each pupil, in his turn,

was expected to remember the order of the words in the sentence and spell the one belonging to him.

The McGuffey speller was used to teach the A B C's. It was thought necessary in those days to learn the names and be able to recognize all the letters of the alphabet before trying to read. The Word Method, the Sentence Method, and the Phonic Method were not then in vogue. After the letters were learned there began a series of "b-a ba, b-e be, b-i bi, b-o bo, b-u bu," and "a-b ab, e-b eb, i-b ib, o-b ob, u-b uh." It was quite an achievement when the child could spell and pronounce the words of the pictorial alphabet, as "A-x-e, axe; B-o-x, box; C-a-t, cat, etc. The word for V was vine, but the picture showed a large bunch of grapes, and it was not unusual for the little learner to innocently say "V-i-n-e, grapes."

DeWolf's speller was much used in advanced classes. It contained long lists of the most difficult words that could be found in the English language.

The spellers of late years have been those selected by the state board. Some of these spellers have been "made up" with some special point in view. The present one bears the name of Alexander, and is supposed to contain only such words as the pupil can learn to use in sentences.

THE BUGBEAR OF GRAMMAR.

Grammar was a subject that was generally neglected. The boys refused to study it and the parents of the girls often objected to their daughters taking the subject because it was popularly thought to consist principally of the conjugation of the verb, and unfortunately the early grammarians always selected the verb "love" for conjugation, and it was considered almost rude and brazen for a large girl to arise in her class and say, "I love, thou lovest, he loves." The grammar used in pioneer days was Kirkham's. The copy that lies before me belonged to my mother and bears the date of 1836. Its title page is as follows: "English Grammar, in Familiar Lectures, accompanied by a Compendium; embracing a new systematick order of Parsing, a new system of Punctuation, Exercises in False Syntax, and a System of Philosophical Grammar in Notes, by Samuel Kirkham, One Hundred and Fifth Edition."

In his first lecture he says: "To the young learners. You are about to enter upon one of the most useful, and, when rightly performed, one of the most interesting studies in the whole circle of science. If, however, you, like many a misguided youth, are under the impression that the study of grammar is dry and irksome, and a matter of little consequence, I trust I shall succeed

One of the first arithmetics used in the schools of this county was the Western Calculator. Many problems in this book were very difficult and worded in language that would seem strange to pupils of this day. Pike and Deyhold were used in some schools. Then came Ray's Series of Arithmetics. The Third Part of this series was widely used. To go through Ray's Third Part, solving the last one hundred examples, was the goal of every boy and girl who wished to boast of their knowledge of arithmetic. There was a period when Mental Arithmetic occupied a prominent place. Stoddard's Juvenile and Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetics were in the hands of almost all the pupils. In the primary classes the tables were repeated until they were thoroughly learned. The multiplication table was often chanted in concert. "Two times one are two, two times one are two, two times two are four, two times two are four," will bring back the old times to many of the readers of these lines.

The usual way of "reciting for head" was practiced in the mental arithmetic classes. Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic contained chapters of algebraic problems. These were really difficult problems. The pupil must have them so well learned that he must give a complete solution without referring to the book after the teacher had read the problem not more than twice. The "fish," the "hare and hound," and the "time" problems were the rocks on which the bark of many a pupil foundered. But the drill was excellent and the teaching of arithmetic would be much improved today if more mental and not so much written work were done.

The old arithmetic contained many subjects that have been discarded by the modern writers. Alligation Medial, Duodecimals, and Progressions have gone into the waste basket, but the modern book still contains a number of subjects that ought to go along with those just mentioned.

OTHER SUBJECTS IN THE COURSE.

The subject of geography was a favorite one. It consisted principally of learning the names and location of countries, cities, bodies of water, etc. A favorite exercise was singing the states and their capitals. "State of Maine, Augusta; it's on the Kennebec River," was sung first with the rising inflection and then repeated with the falling inflection. In like manner each state, with its capital and location of the capital, was sung.

The Legislature of 1865 passed an act adding history and physiology to the course of study. These subjects did not come in at once, but gradually

found their way. Cutter's Series of Physiologies, with the motto, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made," were taught in a few schools. The student was required to learn the names of all the bones of the body, but not much attention was given to rules for good health.

United States History came in later than physiology. The first book that was popular was Barnes' Fourteen Weeks in United States History. It was written in a very entertaining way and was the principal book studied for many years. The writer remembers the first class in United States History at No. 4, Noblesville township. The teacher, W. W. Chappell, purchased the books for use and brought them on Monday morning. By the close of school on the next day the writer had read his book through. During the last month of the term but two members of the class remained in school—myself and Webster Patton. In those days a great many dates were required. Webster could remember the dates but could not recall the events; I could relate the events but could not give the dates, so I would give the events and Webster would supply the date. Our teacher often said we were like Jack Sprat and his wife—we "licked the platter clean."

As stated above, in the first schools pupils took whatever books they had to school. There was no uniformity. Later adoptions, or selections were made by communities, usually influenced by the teacher; then came the adoption by separate school corporations, and finally an adoption by the board of education (consisting the county superintendent, township trustees and presidents of town school trustees) for the whole county.

UNIFORM TEXT BOOKS.

The Legislature of 1889 passed a Uniform Text Book Law, which took effect in March of that year. By this law the State Board of Education selects the common school text books for all the schools. The following is a list of the books now adopted and in use: Readers, Child Classics; arithmetics, Silver, Burdett; writing, The New Outlook; geography, Frye's Leading Facts; United States history, Gordy; spelling book, Alexander; physiology, Conn; lessons in English, Scott-Southworth.

The Legislature of 1913 passed a Vocational Law, requiring the teaching of agriculture, manual training and domestic science in the schools. The schools of Hamilton county stand first in the state in these subjects. Already these subjects were taught in many of our schools, and school officials in many other counties looked to us for plans and methods of doing vocational work.

The subject of music has been required in all schools of the county since 1904. Teachers are required to pass an examination in music and at least one vocational subject.

Hamilton county claims the following:

1. First boy's corn club ever organized.
2. First corn club excursion to Purdue.
3. First course in agriculture—High school at Westfield.
4. First school fair in state—Wayne township.
5. First manual training shop outside a large city—Walnut Grove.
6. First sewing class outside large city—Walnut Grove.
7. First domestic science kitchen outside a large city—Westfield High school.
8. First manual training in country school—No. 2, Fall Creek township.
9. First mandolin and guitar club—No. 15, Jackson township.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF COUNTY.

The manner of conducting these early schools was entirely different from that of the present day. It was not "teacher and pupil," but "master" and "scholar." It was just as necessary to have two pegs driven in the wall just over the teacher's desk to hold the supply of switches as it was to have a quill pen with which to write. On his way to school the teacher would replenish his supply of switches with a fresh beech gad. The public opinion of the times seemed to require just this kind of discipline, and the teacher who attempted milder forms of government, such as the fool's cap or dunce stool, was put down as "afeard" to whip and the larger boys immediately arose in revolt. It was the custom with some masters to conduct a "loud" school, that is, to require the schools to study "out loud," so that it could be seen and heard whether or not the scholar was studying. My father attended such a school as this near Westfield. Sometimes the scholars would get their voices on a high pitch and the volume of sound produced by a large school could be heard a half mile distant from the school house. Sometimes a boy would find a word with a sonorous sound that just suited his fancy and he would repeat this word over and over. One boy declared he shouted the same word for three days. Judge Banta tells of one teacher who solaced himself by playing on his fiddle while his pupils were shouting their words.

One custom that was frequently practiced in this county was that of compelling the master to treat on a holiday. Oftentimes he would rebel, but

if there were enough big boys attending school he was usually brought to terms, often by a ducking in a nearby pond or creek, and sometimes through a hole cut in the ice. I have found a number of the older men still living in this county who can tell of the part they took in "ducking the master." Gradually the customs have changed and reason has taken the place of force and kindness has supplanted brutality.

Many peculiar forms were resorted to. Besides the customary way of flogging the teacher often fell upon some other method. At the old Abolition school house that stood in the north part of Westfield the teacher one day put a strap around the body just under the arms of a boy and hung him up on one of the large pegs that was driven into the wall for the purpose of hanging wraps and dinner buckets. A spelling class was called. The pupils stood around the wall reaching almost to the boy suspended by the strap. It so happened that a number of the pupils at the foot of the class missed a word; the boy hanging on the wall spelled it correctly. The teacher lifted him from the peg and carried him above the pupils who had missed the word and hung him at the proper place on another peg. During the whole recitation the boy was moved up or down as he spelled or missed, but always a convenient peg was near to hang him on. A teacher at Strawtown required the offenders to go out and grub stumps as a punishment.

STRUGGLE FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

The report for the school year showed an enrollment in the public schools of Hamilton county for the school year of 1913-14 of five thousand five hundred thirty-six pupils, with an average daily attendance of four thousand five hundred twenty-eight. The report also shows that there were paid out of the tuition fund to teachers one hundred and one thousand seven hundred eighty dollars and eighty-five cents, and out of the special school fund for the support of the schools, ninety-nine thousand six hundred sixty-four dollars six cents. Only two generations ago, in 1848, Hamilton county cast one thousand four hundred thirty-one votes on the question of free schools, and of this vote thirty-nine per cent. was for and sixty-one per cent. against. The free schools carried in the state and the "Law of 1849" was passed by the Legislature. In 1849 an election was held in each county on the acceptance of this law. This county cast one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five votes, twenty-eight per cent. for the law and seventy-two per cent. against it.

Since 1849 public opinion has greatly changed and now we not only

pay for the education of the children within our own county but we contribute liberally to the support of schools in the poorer counties of the state.

SEMINARIES.

Under the County Seminary Law of 1818 commissioners were to be appointed to take charge of certain funds designated to be used for the establishment and maintenance of county seminaries. When these funds should amount to five hundred dollars the commissioners in each county, or after his appointment, the seminary trustee should proceed to erect a building. The ground was usually donated. At the November session, 1830, of the board of commissioners, Lot Number 1, in Square Number 7, in the town of Noblesville, was donated to the county for the use of the Hamilton County Seminary, and a common school. This lot had been donated to the county for the use of public buildings by Polk and Conner. It was ordered that "the title of said lot be vested in a board of trustees that may hereafter be elected agreeable to the statute in that case for the uses and purposes first above named and no other."

In 1825 John D. Stephenson had been appointed seminary trustee and the sum of seven dollars placed in his hands. In 1832 Stephenson was re-appointed to this office, but resigned a year later and Albert B. Cole was appointed in his stead.

At the December session of 1846 bids were received for the construction of a seminary building on "Seminary Square," in the town of Noblesville. The building was to be of brick, thirty-two by forty-five feet, and two stories high; the first story ten feet, the second, twelve. The bid submitted by William Bauchert for one thousand nine hundred ninety-three dollars and fifty cents, was accepted. The construction of the building proceeded very slowly and it was not until September, 1852, that it was received off the hands of the contractor. From this time forward the building was used regularly for school purposes.

Private seminaries were established by the Friends church at Westfield, Carmel, Poplar Ridge and Spicewood. Perhaps the school that had the greatest influence was Union high school at Westfield. It was organized in 1861 by the Society of Friends as an institution of learning in which students should have an opportunity of preparing themselves for college, for laying the foundation for a good general education and for fitting themselves to teach school. This school, like the other seminaries or academies, was erected by private subscription. The building at Union High was a

brick building of two stories with three rooms in each story. The school opened January 7, 1861, with John R. Hubbard, A. M., as principal, and Susan Hubbard as associate principal. Among those who have been principals were Enos Doan, Martha Doan, Zenas Carey, Lewis A. Estes, Huldah C. Estes, William Howland, James Sanders, Nathan Wilson, Phoebe Furnas, John Pennington, Absalom Rosenberger, Amos Sanders, Irvin Stanley, Dr. Erastus Test, J. F. Brown, A. V. Hodgins.

At one time the attendance arose to three hundred students. From a number of counties in Indiana and from some of the adjoining states young men and women came to Westfield to attend school at Union High. Its influence was felt throughout the county. Many of the public schools were taught by its students.

At present it has a small attendance and is now known by the name of Union Bible Seminary.

The Richland High School (called also Carmel Academy) was erected by the members of the Richland Monthly Meeting of Friends. It was a brick building, two stories high, the first story containing two rooms, the second story one room. The elementary school occupied the lower rooms and were provided for at public expense. The high school occupied the second story and for the first few years was conducted as a private school, but later was free to residents of Delaware and Clay townships. The first principal of this school was James Sanders. He was a mathematician of more than ordinary ability and created an interest in higher arithmetic and algebra that lived for many years in that community. Some of the principals that followed him were: Mr. Hastings, Alva Jenkins, Lewis Estes, Isaac N. Cox, Zeri Fodrea, J. F. Haines and David Wells. The course of study for the high school was a mixture of common school and high school subjects. It was the beginning of the modern high school and the line was not sharply drawn between the common school subjects and the high school subjects.

The high school room at Richland (or Carmel) was used as a Community Center. Public meetings were often held here. A flourishing literary society was conducted for a number of years. This society met on Friday evening and gave a program of recitations, essays, dialogues, etc. It accumulated quite a library of miscellaneous books and was the training school for many young men who later became public speakers in the court, teachers' meetings and the church.

The seminary at Poplar Ridge was a flourishing school, the principal of

which for many years was Rebecca Trueblood. W. W. Chappell and L. S. Baldwin also were principals of this school.

The seminary at Spicewood, under the principalship of John Pennington, was a large and popular school. E. A. Hutchens was principal of this seminary for two years.

Professor Boone says of the seminaries: "The schools of today may be better organized and more uniform and more generally accessible, but from no school or system of schools has been taught a truer patriotism, more generous living, or safer habits than in these same old seminaries."

The first teachers' institute was held at Cicero in 1867. The instructors were Lewis Estes and Professor Hoss. The entire cost of the institute was twenty dollars. Each year from that date a county teachers' institute has been held in the county. Most of these sessions have been held at Noblesville, but a single session has been held at Arcadia, Sheridan, Westfield and Carmel. The cost has increased until it is now impossible to conduct a session for less than three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The Hamilton County Teachers' Normal was organized in 1873 by James Baldwin and Stanley Losey. These normals were conducted each year to and including 1903. Mr. E. A. Hutchens was an instructor for eighteen terms of the normal and J. F. Haines for fifteen years.

NOBLESVILLE SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in Noblesville was a log cabin on the corner of Maple avenue and Eighth street. The first term was taught by R. L. Hannaman. The next schoolhouse was a cabin on the corner of Tenth and Clinton streets. A Mr. Simpson taught in this house for several years. The next schoolhouse was a frame building situated on Sixth street. It is still standing. The next house was the brick on East Logan street. Following this the Seminary was erected. T. J. Kane and P. C. Lawyer were popular teachers in these early years. One of the principals of the Seminary was De Witt. He was a man of very short stature. After his service as teacher he opened a restaurant in Noblesville, which he conducted for a number of years.

The high school was organized by James Baldwin in 1870. At first there was a two-years' course; in a few years this was increased to three years, and in 1886 the course was lengthened to four years. Following is a list of the superintendents: James Baldwin, John Lacy, E. E. Henry, B. F. Owen, F. W. Reubelt, George F. Kenaston, John F. Haines, John A. Carnagey, Edwin L. Holton and Emmet C. Stopher.

The period of the greatest growth of the schools was from 1888 to 1900. In 1888 there were enrolled in the schools about six hundred pupils, fifty-six of whom were in the high school. There were thirteen teachers, two in the high school. In 1900 there were almost fourteen hundred pupils, two hundred and sixteen of whom were in the high school. The number of teachers had increased to thirty. In 1888 there was but one building, the second ward schoolhouse, which occupies the grounds where formerly stood the Seminary, on Seminary square. It was completed in 1872. In 1889 the first ward building was completed, in 1892 the third ward building was occupied, and in 1900 the high school building.

In 1891 music was put into the schools and Miss Edith Graham employed as the supervisor.

At present there are twenty-one teachers in the grades, seven teachers in the high school and supervisors of domestic science, drawing and music. Mr. Emmet C. Stopher is the superintendent.

SHERIDAN SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse near Sheridan was built by George Boxley on his farm for the instruction of his own children and those of his neighbors. He himself was an efficient teacher. In this rude log schoolhouse, one end of which was taken up with a large fireplace, was the beginning of the schools of Sheridan. Mr. J. O. Pearson gives the following personal recollection of the house and scholars:

"The windows had sticks across and paper on, and were greased to admit the light. The seats were split out and hand-shaved, with wooden pins for legs. The door was of shaved boards. The one long desk was a long plank on pins in the wall. There was John McKinzie, F. M. McKinzie, Mrs. S. A. Vickery, Peter D. Horn, Nelson Higbee's uncles and aunts, Ellis Dean's mother, Howard Stephenson's mother, P. G. Pearson and Addison Boxley."

In 1850 the Dunn schoolhouse was built near the Rodeman corner. Isaac Underwood was the only teacher who taught in this house for a number of years. In 1869 what was known as the Rodeman schoolhouse was built. It was a two-room building. A peculiar circumstance connected with the building of this house was that the trustee refused to build the house unless Mr. E. A. Hutchens would agree to teach the school. The consent of Mr. Hutchens was secured, the house erected, and Mr. Hutchens was the teacher for the next five years.

With the building of the Monon railroad the growth of Sheridan was assured. The trustee in 1885 was Eli Hutchens. He purchased the grounds

where the second ward building now stands, and Henry Devaney, his successor, erected the building in 1886. School opened in September, 1886, with John F. Haines as principal. A number of high school subjects were taught, but some of the common branches were also retained. The following year a regular two years' high school course was established by direction of the county superintendent, E. A. Hutchens.

The growth of the town was very rapid and consequently the growth of the school was equally rapid. The building erected in 1886 contained four rooms, which were not adequate for the attendance the first year, and an addition of four rooms was built and more teachers added. In 1895 the first ward building was erected. This was a substantial brick building, containing four rooms. The growth of the schools has been very rapid, and for a number of years the high school had outgrown its quarters. In 1912 the board erected an addition to the first ward building, to which the high school was removed.

Sheridan has had excellent schools for many years. The school spirit of the community is good and the support of the public is cheerfully given. Following is a list of the superintendents: John F. Haines, T. L. Harris, C. A. Peterson, David Wells, M. H. Stuart, Chas. Mendenhall, Abraham Bowers, E. J. Llewelyn, Roscoe Beals, H. L. Moreland, Jas. W. Kirk.

WESTFIELD SCHOOLS.

The first school in Westfield was located just east of town and was a "loud school." Later a school called the "abolition school" was held in the old Abolition church. This house was located just north of the present corporation line of Westfield and at the west side of the road. In 1856 John Beals and Lisle Jessup built a two-room house in Westfield. This was the first public school building. In 1858 A. P. Howe, then a young man, organized the first work in high school subjects. He made his own course of study. I wish to pause a moment here to pay tribute to the work of Prof. A. P. Howe. He was one of the pioneers of education in Hamilton county. He served as examiner and afterward as county superintendent of Hamilton county. For many years he was connected with the schools of Westfield. At one time he was editor and proprietor of the *Westfield News*. In both public and private life he was a man of pure life, high ideals and strict integrity.

The building that served as the public schoolhouse of Westfield was a frame structure containing four rooms in the first story and two in the second story. High school was conducted in the upper rooms. The early high

school course was not clearly differentiated from the common school course. The high schools of the early seventies, and even into the eighties, taught a mixture of high school subjects and common school subjects.

In 1892 the high school classes were transferred to the Union High building and all the grades to the town building. This was the first real public high school. Mr. A. V. Hodgins was superintendent and Clinton Sherrick, trustee. In 1898 the high school was moved back to the Westfield building and the township high school began in September of that year, with W. C. Day as superintendent. A commission was secured and has been held continuously to the present day.

In January, 1904, the public schoolhouse burned. The high school secured rooms at the Union High building to complete the term and the grades were quartered in empty storerooms. For three years the schools were housed in whatever rooms could be secured. In spite of the poor quarters, the schools, under the supervision of W. A. Jessup, maintained a high standard. The attendance was increased and new departments created. A class in agriculture was organized in 1906. This was the first class in agriculture organized in any public high school in Indiana.

In 1908 the present building was erected. To the trustee, Ira Stanbrough, and Supt. W. A. Jessup, much credit is due for the splendid building and its equipment. At the time this building was erected it was pronounced by a government expert from Washington to be one of the most commodious and best equipped school buildings in the Central West. It was here that the first domestic science kitchen in Indiana was established outside of a large city. The reputation of the Westfield schools is not surpassed by any other schools in the county. It has always stood for well qualified and efficient teachers. It maintains departments in vocational work and in music and art. Following is a list of principals: A. P. Howe, J. H. Fodrea, A. Knight, Charles Chambers, A. V. Hodgins, W. C. Day, W. A. Jessup, Guy C. Cantwell and H. M. Dixon.

ARCADIA SCHOOLS.

The schools of Arcadia have improved greatly in comparison with those of many towns of about one thousand inhabitants. The first school was held in a building on the land which was entered by Moses Martz, built by a few of the settlers who saw the necessity of a building. This round-log building had a roof of clapboards, windows of greased paper and seats of split logs. The heating apparatus consisted of a fireplace made of clay mor-

tar and sticks. The ventilation system was poor, compared with ours today, although there was plenty of fresh air on all sides.

The building just described was used for school purposes from 1840 until 1858, when the second building was erected on the present site of Jacob Gettle's restaurant. This was a square one-room frame building. The third building, erected in 1869, was a four-room brick structure. In 1882 this latter building was condemned and a new one of six rooms erected on the same site. A few years later two rooms were added to this building, at which time the first organized course of study was introduced for high school students. In 1911 this building, also, was condemned as being unsanitary, and a new one was erected the following year. The present building is a brick structure of twenty rooms, with all the modern conveniences.

The first teacher was an old German by the name of Baum. The other superintendents until the beginning of the high school were Sumner, Mundell, Burgess, Annie Fisher, Rood, William Martz, Griffin, Oldacre, Montgomery, Moore, Ships, McKinsey, Williamson, Roudeybush, Sheil, Alford, Mavity and Bartholomew. Mitchell was the first of the superintendents after the organization of the high school. Following Mitchell were M. C. Martz, Ashby, Day, Vance, Randall, Llewellyn, Cantwell, Worley, Pfaffman, Wilmore and Wearly. In 1913 another step was made toward the unification of the schools, when Mr. T. P. Charles was made superintendent of the Jackson township schools.

In the beginning the high school course consisted of only two years' work. The subjects taught were quite limited, the main studies being algebra, civil government, general history, physics and English. About 1895 a few studies were added to the curriculum and the course was lengthened to three years. Again, about the year 1900, more subjects were introduced and the course lengthened to four years.

Until within the last few years the subjects taught were chiefly cultural. Recently the need of a vocational course of studies has been seen. Manual training was the first of the vocational studies taken up. The first workshop was in the physics laboratory. Owing to the lack of room, benches and tools, not much could be accomplished the first year. In the present building two rooms in the basement are occupied for this work, there being enough tools and benches for a class of about twenty-five to work at one time.

Nothing much was done toward teaching domestic economy until the present building was erected. Two rooms are used for this department of the course of studies. In the basement there is a well equipped kitchen and on the second floor a sewing room.

Great interest is taken in agriculture, although the course at present is mainly theoretical. A movement is now on foot, however, through which State aid will be gained to help carry on this work, and conditions look favorable for a more practical course. A splendid course in music is offered. Prof. C. M. Carter, the instructor, was the first of the township supervisors.

WALNUT GROVE SCHOOL.

Walnut Grove is situated in the center of White River township. It was named by Harbin Hobbs, who donated one acre of ground for the school. The first house erected was ordered by the county commissioners on a petition presented by Harbin Hobbs and James Good. Joe Orth built the house at a cost of six hundred dollars. It contained the first improved desks with folding seats in the township.

School was conducted in this building until 1903, when the present brick building was erected by F. H. Tascher, trustee. A high school was organized, which was commissioned in 1904. The first principal was Hosea Whiteneck. Following him was M. G. Burton. Under his administration the school acquired a reputation that reached beyond the borders of the State. He organized a splendid orchestra and band. Out of the speakers' stand on the school grounds he made a work-shop and equipped it with benches made by himself and the students. It was the first manual training shop in Indiana outside of a large city. A sewing class was also conducted at the same time.

In 1909 an auditorium was erected on the school grounds. These grounds now contain three acres, two acres having been given by John Newby. This auditorium is used for a number of purposes and is a valuable building for the community.

Under the management of the schools of the township, with Walnut Grove at the head, a very prosperous school and agricultural fair has been held for the last four years. At the fair held in October, 1914, there was a fine display of school work, domestic science and manual training work, agricultural products and fine stock. At least two thousand people were present. This school was one of the first to demonstrate that a successful high school can be conducted away from a town or village.

FISHERS SCHOOL.

The school at Fishers was originally taught in a small frame building. A two-room frame building was finally erected. This was followed by a brick building containing four rooms. It was finally condemned and the

present elegant building was erected. This is an adequate and modern building. Fishers has had as its principals such strong men as N. C. Randall, E. J. Llewelyn, J. W. Stern, Will Hershman, W. H. Hershman, Will Dyer, H. L. Craig and C. G. Shortridge. It is a certified high school, is well equipped and is doing excellent work.

THE BOXLEY SCHOOLS.

The first school in Boxley was taught in a log cabin in the south part of the village. After a few years a frame building was erected in the north part of town and school was taught here. Only the grades were taught until 1877, when a two years' course in high school was organized and W. S. McMurtry was chosen principal. After a few years the course was extended to four years and the school soon outgrew the building, necessitating the erection of the present building by Theo. Pettijohn, trustee, in 1904.

In 1905 some agriculture was taught by the principal, Arza Harris. This is one of the first high schools in the State to introduce this subject. At present excellent work is done in each of the vocational subjects. Following is a list of the principals: W. S. McMurtry, Stephen Hinshaw, F. L. Greeson, A. C. Harris, John Teter, F. V. Kercheval, E. C. Denney and N. E. Boyer.

CICERO SCHOOLS.

The early schools of the vicinity of Cicero were taught by New Englanders. One lady taught for many years in a school located at Cicero. Not much is known of the early history of these schools. They were like most of the pioneer schools. In 1867 Cicero erected what was then called a magnificent school building. It was three stories high and contained nine rooms. The erection of this building threw a burden on the corporation of Cicero that sapped its resources for many years.

The school was conducted as a common school until the administration of Frank A. Gause, who organized the high school. In 1911 the building was destroyed by fire. Immediately the board took steps to erect a new building, and the present structure is modern and well equipped. The vocational subjects are taught and the school is up to date. A. Landreth is the efficient superintendent.

ATLANTA SCHOOLS.

For many years the school at Atlanta was called the Shieldville school, and later the Beuna Vista school. It afterward became the Atlanta school,

and in 1900 a high school was organized with a two years' course taught by one teacher. Gradually more teachers were added and the course lengthened to three years, and then to four years. During the three years, from 1911 to 1914, the growth in the high school has been very rapid, increasing from fifty to eighty-six members.

These schools for a number of years have been noted for the excellency of their work. The grades and high school are well equipped, and vocational work is carried on in an up-to-date manner. Following is a list of the principals: J. A. Mitchell, Grafton Reagan, J. H. Mavity, John Hussey, C. Teter, Roscoe Beals, E. O. Maple, Jas. Moody and T. P. Charles.

CARMEL SCHOOLS.

The Carmel schools for many years were a part of Carmel Academy. Previous to the erection of Carmel Academy a one-room building stood one-half mile north of Carmel, on the west side of the road. An old-fashioned box-car schoolhouse also stood just south of town. This house was occupied long after Carmel Academy was organized.

In 1887 the present building was erected, the Carmel Academy building abandoned (it had already been condemned) and school was organized in the new building. The school grew rapidly and at present has five grade teachers and four teachers in the high school. The present building is inadequate and has been condemned. A temporary building has been erected, where the vocational and science work is taught. Following is a list of the principals since Carmel Academy was abandoned: David Wells, Bert E. Ellis, John Hussey, F. A. Gause, Chas. Mendenhall, J. E. Retherford, John W. Teter, Edward Morgan, Homer Cotton, John W. Starn, W. C. Pidgeon and M. L. Sterritt.

RURAL SCHOOLS OF COUNTY.

The schools of Hamilton county rank with the best in the State. There are a number of consolidated schools, requiring sixty-nine wagons in which to convey the children to and from their school work. These consolidated schools are well equipped and are doing splendid work. Atlanta, Arcadia, Carmel, Westfield and Walnut Grove are commissioned schools under township control. Boxley and Fishers are certified high schools. All these schools are doing excellent work and, in addition to the former courses, are offering courses in agriculture, manual training and domestic science. Washington township high school at Westfield was the first in Indiana to include

agriculture in the high school course. Walnut Grove was the first outside of a large city to equip a manual training shop.

CLAY CENTER SCHOOL.

One of the best schools in the county is the consolidated school at Clay Center. It is the only school building occupied in Clay township. The building was erected in 1911 and is modern in all respects. No high school work is offered but the grades are maintained. Work in agriculture, manual training and domestic science is given. Music is also well taught. The playground is well equipped with apparatus.

This school is a typical community center. Lectures and entertainments are given and the patrons from the whole community attend. Mr. H. L. Hollenbach is the efficient principal.

The rural schools of the county have not been neglected. Music has been taught in all these schools since 1904. Chorus classes, orchestras and mandolin and guitar clubs have been formed. One, often two, and sometimes all three of the vocational subjects are taught in a one-room building.

The Bethlehem school, in Fall Creek township, was the first rural school in Indiana, perhaps in the United States, to teach manual training and domestic science. These subjects were taught by Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hollenbach.

It was through the schools that the first corn club in the world was organized; the first school fairs were held.

In 1908 an Athletic, Oratorical and Musical Association was organized. It has held eight very successful meetings. The field day and the oratorical evening are events that all high school students look forward to.

Every country schoolhouse in the county is situated on a pike road. Most of these houses are neat brick buildings. The first brick house erected in a rural district is Number Six, in Jackson township. It is still in use. The last log house used for school purposes was Number sixteen in Adams township. The last term taught there was in 1876, by O. P. Roberts, a colored man.

The above account of the schools of Hamilton county occupies a number of pages, and yet the writer recognizes that the sketch is very imperfect and that many things of importance are omitted. Nor is his pen capable of paying due tribute to the noble men and women who have given their lives to the education of the children of this county, and to the equally noble fathers and mothers whose sacrifices and support have made possible the splendid schools that adorn our community.

CHAPTER XXI.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

SOMETHING REGARDING THE VARIOUS LODGES IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

For more than half a century the prejudice against secret orders, which formerly obtained in the minds of people who did not hold membership in such fraternities, has almost totally disappeared in this country. Lodges, like churches, no doubt have some unworthy members, but as a whole the membership of secret and benevolent societies is made up of truly worthy, exemplary citizens, both men and women. Perhaps the most ancient order among the long list now in existence is the Masonic fraternity, hence this will have first place in this chapter on the various lodges of Hamilton county. If it be found that any have been omitted, this omission is due to the fact that no reports were sent in, but it is believed that all have been named and the history of the same outlined in a more or less comprehensive fashion.

MASONIC LODGES.

Masonry in the city of Noblesville is more than eighty-six years old. It goes back almost to the date of the town government, and its climax was reached in the recent dedication of the cornerstone of the new and magnificent Masonic Temple, centrally located in Noblesville, a lasting and truly befitting monument to the work of the order during all these four score and six years.

The first Masonic lodge was Hamilton lodge No. 32, whose charter was granted November 26, 1828, with Jeremiah Leaming, worshipful master; William Conner, senior warden, and Nathan D. Shoemaker, junior warden. The Grand Lodge of Indiana had been organized only ten years before, at Madison. Nineteen years after the first Hamilton lodge was organized, Hamilton lodge No. 57 was granted a charter. The three principal officers were: Jesse Lutz, worshipful master; James B. Hall, senior warden, and Gardner Perry, junior warden. In 1850 Noblesville lodge No. 103 was granted a charter. This lodge was of short life, and we find the fol-

lowing resolution recorded in the records of the Grand Lodge at Indianapolis, introduced by Brother White, probably George White, one of the fathers of Masonry in this county:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge accept the surrender of the charter of Noblesville Lodge No. 103.

"Resolved, That the name Hamilton lodge No. 57 be changed to that of Noblesville lodge No. 57," which was adopted. The above resolution bears date in Masonic records as being of May 26, 1853.

While Gardner Perry was named in the charter of 1847 as the junior warden, it must be true that Joseph Lutz was the junior warden that year, for there is found in the back of an old register of members these words: "Joseph Lutz, elected Jun' Warden, June 8, 1847."

The old records also disclose the names of members of Hamilton lodge No. 57, who had been made masters prior to the granting of the charter in 1847. There were thirteen of these, as follows: Jesse Lutz, the master; James B. Hall, F. B. Cogswell, Nathan D. Shoemaker, John Beal, Joseph Lutz, F. G. Reynolds, Gardner Perry, Griffin M. Shaw, John D. Stephenson, Jeremiah Leaming, Amos Palmer and R. J. Conner.

The Grand Lodge records of 1861, the first year of the Civil War, state that this lodge had a membership of thirty-eight, and that there had been, besides, twenty-two initiations. During the war for the Union James Garver, W. W. Conner, James O'Brien, Jo Stafford and others acted as master, but James A. Garver seemed to have served as worshipful master the greater part of that never-to-be-forgotten period. The same authority shows that in 1864 the lodge numbered seventy, of which number twenty-four were soldiers in the Union cause, their dues being remitted during their absence, thus keeping good their standing in the lodge at home while they were fighting at the front in defense of the flag.

In 1878 this lodge laid the cornerstone of the courthouse which was then being constructed in Noblesville.

As to lodge halls, the earliest of which there is any account was over the room occupied by the Sowerwine and Osbon dry goods store. About 1850, possibly a little later, the lodge purchased of G. M. Shaw the third story over the Old Corner Drug Store, and this commodious room was occupied as a Masonic hall until the building was sold, February 8, 1881. Thereafter the lodge had temporary quarters in the Odd Fellows hall until 1884, when the present hall was purchased.

The cornerstone of the new temple was laid with imposing ceremonies September 24, 1914. This is a beautiful stone structure on the corner of

Ninth and Hannibal streets, in the very heart of the city. It is one story and a basement and has all the modern furnishings, the work of construction on which is now drawing to completion. Its total cost, exclusive of grounds, is thirty-five thousand dollars. The present membership of the blue lodge is two hundred and fifteen. Its recently elected officers are as follows: F. E. Hines, worshipful master; E. C. Stopher, senior warden; W. R. Lyons, junior warden; W. W. Bray, treasurer; Earl Brooks, secretary; Will Fryberger, senior deacon; Gray McCord, junior deacon; Theo. Becker, senior steward; Charles Kraft, junior steward; J. D. Bray, tyler; Roy G. Caylor, trustee.

There are also higher degrees in Masonry here—the Chapter No. 120, Royal Arch Masons; Council No. 89, Royal and Select Masters, and Raisent Chapter No. 200, Order of Eastern Star, all in a flourishing condition.

Noblesville Chapter No. 120, Royal Arch Masons, was formed October 24, 1900, and chartered October 24, 1901, by McCordsville Chapter No. 44. The charter members were: Meade Vestal, James W. Smith, C. B. Williams, J. G. Smith, John Stevenson, J. D. Stoner, C. B. Macy, David Anderson, John Thomas, John A. Atkins, George Decker, Jesse R. Hay, L. Wild, Thomas J. Kane, Charles W. Edwards and E. L. Rork.

The present membership is one hundred and thirty. This is the only chapter in this county, it having jurisdiction of the entire county. The present elective officers are: John T. Kester, most eminent high priest; John A. Atkins, eminent king; Jesse R. Hav, eminent scribe; David Anderson, treasurer; C. B. Williams, secretary; Donald S. Kane, captain of the host; Theo. O. Decker, principal sojourner; John R. Sperry, royal arch captain; Allen H. Davis, master of the third veil; R. O. Morris, master of the second veil; C. Ray Davis, guard. This chapter now meets at the Masonic Temple, its meetings having formerly been held in the old Masonic hall. Here work is conducted in mark master, past master, most excellent master and Royal Arch Masons.

Noblesville Council No. 89, Royal and Select Masters, was formed at Noblesville August 8, 1911, and received its charter October 18, 1911. It was organized by McCordsville Council No. 52, of McCordsville, Indiana, with the following charter members: Meade Vestal, George B. Heyman, Roy B. Caylor, James W. Smith, H. Layton, Charles W. Castor, Emil G. Decker, Theo. O. Decker, Charles B. Macy, Albert R. Haas, James A. Mitchell and C. Ray Davis. The present number of members is ninety-one, their meetings being held at the Masonic Temple. Work is conducted in the Royal Master and Select Master degrees. This is the only council within

Hamilton county. The present officers are: Fred M. Atkins, thrice illustrious master; Theo. O. Decker, illustrious deputy master; John T. Kester, conductor of the work; James W. Smith, treasurer; Emil G. Decker, recorder; Donald S. Kane, captain of guard; John R. Sperry, conductor of the council; C. Ray Davis, steward; George Decker, sentinel.

Ancient Square Lodge No. 41 (colored Masons), of Noblesville, had for its charter members Greenberry B. Roper, George Dempsey, James Winslow, William Hedgepath, Barney Stone, Charles Valentine, Perry Bryant, Stephen Roberts, Reuben Johnson, Sanford Knight, Frank Mitchell, Lemuel White, Garlen Edmons and Fred Hord. The lodge now has a membership of twenty. Its elective officers are: D. M. Roper, worshipful master; George Dempsey, senior warden; Edward Dempsey, senior warden; James Nash, junior warden; G. B. Roper, treasurer; Arthur Bush, secretary; George Dempsey, senior deacon; Thornton Barton, tyler. They meet in Bray hall. A chapter of the Order of Eastern Star is conducted in connection with this lodge.

Hinkle Lodge No. 310, at Deming, was organized May 26, 1863, by dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, the charter being granted upon the date above given. The following is a list of charter members and those taken in during the time the lodge was working under dispensation: Mordica White, William Peacock, Frank Baldwin, W. Riley Thomas, Benjamin T. Holliday, Jabez Neal, Charles Stout, N. J. Pettijohn, John Johnson, William Willets, Daniel Y. Haskett, Addison Hadley, W. H. H. Bartholomew, Daniel Noble, Zeno Johnson, William H. Cook, Cyrus Hodgson, Leander J. Griffith, Jesse F. Denney, Levi H. Cook, A. C. Tuttle, Peter H. Owen, Albert A. Hasket, James W. Ramsey, Enos Hiatt, Thomas J. Lindley, Jacob Bartholomew and William Lindley.

This is purely a blue lodge and meets at Deming, where work is conducted in apprentice, fellowcraft and Master Mason degrees. They own a two-story frame hall, erected in 1865. The present elective officers are: Edward E. Beals, worshipful master; Marion Blanton, senior warden; Havilia Carson, junior warden; J. L. Munday, treasurer; Calvin C. Carson, secretary; Elbert Buzarr, senior deacon; Franklin Wise, junior deacon; Grover C. Dunn, tyler.

Fidelity Lodge No. 309, of Sheridan, was organized May 26, 1864, by Dr. John Ross. The original members were Samuel Harbaugh, Thomas Pearson, James Roderick, Dr. Colther, Thomas Spencer Jr., Whit Harbaugh, A. P. Harvey, Thomas Beals, Ephraim Hammach. In January, 1915, the membership was two hundred. The lodge now has a membership of good

working Masons, with elective officers as follows: Morris Parr, worshipful master; F. C. Mitchell, senior warden; Glenn Moore, junior warden; F. J. Hiatt, secretary. This lodge owns a hall valued at three thousand dollars.

Cicero Lodge No. 199, Free and Accepted Masons, at the town of Cicero, was organized May 28, 1856, by Jesse Lutz. The first officers, so far as now known, were: Jesse Lutz, master; Thomas Cappel, senior warden; Amoa Moore, junior warden. The lodge now enjoys a membership of one hundred and four, and has its lodge home in leased quarters, as it never has built a lodgeroom of its own. At present meetings are held in a hall over the Farmers' and Merchants' bank. The officers, in January, 1915, were: L. E. Tescher, master; R. H. Metcalf, senior warden; George Buchanan, junior warden; J. R. Smock, secretary; George A. Good, treasurer; R. C. Tucker, tyler. The three degrees of the blue lodge are here worked—entered apprentice, fellowcraft and Master Masons.

Clarksville Lodge No. 118 was granted a charter May 30, 1851. The charter members included: Hiram G. Finch, worshipful master; Abraham Nicholson, senior warden; Jacob Crull, junior warden; Samuel Nicholson, senior deacon; F. C. Reynolds, junior deacon; Thomas Richardson, secretary; Peter Passwater, treasurer; J. H. Darrah, tyler.

The lodge now has a membership of sixty-six, following being the present officers: Vern Harrison, worshipful master; Walter Mills, senior warden; Harry Morrow, junior warden; V. E. Forrer, treasurer; P. A. Mills, secretary; Luther Horine, senior deacon; George I. Castor, junior deacon; V. B. Forrer and T. E. Setters, stewards; George Silvey, tyler. The present hall was erected by the township trustees, and this lodge became its owner after it had been abandoned for school purposes. The degrees here represented are entered apprentice, fellowcraft and Master Masons.

Westfield Lodge No. 115, Free and Accepted Masons, at Westfield, was organized May 30, 1851, George White being the first worshipful master. The first meeting under dispensation was held January 29, 1850, the charter being issued May 30, following. The list of first officers follows: George White, worshipful master; D. H. Weems, senior warden; John Scott, junior warden; Boaz W. Williams, secretary; Samuel S. White, treasurer; William Haines, senior deacon; Nathaniel White, junior deacon; John Seamans, steward and tyler. While D. H. Weems' name originally appears as senior deacon, his name does not again appear after the first meeting of the lodge. The lodge now has a membership of ninety-four. Following were the charter members: George White, Nathaniel White, John Scott, John L. Seamans, Boaz Williams, Mark L. Stoneman, Samuel S. White, Alfred

Keys, J. J. Newcomb, James T. Jones, Riley Jessup, Aaron V. Talbert, William Haines, Johnson Farley, Jackson Daubenspeck.

The present elective officers are: James E. Haworth, worshipful master; William C. McAvoy, senior warden; E. V. H. Shocking, junior warden; Ora E. Newman, senior deacon; Fred Hodgin, junior deacon; John C. Hinshaw, treasurer; G. George Hochstedtler, secretary; Frank McAvoy, tyler. The lodge occupies Masonic hall and bestows no other degrees than those connected with the blue lodge.

Carmel Lodge No. 421, Free and Accepted Masons, at the village of Carmel, was instituted in May, 1870, by Sylvanus Carey, Enos Noblett, S. H. Moffitt, D. E. Wilkinson and a few others. Unfortunately, the lodgeroom and all the records of this lodge were destroyed by fire. There are now one hundred members. The elective officers at this date are: James M. Nutt, worshipful master; Frank Stanton, senior warden; Malcolm Randall, junior warden; E. G. Binford, secretary; R. J. Follett, treasurer.

The fire that burned the lodgeroom and records occurred in March, 1913. There are three degrees worked in this lodge at this time—entered apprentice, fellowcraft and Master Mason.

Masonry at Boxley is represented by Fidelity Lodge No. 309, Free and Accepted Masons. This lodge was organized October 8, 1863, by virtue of dispensation, with the assistance of Worshipful Master Wright Cook; E. Hammocks, senior warden; Isaac N. Hammock, junior warden; H. D. Rutter, secretary. May 28, 1878, this was changed to Sheridan lodge, an account of which is given in this chapter. At the time the lodge was formed there were only eight members, and it took all these to hold the elective offices. This lodge now has one hundred and seventy-five members.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Carmel Lodge No. 401, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Carmel, was organized July 25, 1872, with charter members as follows: John E. Warner, J. W. Moffitt, J. H. Moon, Sylvanus Carey, Jesse A. Ballard, Enos Noblett, Ira Powell. The lodge now has a membership of sixty-three. Charles Ferguson is the noble grand and Sam Jones is the vice-grand. The order erected its present hall, a concrete block structure, in 1904, previous to which time the lodge had met over Kinzer's storeroom. Four degrees are now represented in this lodge, and a Rebekah lodge, also, is working in conjunction with it.

Hortonville Lodge No. 768, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was

organized February 21, 1901, by J. O. Clark, with five charter members, as follows: W. L. McCain, George W. Swarm, A. C. Jones, Hiram Blanton, A. C. Baker. The first meeting place for the lodge was in the Grand Army of the Republic hall. This lodge now owns its own hall, erected in 1906 at a cost of \$1,600. The officers at this time are: O. N. Pitts, noble grand; C. I. Jones, vice-grand; B. D. Rogers, secretary, and S. C. Taylor, treasurer. The lodge now enjoys a membership of fifty-eight. The three subordinate degrees are here represented.

Odd Fellowship is represented at Clarksville by Lodge No. 811, which was organized March 17, 1904, by C. N. Warren. At first the members of this lodge met in the old schoolhouse, under Masonic hall. Their present quarters are on the north side of Main street, purchased by the order in 1906 at a cost of \$500. The present elective officers are: Jesse Heiny, noble grand; George Lehr, vice-grand; Luther Horine, secretary, and Ross Layton, treasurer. John Shank, Albert Fisher and Walter Miller are trustees. The lodge has a membership of forty-nine, and has a flourishing Rebekah lodge in connection.

Atlanta Lodge No. 445, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Atlanta, was organized March 6, 1874, by J. M. Whisler, A. G. Walton, Jacob Fritz, J. G. Dunn, P. P. Illyes, Jacob Daniels, David Roads, C. L. Patton, J. M. Whisler being noble grand and A. G. Walton secretary. The present officers are: A. C. Jackson, noble grand; F. J. Essig, vice-grand; H. E. Snyder, secretary. The total membership is now sixty-seven. The order built its own brick hall in 1898, at a cost of \$4,800. The first meeting place was in the Goodykoontz building. All degrees in the subordinate lodge are here worked. This lodge was instituted by Richard Owens, grand master, and B. F. Foster, grand secretary.

Arcadia Lodge No. 367, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Arcadia June 9, 1871, by officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana. The charter members were as follows: W. J. Ruse, Phillip Carlow, W. T. Smith, James A. Baker, Peter Laudig, David Leaming, P. P. Illyes, Henry Snyder, William H. Shaffer, Jonas N. Stanter and I. M. Martz. The lodge now has a membership of two hundred and twenty, and the members meet in their own hall, erected 1889-90 of brick and costing \$5,000. The three initiatory degrees are the only ones here worked at present. A good Rebekah lodge is working in conjunction. The present elective officers are: R. Joseph Lyon, noble grand; Sherman Caylor, vice-grand; M. C. Martz, recording secretary; C. E. Booth, financial secretary; P. B. Waltz, treasurer; C. E. Booth, M. C. Martz, H. M. Whisler, trustees.

Sheridan Lodge No. 691, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Sheridan, was organized July 15, 1892, by A. J. Carey, H. E. Davenport, J. B. Mace, R. B. Stephenson, H. V. Laughner, John H. Cox, Thomas L. Malott, W. E. Cox, J. H. Lovelle and Edward R. Lutz. This lodge now owns a brick hall valued at \$2,500, its earlier meetings having been held in Opera House block. The lodge has the subordinate and encampment degrees represented. The present membership is one hundred and sixty, and the present officers are: Theodore Hiatt, noble grand; Charles Lee, vice-grand; Ora Ridge, financial secretary; Guy S. Kirkland, treasurer; J. M. Applegate, Thomas L. Malott and J. B. Cottrell, trustees.

Cicero Lodge No. 252, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Cicero, was organized February 1, 1866. The early records of this lodge were all destroyed by fire. The lodge now enjoys a membership of one hundred and two. In 1911 they erected a brick hall of their own and have a fine lodge-room, valued at \$9,000. Both the subordinate and Rebekah degrees are here represented. The charter members here were: Charles Quear, J. H. McNeal, Peter Scott, Armstrong Evans, William Porter, Henry Gerwig, John Martz and G. L. Barnette. The present noble grand is Neal Thomas; vice-grand, Earl Hall; secretary, S. T. Dunham.

Fishers Lodge No. 440, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Fishers, this county, was organized May 21, 1874, by M. V. Hinds, George W. Teal, William M. Bolton, Anthony Snyder, Simeon Harrison and F. M. Brandon, charter members. The lodge now has a membership of seventy-four, and meets in its own hall at Fishers, where it purchased the upper story of what was known as Trittip's brick store building, at a cost of \$900. At first this lodge met over the old drug store. The three initiatory degrees are here worked. The officers in January, 1915, were: G. A. Sach, noble grand; J. E. Guilkey, vice-grand; B. F. Shafer, secretary; A. J. Crossley, treasurer; G. A. Sachs, R. E. Harrold and James Arthur, trustees.

Ekin Lodge No. 764, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized October 25, 1900, by J. O. Clark, with the following charter members: M. S. Johnson, H. L. Stilling, J. L. Thomas, O. H. Endicott, Samuel Collier, A. W. Lewis, Carrie DeVaney, Emery A. Lee, J. D. Phillips, James A. Lee and Lewis Hall.

The present membership is eighty and the present (1915) elective officers are: James Lockride, noble grand; O. Staley, vice-grand; James A. Lee, financial secretary; J. L. Thomas, recording secretary; trustees, George F. Ross, Erdie Spear and H. R. Donahue.

This lodge was instituted in William F. Small's building, after which

the order purchased a hall in which they held meetings until it was burned. Then the office of Dr. M. S. Johnson was occupied as a lodgeroom until the present hall was erected in 1905, at a cost of about \$2,500. The subordinate and Rebekah degrees are here exemplified.

Westfield Lodge No. 800, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized May 21, 1903, with the following charter members: W. C. Avoy, A. C. Jones, W. O. Cook, N. T. Wheeler, F. O. Bishop, H. C. Cox, Joseph Cook, T. J. Buck, Calvin L. Higbee, I. R. Allen, Ross Cohoon and Clifford Osborn. The lodge has always met in the same hall, a building originally owned by Oliver Webb but which was purchased by the order in 1915. The total membership is eighty and the present elective officers are: , Russell Rayle, noble grand; Cecil Gilpin, vice grand; Paul V. Franklin, secretary; Isaiah Higbee, treasurer, and John M. McKnight, past grand and active representative. The lodge has the added strength of a fine Rebekah lodge working in conjunction with it.

NOBLESVILLE LODGE NO. 125.

Noblesville Lodge No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on the 24th of January, 1853. On that night the following named persons were present as petitioners: George F. Wainwright, Peter Baer, George Staats, H. W. Clark, Eli C. Long, Wm. Henderson, past grand master; O. Jocelyn, senior grand warden pro tem.; Thomas P. Haughey, grand supporter pro tem.; George F. McGinnis, grand treasurer pro tem., and George Brown, grand marshal pro tem., with a number of brothers. Philoxean Lodge No. 44, Center Lodge No. 18 and Capital Lodge No. 124 met for the purpose of instituting the lodge and the following persons were initiated: Henry Garboden, W. I. H. Robinson, W. W. Conner, Levi Farley, W. A. Wainwright, John Pontious, Daniel Kemp, J. Cox and Wesley Daubenspeck. I. L. and W. S. Davenport were admitted by card. The following were elected as officers: George F. Wainwright, noble grand; Levi Farley, secretary; H. W. Clarke, treasurer, and the following brothers were appointed by the noble grand: Eli C. Long, conductor; Peter Baer, warden; Henry Garboden, inside guardian; John Pontious, right supporter to noble grand; Daniel Kemp, left supporter to noble grand; W. I. T. Robinson, right supporter to vice-grand; W. A. Wainwright, left supporter to vice-grand; W. A. Wainwright, host at 25 cents a night. On the second night trustees were elected as follows: George F. Wainwright, John Pontious and H. W. Clarke. On the third night the following persons were

initiated: Jesse Auburn and S. R. McCole. The meetings were then held in the Shaw block.

At the end of the first term of the lodge the membership numbered thirty-three. During the second term of the first year were three initiations, three admissions by card and two expulsions, one for improperly communicating the password and one for drunkenness. In January, 1854, the lodge was moved to the north side of the square in the Evans block.

On April, 19, 1861, a meeting was held to grant traveling cards to brothers who had enlisted in the service of their country under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men. Cards were granted to John D. Evans, C. J. McCole and W. A. Wainwright. On the 29th of April in the same year the lodge moved into the Masonic lodge room, which gave sufficient room, and the order began a career of renewed prosperity.

March 21, 1866, the trustees were empowered to purchase the present hall of Dr. Miesse, which at that time consisted of the third-story room over the Haas clothing store only, and on the evening of July 11th of that year the hall was formally dedicated by Grand Secretary E. H. Barry, the occasion being an eventful one in the history of the lodge.

On December 5, 1870, a festival for the benefit of the poor of Noblesville was held which netted over \$90.00, and the proceeds were properly distributed. On June 9, 1871, the lodge assisted in the organizing of a lodge at Arcadia, the fourth in the county, and presented their sister lodge with a complete set of officers' regalia.

The fifty-third anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United States was appropriately celebrated by the lodge. The important feature of this occasion was the address delivered by Past Grand Master W. K. Edwards, of Terre Haute, embracing a careful review of the workings of the order. A reference to the record of its transactions during the period embraced in this review shows an immense sum of money expended for the relief of distressed brethren and their widows and orphans, in explanation of the practical workings of the order in this country. Within the jurisdiction of this lodge alone, during the twenty years then just past, \$5,104.48 had been expended for charitable purposes; certainly a liberal showing for the generosity and humanity of the order. In addition to this the fund accumulated for the benefit of Odd Fellows' orphans amounted to \$1,200. From the date of organization during the preceding twenty years, the loss of membership in this lodge by death was only seventeen.

In the year 1900 the hall was enlarged from the building purchased of Dr. Miesse to the present building over the first three business rooms west of

the alley, on the south side of the square, at an approximate cost of \$3,500. On January 18, 1901, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., this new lodge hall was dedicated by Grand Secretary W. H. Leedy, acting as grand master, with the following assistants: Grand Marshal Benjamin Franklin, of Indianapolis; Grand Herald C. G. Reagan, Grand Guardian M. M. Robertson, Grand Warden David Supple, Grand Chaplain J. A. Mitchell, Herald of the North Lee L. Wilson, Herald of the South W. S. Weaver, Herald of the East W. J. Whyte, Herald of the West J. N. Hollingsworth and four little girl assistants to the heralds, Irene Clampit, Pearl Hutchens, Irene Boswell and Mattie Fenner; Brothers Newton Teter and C. W. Howell constructing the altar as the grand marshal called for the various parts. Brother E. A. Hutchens presided, and in his introductory remarks firmly pointed out some of the practical works and teachings of the order. At the conclusion of the dedicatory ceremony a parade was given on the street headed by the Noblesville band, with the following formation: Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, acting as escorts, followed by Major-General J. E. Bodine and staff; Canton Noblesville No. 52, Past Master Independent Order of Odd Fellows, visiting Odd Fellows and members of the lodge. Supper was served at the Christian church by Clarke Rebekah Lodge No. 539, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which all visiting brothers and their friends were made welcome. The evening program began at 7:00 o'clock with Brother George Shirts presiding. The speech of the evening was delivered by Past Grand Master Will H. Talbot, and to say that everybody was pleased with the address is putting it very mildly. The address was followed by the decoration of chivalry, which was conferred upon Brother W. E. Longley by Major-General J. E. Bodine and staff, assisted by Canton No. 52 and the following ladies: Misses Annabell Herd, May Pierce, Bessie Bodine, Ida Clarke and little Miss Ruth Longley, who pinned the cross of chivalry on her father's breast. This latter ceremony was very impressively performed, and coming as it did as a surprise to Brother Longley was very effective. At the conclusion of the ceremony an informal reception was tendered the visitors by the members of the lodge, at which punch and wafers were served to every one. Craycrafts orchestra furnished music for the evening. The committee on arrangements was composed of the following brothers: J. O. Clarke, W. E. Longley, E. A. Hutchens, Newton Teter and C. G. Reagan. The program from beginning to end was rendered in a satisfactory manner, and the lodge has reason to feel proud of the manner in which the hall was dedicated.

From the year 1900 the lodge began a career of renewed prosperity

and grew from a membership of about eighty-five to a membership of two hundred and fifty. In the year 1908 the interior of the lodge room was remodeled and made into a commodious and up-to-date lodge room at an approximate cost of \$400.

The present officers of the lodge are: Past grand, F. H. Ellingwood; noble grand, Harry O. Dill; vice-grand, R. R. Foland; recording secretary, E. L. Weaver; financial secretary, W. L. Edson; treasurer, L. W. Wild; warden, Charles M. Beal; conductor, C. B. Pearce; inside guard, A. R. Roberts; outside guard, S. T. Applegate; right supporter to noble grand, S. L. Wolverton; left supporter to noble grand, W. H. Evans; right supporter to vice-grand, W. C. Warren; left supporter to vice-grand, H. A. Smith; right supporter secretary, E. Q. Thayer; left supporter secretary, George H. Beal; chaplain, A. R. Couden; trustees, Newton Teter, W. E. Longley and S. L. Wolverton; degree manager, C. W. Howell; district deputy grand master of Hamilton county, J. O. Clarke.

In addition to the facts presented in the address of Brother E. K. Hall delivered at Noblesville in April, 1854, from which we have quoted liberally, other valuable details have been gleaned from authentic sources which deserve to be recorded here. Among the early workers in Odd Fellowship, as represented by Noblesville Lodge, none, perhaps, is entitled to more credit for activity and zeal in its promotion than Geo. F. Wainwright, who, owing to his opportunities and inherent energy, coupled with his love for the order, was capable of and exerted a commanding influence in its behalf. Brother J. G. Heylman, who was a faithful member and true to the principles of the order although not as active at the present as in the past, has served the lodge for fifty-seven long years, and it at present the oldest member living. The loss of membership by death since the organization of the lodge totals eighty-six.

The teachings of Odd Fellowship reach far beyond the lodge, and he who thinks and practices not this has to know the true object of the order. Its teachings reach far beyond—before one journeys far into its teachings he finds he is journeying on a mission of humanity. Friendships are strengthened by covenants and compacts. God recognized this when he made his solemn covenants with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, also with Moses and the Children of Israel. And Jonathan caused David to swear again because he loved him, for he loved him as he loved his own soul. This vow was oft repeated between these two friends, and thus it was that the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David.

So Odd Fellows solemnly covenant to be friends, to care for each other,

to warn each other of approaching danger, to be friends in adversity as well as in prosperity and even unto death, so that when the cruel hand of hate is lifted to hurl the javelin of jealousy at unsuspecting innocence the winged arrow of friendship and warning flies on its mystic mission, giving confidence and hope to the poor outcast.

The great mission of Odd Fellowship in the world is to assist in spreading the glorious doctrine of universal brotherhood among men, and it surely is spreading. We all hope much for the progress of brotherly love, the central link of the golden chain of Odd Fellowship.

Then will we hear again, who is my neighbor; and we hasten to perform the part of the good Samaritan to the unfortunate wayfarer. This is love expressed by deed. The last link is truth. Friendship based upon falsehood will ever be insincere and unstable. Love unless linked with truth must die.

GEORGE BROWN ENCAMPMENT NO. 44.

On July 26, 1855, a number of Patriarchs from Metropolitan Encampment No. 5 and Marion Encampment No. 35 met in this place for the purpose of instituting George Brown Encampment No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. District Deputy Grand Patriarch William Wallace in the chair, by whom the following appointments were made pro tem.: Joseph K. English, past high priest, high priest; Jonathan W. Harvey, past chief patriarch, senior warden; I. P. Haughey, past chief scribe; Edward Laurence, past high priest, junior warden; Ed. S. Tyler, past chief patriarch, treasurer; Benjamin McCord, past senior warden, inside sentinel. The following persons presented cards to-wit: J. W. Harvey, Joseph K. English, E. S. Pope, E. M. Laurence, W. W. Wright, J. G. Waters, E. S. Tyler. The district deputy grand patriarch, after the usual ceremonies, declared George Brown Encampment No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, duly instituted.

The following were the past admissions in the Golden Rule and Royal Purple degrees: E. S. Tyler, E. S. Pope, J. G. Waters, H. W. Clarke, W. A. Wainwright, John Pontious, Eli Cohn, M. S. Davenport, I. L. Davenport, George F. Wainwright, A. G. Ferguson, S. R. McCole, William Haines and Charles Swain. Of these, the following were elected permanent officers: John Pontious, chief patriarch; G. F. Wainwright, high priest; I. L. Davenport, senior warden; W. A. Wainwright, scribe; S. R. McCole, treasurer; M. S. Davenport, junior warden; Eli Cohn, sentinel; H. W. Clarke, guide; A. G. Ferguson, first watch; William Haines, second watch; Charles Swain, third watch, and George Brown, fourth watch.

The present officers are: Harry O. Dill, chief patriarch; A. C. Warren, high priest; Evert Kleyla, senior warden; Howard Passwater, junior warden; W. L. Edson, scribe; L. W. Wild, treasurer; inside sentinel, James M. Baker; outside sentinel, D. W. Gascho; guide, R. R. Folond; first watch, W. C. Warren; second watch, S. L. Wolverton; third watch, Perry Carroll; fourth watch, C. B. Pearce; trustees, Newton Teter, J. O. Clark and R. R. Foland. W. L. Edson is the present district deputy grand patriarch of Hamilton county. The encampment is in a prosperous condition with a membership of one hundred and eighty.

CANTON NOBLESVILLE NO. 52, PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

On April 12, 1898, Canton Noblesville No. 52, Patriarch Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted by General J. E. Bodine and staff. Many visitors were present and witnessed the work of the afternoon. In the evening the decoration of chivalry was conferred upon five candidates before a large audience. On that evening this degree was conferred upon captain J. O. Clarke, and up to the present time has been conferred upon the following officers and chevaliers: Colonel, W. E. Longley; captain, Newton Teter; captain, W. K. Wilson; chevaliers, Geo. Shirts, W. E. Axline and J. N. Hollingsworth.

The charter members are as follows: J. O. Clarke, W. E. Longley, William Ross, W. C. Warren, J. N. Hollingsworth, W. K. Wilson, J. A. Clauson, E. E. Stern, J. A. Mitchell, Edgar E. Pitts, M. M. Robertson, John Lewis, W. J. Whitesell, Ed. Maley, C. C. Wall, O. J. Clampit, David Supple, John A. Schaller, J. E. Eubank, Jno. Kline, John P. Schaller, William M. Caylor, C. G. Reagan, E. C. Mott, Lee L. Wilson, W. S. Weaver, Newton Teter, W. E. Axline, H. M. Caylor and George Shirts.

The first elective officers were as follows: Commandant, J. O. Clarke; lieutenant, J. A. Mitchell; ensign, Edgar E. Pitts; accountant, W. E. Longley; clerk, William Ross; trustees, C. C. Wall, W. C. Warren and W. J. Whitesell. The present elective officers are: commandant, J. O. Clarke; lieutenant, H. A. Smith; ensign, William J. Whitesell; accountant, James S. Shannon; clerk, W. L. Edson; trustees, R. R. Foland, W. C. Warren and Newton Teter.

The present membership is thirty-five, with eight applications on file. The Canton is just entering upon a career of renewed activity, and expects to have at least twenty members in full dress uniform by May 30, 1915. This branch of the order is a military and social organization, one of the social

features being the annual banquet given for the members, their wives and sweethearts. This latter occasion is always looked forward to with much interest.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

On the evening of February 17, 1853, a special meeting of Noblesville Lodge No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was held for the purpose of conferring the Rebekah degree upon its eligible subjects. A good number of members and visitors were present, both to receive and to witness the conferring of this degree with its beautiful ceremonial and appropriate lessons. The service was conducted by W. W. Wright, of Capitol City lodge, at Indianapolis, and many brothers and their wives were characteristically induced into the solemn mysteries of the degree.

At the time the degree was gratuitously bestowed, and the meetings were held after the subordinate lodge had completed its order of business. Ladies having received the degree were invariably accompanied by their husbands. John and Maria Pontious are remembered as being members of this first organization.

On Tuesday evening, January 5, 1875, a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah degree was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master E. K. Hall with the following charter-members: Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Teter, Mrs. E. Barks, Mr. and Mrs. William Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Heylmann, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Levinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Buckles, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kastlehun.

Clarke Rebekah Lodge No. 539, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted February 19, 1897, by District Deputy Grand Master John O. Clarke, of Noblesville Lodge No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Following are the names of the petitioners: Mrs. Mary Fleming, Mrs. Anna Wilson, Mrs. Newton Teter, Mrs. L. McClary, Mrs. Anna Finley, Mrs. Della Lewis, Mrs. J. P. Shaller, John Klein, J. N. Hollingsworth, Lee Wilson and Newton Teter. A large membership was received, and the initiatory work was given in a very beautiful and impressive manner by the degree staff of the Rose of Sharon Rebekah Lodge No. 422, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Carmel, Indiana.

The following were the first officers elected: Mary Fleming, noble grand; Olie Tate, vice-grand; Lillian Finley, recording secretary; and Della Lewis, treasurer. This lodge was named Clarke Rebekah Lodge No. 589, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in honor and memory of Dr. Haymond

W. Clarke, a devoted charter member of Noblesville Lodge No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The present (February, 1915) membership of this Rebekah lodge is one hundred and eighty-eight. Meetings are held the first and third Friday evenings of each month in the Odd Fellow hall at Noblesville. The officers are: Ophie Presser, past grand; Jennie Bowen, noble grand; Cora Carroll, vice-grand; Carrie Graham, recording secretary; Ella Collier, financial secretary; Mary A. Pfaff, treasurer; Myrtle Patterson, warden; Francis Hoen, conductor; Merle Montague, inside grand; A. R. Conden, outside grand; Catherine Sabin, chaplain, and trustees, M. A. O'Brien, R. A. Conden and Clementine Gascho.

This lodge has had the honor of having one of its members elected to the highest position within the gift of the membership, Mrs. Arnetta McKinsey-Brehm having been elected president of the Rebekah's assembly for the year 1909-10. Quite a number of the members of Clarke's Rebekah Lodge have been honored with appointed office, and some have rendered splendid service on important committees in the Rebekah assembly.

Rebekah lodges do not pay sick benefits, yet the "corner stone" of the organization is to care for the sick and distressed members. During the year 1914 the Rebekah lodges in Indiana have paid for relief, to members, the sum of \$3,565. and for support of the Odd Fellow's home at Greenburg, \$7,105.

There are at this date seven Rebekah lodges within Hamilton county, as follows: Cicero, Cicero, No. 38; Prudence, Arcadia, No. 255; Atlanta, Atlanta, No. 257; Rose of Sharon, Carmel, No. 422; Clarke, Noblesville, No. 539; Levinson, Westfield, No. 657; Clarksville, Clarksville, No. 721.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS LODGES.

Arcadia Lodge of Knights of Pythias, at Arcadia, this county, was organized as No. 256, June 4, 1890, and now has a membership of two hundred, and does work in the degrees of Page, Esquire and Knight. The first officers were: C. E. Booth, chancellor commander; A. J. Carroll, vice-chancellor; Robert Belford, prelate; B. F. Knause, master of finance; J. W. Warman, master of exchequer; Samuel Berg, keeper of records and seals; Solomon Smelsor, master at arms; Fred Oberlise, inner guard, and J. C. Kauffman, outer guard.

The charter shows the following original membership: J. T. Mercer, C. E. Booth, Robert Belford, J. W. Warman, B. F. Knause, Samuel Berg, Sol Smeltzer, Fred Oberlise, J. C. Kauffman, N. M. Deckover, Ed. F. Myer,

Ed. E. Goss, John Deckover, J. C. Kinder, Perry Jones, Charles Oberlise, Jasper Fouch, L. G. Pettijohn, George Leonard, Caleb Deckover, Phillip Caslow, T. Dick, W. H. Knause, James M. Murphy, G. L. Knause, Charles M. Snapp, J. H. Gentry, T. J. Carter, J. V. Keek, S. A. Flinn, T. J. Kinder and S. A. Quear.

At first this order occupied the Odd Fellows hall, but now owns a handsome castle of its own—a three story brick building costing \$14,000. A good working auxiliary of Pythian Sisters aids the lodge very materially. The present elective officers of this lodge are: R. B. Shaffer, chancellor commander; Harvey Jester, vice-chancellor; O. G. Wamscott, prelate; Ira Trout, master at arms; Carl Major, master of work; F. Rodenbeck, master of finance; C. W. Guy, master of exchequer; F. E. Cluekner, keeper of records and seals; Joe Peal, inner guard; Grant Hoover, outer guard; trustees, William Rodenbeck, John Kibler and O. T. Hill. The deputy grand chancellor is C. A. Rodenbeck.

Carmel Lodge No. 355, at the town of Carmel, was organized March 31, 1892, by brothers from the Noblesville lodge. The charter members were as follows: L. J. Patty, Dallas Crago, Bert H. Cook, Addison Newlin, J. S. Carey, J. J. Baker, W. E. Catterson, I. W. Newlin, W. G. Carey, C. W. Cook, John O'Donnell, P. Maker, Bert E. Ellis, Jacob Whitesell, R. J. Follett, K. C. Hershey, J. M. Hershey, C. L. Myers, Thomas Thompson, W. T. Carey, J. D. Neel, and Cyrus Jeffries. Among the original officers were: Thomas Thompson, chancellor commander; W. T. Carey, vice-chancellor, and B. H. Cook, keeper of records and seals. This lodge now enjoys a membership of one hundred and sixty-nine. In 1893 the order erected a frame building at an expense of \$1,500. Before that date the lodge met in the old Bond building, a small frame structure. The present elective officers are: Virgil Bond, chancellor commander; Robert O'Donnell, vice-chancellor; Frank Davis, prelate; Irvin Newlin, keeper of records and seals; C. Y. Foster, master of exchequer; F. C. Hershey, master of finance, and Roy Lamb, master at arms.

Goodwill Lodge No. 175, Knights of Pythias, at Cicero, was organized October 6, 1887, by Thomas D. Neal. There were nineteen charter members of this lodge, as follows: James Little, past chancellor; J. D. Neal, chancellor commander; William W. Morris, vice-chancellor; John A. Hall, prelate; Frank P. Martin, master of finance; George A. Good, master of exchequer; John L. Good, keeper of records and seals; William H. C. Buzan, master at arms; F. F. Peck, inner guard; Owen F. Davis, outer guard; George Anthony, John Bert, Marcellus Carr, A. R. Tucker, A. F. Rous, John Kregg, C. L. Roby, F. P. Morris and W. H. Knause.

This lodge now has a membership of one hundred and forty-two. It represents the degrees of Page, Esquire and Knight. The present elective officers are: Chancellor commander, Carl Buzan; vice-chancellor, Oscar Art-rup; prelate, William Wroten; master of work, Albert Weer; keeper of record and seals, George W. Buchanan; master of finance, S. T. Dunham; master of exchequer, G. A. Good; master at arms, Charles Wheeler; inner guard, George Laming, and outer guard, Charles Carson. The lodge held its first meeting in the Odd Fellows hall. It then moved to the Slack building, thence to Kender hall, and from there to the Kreag building. In 1896 it moved to its own building which it had erected at a cost of \$7,700. This structure is of brick and is two stories high. The lodge uses the second floor for lodge purposes and rents the first floor.

Bernice Lodge No. 120, Knights of Pythias, at Noblesville, was organized June 23, 1884, with fifty charter members. The first officers were as follows: J. N. Dooley, chancellor commander; John S. Thom, past chancellor; J. C. Jones, vice-chancellor; Isaac Hiatt, prelate; W. E. Dunn, master of finance; W. C. Vance, master of exchequer; Elbert Shirts, keeper of records and seals; Abijah Hawkins, master at arms; Elmer E. Garese, inner guard, and J. Williamson, outer guard. The present officers are: Gus Smithburn, chancellor commander; C. J. Cottingham, vice-chancellor; E. E. Case, past chancellor; John M. Hayes, keeper of records and seals; Emmet Fertig, prelate; O. A. Edwards, master of finance; E. S. Baker, master of exchequer; W. E. Cottingham, master at arms; Clint Bell, inner guard, and J. H. Fisher, J. F. Neal and E. E. Cloe, trustees. The four deceased members of the charter membership are Brothers Shirts, Hiatt, Hawkins and Garese. The lodge now enjoys a membership of three hundred and sixty-eight. In 1888 the order erected its Castle hall, having first met at Odd Fellows hall. A Rathbone Sisters lodge was instituted October 5, 1898. The degrees of Page, Esquire and Knight are here represented. At one time there was a flourishing Uniform Rank team, but it was allowed to go down.

Hamilton Lodge No. 8, Knights of Pythias (colored), at Noblesville, is the only lodge of this order within Hamilton county. It was organized July 19, 1898, by colored lodge men from Indianapolis. The charter members were as follows: Fred J. Hord, Benjamin Jones, Edgar Williams, William Stonestreet, Doc Franklin Scott, George W. Heath, Charles Jones, Barney Stone, Jonathan Burden, Henry Thomas, James Williams, Levi Scott, Isaac Scott, William Stewart, Henry Hurley, Edward L. Halsey, George Heath, Jr., Alfred Scott, Woodard Stewart, James Tyler, David Whitman and

Judge Gray. This lodge meets in the Bray building twice each month. It has a membership of twenty-eight, and the women have an auxilliary known as the Court of Calanthe, Lilly of the Valley No. 7. The present officers: Arthur Bush, chancellor commander; Frank Henderson, vice-chancellor; Alfred Scott, prelate; E. L. Halsey, master of work; John H. Thomas, master of exchequer; Levi Scott, master of finance; James A. Colter, keeper of records and seals; David Whitman, master at arms; C. Hammond, inner guard; John Spinks, outer guard, and trustees, Garland Edmonds, Alfred Scott and Barney Stone. The first chancellor commander was Fred J. Hord.

Sheridan and Westfield each have good lodges of the Pythian order, but no data was sent in for this record. It is known, however, that at Westfield, lodge No. 395 was organized June 6, 1894, and that the charter members were: J. E. G. Young, L. J. Baldwin, John Benany, William E. Palff, H. O. Moore, O. T. Haskett, William Clappitt, A. Baldwin, A. V. Hodgins, C. M. Cobbin, Evan Bray, John H. Cox, W. D. Johns, R. E. Johnson, E. E. Hodgins, J. J. Baker, Frank Head, W. G. Pierce, H. R. Kenyon, J. C. Henley, Cox and N. F. Beals.

MACCABEES.

There several lodges of Maccabees in this county, including the one at Noblesville, No. 127, organized several years since. It now has a membership of forty-five. The present officers of this tent include Perry Carroll, commander, and William Street, record keeper. At Atlanta there is another tent with a membership of two hundred, in connection with which there is a fine brass band having thirty-three pieces.

THE ORDER OF EAGLES.

Noblesville Aerie No. 450, Order of Eagles, was organized August 6, 1903, with the following charter members: Charles Michels, Benjamin Glasco, Charles Craig, Charles H. Metsker, Edward Holderman, John J. Kerwin, Frank Griffith, Nathan Lennen, Russell Wilcox, Fred B. Kerr, Wm. L. Groves, Charles Ogle, John F. Vanhart, Ed. Manford, James W. Geiger, A. A. Glenn, Harry Batdorf, Harry E. Gaylor, C. M. Raphun, Wm. L. Sopher, F. W. Tucker, Oscar L. Fisher, J. E. Harrison, A. W. McGuire, Wat Lennen, W. H. Crawford, S. C. Harrison, Dr. F. A. Tucker, James L. Davis, Otis Heiny, George McPherson, Dr. M. H. Harrell, Mark L. Grosh, C. D. Hadley, E. G. Hayes, Fred R. Mock, Russ Eador, Thomas Scully, Arthur Bragg, Ollie Ogle, Wm. J. Houk, Edward Fitzgerald, E. R. Vanzandt, Wm. Casey, J. E. Bauchert, Wm. C. Carey, J. W. Evans, A. R. Hut-

ton, George Couden, Louis Gross, Peter A. Leffert, J. B. Dudding, J. V. Herron, James Parish, Clem Fisher, James C. Brown, Forest Lennen, John Groves, M. Craighead, A. D. Couden, W. H. Smith, Jess Swigart, John J. Higgins, George L. Metsker, C. E. Cottingham, Wm. J. Davis, W. H. Clark, Dr. S. Harrell, Mel Hartman, O. B. Hamilton, C. O. McNulty, Wm. A. Dunning, H. W. Lewis, C. E. Fortune, Charles A. Dunning, James F. Stephenson, George H. Fenner, J. F. Beals, C. C. Jackson, John D. Keiser, Mathias Benzing, George A. Stevenson, J. J. Noonan, Noah Heffner, Wm. Metsker, Marshal Metsker, Harry L. Craig, J. M. Woodruff, H. A. Cook, Ralph Morlan, C. W. Sowerwine, Ernest Clover, Ed. Russell, L. R. Haworth, Thomas Clarkson, J. H. Clark, E. L. Applegate, Ed. McMahan and F. D. Oursler.

The present membership is one hundred and sixty. The 1915 officers and has two children, Alice and Paul. Louis married Ora Worth and has are: Past worthy president, Fred B. Kerr; worthy president, Peter A. Leffert; vice-president, James Mark; chaplain, Ol Cornelius; secretary, Frank McGuire; treasurer, Wallace Moore; worthy conductor, George H. Fenner; inside guard, Fred Barry; outside guard, Raymond Mangold; trustees, H. L. Findley, E. E. Cloe, J. X. Joseph; aerie physician, H. H. Thompson. The aerie occupies a hall over John Thom's shop, north side of the square. Through death the following members have been lost to the ranks of the local order: John VanHart, William A. Dunning, William Metsker, John Reed, Willard Cash and Robert Russell.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Arcadia Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, No. 6,185, at Arcadia, was organized February 25, 1899, by the following charter members: A. S. Cross, Alva Davis, Homer Earl, H. C. Franks, J. A. Groves, W. H. Humphries, C. E. Kimble, David Knapp, A. E. Martz, Clayton Martz, M. C. Martz, William Ressler, Clayton Rulon, F. T. Spencer, Leroy Startzman and A. J. Stephens. The lodge now has a membership of thirty-eight. It meets in Knights of Pythias hall, and the elective officers are: John R. Gasho, venerable consul; Dr. F. Rodenbeck, clerk; P. D. Waltz, physician, and C. E. Booth, F. M. Whisler and William Dickover, trustees.

Atlanta Camp No. 5,976, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized December 24, 1898, by the following charter members: Ed. Aldridge, Cleon Boyer, C. M. Claybaugh, S. J. Day, Clyde Fish, S. W. Gurst, Russell King, G. A. Knorr, Omer Legg, J. C. Meyncke, S. Murdock, A. B. Neal, J. W. Patton, Ed. Poletz, H. G. Swing, R. Vanhorn, J. E. Wilson and H.

G. Thorne. There are now sixty members in the camp, and its elective officers are: C. E. Miller, venerable consul; Roy Miller, worthy advisor; Ula J. Jackson, banker; Howard Carson, clerk. They meet in Woodman hall over the Scott building.

Sheridan Camp, No. 6,708, Modern Woodmen of America, at Sheridan, was organized June 20, 1899, by the subjoined charter membership: Virgil Anderson, L. J. Baldwin, Lewis Bond, J. H. Campfield, Frank Colby, N. W. Cowgill, Albert Davis, J. E. Fear, Jesse Greene, L. Horney, E. J. Mendenhall, J. W. Mendenhall, Nelson Parr, E. E. Phillips, W. P. Phillips and H. P. Rogers. There are now sixty-two members in the camp at Sheridan. The camp leases a hall in which to meet. The officers in January, 1915, are: H. P. Willwerth, consul; W. P. Phillips, banker, and J. H. Camphill, clerk.

The Modern Woodmen of America camp at Noblesville, No. 3,826, was organized April 28, 1896, with charter members, as follows: W. E. Brandons, James Casey, O. I. Clampitt, D. F. Eador, N. A. Earl, H. V. Fryberger, G. W. Gaschs, Samuel Harrell, C. B. Homer, H. A. Housel, C. L. Jacobs, John F. Kline, Joseph W. Klotz, P. A. Lyfert, J. G. Linnegar, Joseph Millikan, F. McDonald, John F. Neal, A. B. Ogle, L. S. Philips, Charles C. Pike, George C. Richwine, John T. Russell, James Sullivan, Joseph Williams and Frank Wyant. The lodge now has a membership of two hundred and forty-two. It assembles on the north side of the square in a hall owned by W. C. Vance. About forty thousand dollars has been paid out to widows and orphans of deceased members of this local camp. Over one million dollars is paid out in the United States each month by this order. The present elective officers of this local camp are: Kenneth Seymour, past consul; David Gascho, venerable consul; John H. Cornelius, worthy advisor; Henry Sapper, banker, and Ora Forsythe, clerk.

There are also camps of Woodmen at Cicero, Fishers, Carmel and Eagletown.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

The only lodge of the fraternity known as the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Hamilton county is the one at Noblesville, known as No. 576, organized May 29, 1900, with forty members. It now has a membership of one hundred and forty. Don B. Jenkins is the exalted ruler and Omar G. Patterson is the secretary. This lodge meets in Opera House block. It has been successful and is doing much good in the community; among its numbers being some of the best men in the city of Noblesville and surrounding country.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Cherokee Tribe of Improved Order of Red Men was organized at Noblesville February 7, 1890, with charter members as follows: Thomas J. Gray, David Supple, John B. Horton, Henry P. Wheeler, Julius Joseph, Isaac P. Keiser, George W. Heiny, C. L. Wheeler, George Applegate, Frank Barnett, W. H. Priddy, T. T. Butler, Anthony Kelly, P. P. Parnell, W. S. Kinsey, H. Wyant, Charles Michels, M. H. Wolfgang, Mell Harrison, Jacob Brehm, H. W. Carr, Henry Roberts, W. T. Wheeler, Jr., George W. Haverstock, D. W. Patty, William Kelley, A. S. Wilson, W. A. Hawkins, J. W. Golden, J. T. Prior, C. D. Granger, P. H. Lennen, D. S. Applegate, A. J. Allison, George Griffin, F. A. Wheeler, S. A. D. Kelley, Charles Kinsey, Fred Deck, C. C. Kepner, T. J. Sullivan and J. B. Haverstick. The tribe now has a total membership of seven hundred and forty-two. The members meet in Castor block, of which they own the upper floor, costing \$3,500. The officers in February, 1915, were: Harrold Cottingham, sachem; R. L. Huntsinger, senior sagamore; Earl Dreher, junior sagamore; Grant Caca, prophet; Earl G. Decker, chief of records; E. A. Hutchins, collector of wampum; E. L. Sturdevant, keeper of wampum; Ed. Trissell, guard of wigwam; Isaac F. Ward, guard of forest, and George H. Fenner, degree captain.

There are also tribes of this order located at Sheridan, No. 117; Mandan tribe No. 295, Ekin; Wattee tribe No. 192, Cicero; Songa tribe No. 381, Atlanta; Sac tribe No. 280, Arcadia, and Neversink tribe No. 388, Carmel.

Wattee Tribe No. 192, Improved Order of Red Men, at Cicero, was organized several years since, with officers as follows: H. Briggs, sachem; E. D. Fisher, Jr., senior sagamore; W. S. Jacobs, junior sagamore; C. B. Scherer, prophet; J. M. Archibald, chief of records, and R. H. Clifford, keeper of wampum. There were twenty-five charter members, and the lodge now has a membership of two hundred and ten. They erected a hall in 1895 costing over \$2,500. The 1915 officers are: Omer Jacobs, sachem; Robert Timmons, senior sagamore; Burlin Bougher, junior sagamore; Charles Fonstick, prophet; L. A. Penticost, chief of records; V. E. Buzan, collector of wampum, and Elias Noble, keeper of wampum.

Sac Tribe No. 280, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized at Arcadia March 3, 1900, by a large charter membership, and officers as follows: Harry Robbins, sachem; Joseph Pfister, senior sagamore; J. H. McKenny, junior sagamore; F. W. Alton, prophet; Roscoe Barnette, chief of

records; Henry Teaser, keeper of wampum; N. E. Norton, guard of the wigwam, and C. George, guard of the forest.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has for its present elective officers: Charles Bishop, sachem; Oakly Repp, senior sagamore; Thomas Pickey, junior sagamore; Olive Kinder, prophet; L. E. Groves, chief of records; Emery Hall, collector of wampum; George Marshall, keeper of wampum; Parid Brockburn, guard of the wigwam, and Elmer Bishop, guard of the forest.

In connection with this tribe is the ladies' auxiliary known as the Pochontas lodge.

BEN-HUR.

This fraternal organization with headquarters at Crawfordsville, Indiana, organized many years since, is doing a good work in fraternal life insurance business as well as socially. In Noblesville, Corps No. 35, formed several years ago, now has a membership of sixty-eight, but does not hold regular meetings. The present scribe is John M. Hayes and the chief is W. E. Longley.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

Other societies than those already mentioned are the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of America, both having a small membership. Of the last named the present officers are: Counsellor, Mrs. Retta Scott; associate counsellor, Mrs. Julia Lewis; vice-counsellor, Mrs. Gus Gearhart; associate vice-counsellor, Mrs. Laura Hutchins; junior associate counsellor, Mrs. Pearl Neff; associate junior past counsellor; Mrs. Daisy Berger; outside sentinel, Mrs. Alma Partlow; inside sentinel, Mrs. Emma Carey; conductress, Mrs. Alice Ogle; warden, Mrs. Della Swank; trustees, Cora Olvey; recording secretary, Will Street; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Lilly Rambo, treasurer, Mrs. Mona Hiatt; financial secretary, Mrs. Will Street; captain of guards, Alma Partlow; captain of the teams, Zella Zook, and pianiste, Mrs. Kennedy.

CHAPTER XXII.

MEDICAL HISTORY—PROGRESS OF REMEDIAL ARTS IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

The pioneers of Indiana attempted and accomplished such stupendous undertakings when they first came to this country that we naturally think of them as having been strong, sturdy men and women with splendid physiques and superb health. Undoubtedly those who lived through many of those trying years were men and women possessed of strong healthy bodies. Those first years were indeed a trial, a test of endurance that marked the survival of the fittest. The weak and sickly ones went to an early grave. The strong fought, and sometimes went down before the invisible enemy that lurked in the great forest filled with swamps and mosquitoes. These pestilences were more dangerous, deadly enemies of the early settlers than the Indians and all the hardships of clearing land and building homes combined. Malarial diseases were rife in all sections. No family was safe from attack at any time, and oftentimes whole families were stricken at once, and even whole settlements were afflicted till there was no one well enough to care for the sick. In 1819 the settlement at Horseshoe Prairie had such an experience. From the latter part of August till after the frosts came the entire settlement shook with ague, followed by burning fever. No doctor was to be had nearer than Connersville, and there was no medicine save the native herbs which the settlers brewed into bitter teas. But the settlement came through the experience in much better condition than many others did, for it is recorded that no one died from the effects of the protracted siege, the hardy settlers living to pass through many other similar sieges in years to come.

The years from 1819 to 1830 were the worst ever known in the State and county. There were few physicians, and these were so over worked they could not attend to all their patients. The roads were often almost impassable and the streams oftentimes so high as to be too dangerous to ford, so that such diseases as croup got in their fatal work before the doctor could reach the patient. Occasionally one would find an unbroken family circle, but usually half the children died in infancy, and oftentimes one or both parents died in early life. Such diseases as smallpox, cholera, milksickness and typhoid fever usually were beyond the medical skill of that early day, and

ran their mysterious courses unchecked. Occasionally the patient recovered, but generally death was the result.

PRACTICES OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

In many sections of the State the ague was more fatal than in Hamilton county, but even in our county, from mid-summer till cold weather came the physicians counted on a "regular harvest" of chills and fever. Peruvian bark in the early times and later quinine with generous doses of calomel were the standard remedies. The physicians were busy night and day, and during the worst sieges of the disease each physician used an ounce or more of quinine each day. The doctor had to carry a "small drug store" in his saddle bags. Sometimes these remedies checked the disease, but usually it was not entirely driven out till cold weather came. (The relation of the mosquito to the prevalence of the disease was unthought of in these days, neither was the fly considered in regard to typhoid, cholera, etc.) In those days a patient sick with any kind of fever must be bled freely. Bleeding and calomel were twin brothers in the medical profession.

Dr. W. H. Graham, one of our oldest and most respected physicians, told the writer the following incident: "When I was a small boy my mother had a very serious attack of pleurisy and pneumonia. When the doctor was called she was suffering intense pain, and it was very difficult for her to get her breath. Upon the doctor's arrival he examined her and then said, 'We will have to take some blood.' He opened a vein in her arm and drew out quite a quantity of blood. By that time the pain was all gone and she was breathing easily. The next day the inflammation had all disappeared and she was up and around in a few days. She would undoubtedly have had a serious illness if she had not been bled." Dr. Graham began the practice of medicine about 1860, and the lancet was still used at that time, but to the question "why isn't it still used?" he replied: "It is not taught in the books or the schools any more. It has gone out of style." In the first half of the century, however, no matter what form of illness the patient had or with what accident he had met, the first remedy before the medicine was given internally was to bleed the patient. The physician relied more on the effects thus produced upon the patient than on the quantity of blood taken. Ofttimes in a case of fever and delirium, in ten minutes after the vein was opened the fever would be entirely gone and the patient free of delirium. In extreme cases of any sort the free use of calomel was always commended. It was thought not to salivate a patient was to allow him or her to die without a last saving effort. Even as late as 1860 calomel was given till

the mouth began to be sore. That was the indication that the patient "had enough."

There was one disease peculiar to the new country which to this day remains a mystery. Men of science have tried but failed to find out the cause of it. "Milksick" was the common name for it. Both people and cattle were subject to it, and often with deadly effects. It was prevalent in Hamilton county, in many sections, when the country was new. It was thought people contracted the disease from drinking milk or eating butter which had been poisoned by something in the food of the cows. Entire families would become deathly sick and several of them die within a few days, or those who lived lingered through a slow convalescence. Usually, however, the patient either died or began to mend within ten days. Many people contended that the sickness was not caused from milk or butter, and some even denied the existence of such a disease. But it is quite certain there was a peculiar malady called milksickness during the early part of the century, and it is equally certain that the disease, whatever it was called, entirely disappeared when the country became thickly settled and cultivated grains and pastures offered substitutes for the natural grazing of the cattle, which was the only food of the pioneer cattle much of the time. It was generally accepted at the time that the cows ate some weed or shrub which caused the disease. Probably the plant was small, and since the fields are cultivated it has disappeared. Some people thought certain springs or boggy places were the sources of infection, either in the water or some plant growing near it. Such places were enclosed by a fence. Cattle are said to have dropped dead at such places, and when a small area in the immediate vicinity was enclosed the sickness ceased. For years such an enclosure on a farm made it absolutely unsalable. For that reason the disease was hard to grapple with, for no settler or neighborhood would ever acknowledge, if possible to circumvent the fact, that milksickness was ever known in that locality. It was always "over in the other settlement or township," till the saying "as hard to locate as the milksickness" became a byword. In Hamilton county the milksickness has not been known for many years, not since before the Civil War. While it was a very real and very dreaded malady early in the century, a man would be laughed at now if he were to inquire about such a disease in our county.

In 1850 Noblesville was visited by the dread cholera. L. N. Emmons contracted the disease on his way from Washington, D. C., to Noblesville. He died shortly after his arrival at home. When the nature of his sickness became known there was general consternation and fear among the people.

Many fled to the country or other parts of the State. But in spite of all the precautions known at that time the disease became quite an epidemic, and many persons died and few recovered. Among the persons who contracted the malady and recovered was Mr. Loehr, the father of Mayor E. C. Loehr. It is said after one night's illness from the terrible scourge Mr. Loehr was so weak as to be unable to lift a hand. But having a strong constitution he recovered. A second attack of cholera came to Noblesville in 1853, but was not attended with such fatal results as the former attack. Since that time it has been unknown in Hamilton county.

FIRST PHYSICIAN IN COUNTY.

The first physician in the county was Dr. John Finch, who came here about the time the county was organized, 1823-24. But he did not live long; a few years of a pioneer doctor's strenuous life carrying him to his grave. Dr. H. W. Clark was probably the second resident physician in the county. In 1819 he and his wife made the long dangerous journey on horseback from West Virginia to Connersville, where he studied medicine with an older doctor. In 1827 he received his license to practice medicine from the censors of the Fifth Medical District of Indiana. In the same year he removed to Noblesville and began the practice of medicine in the county. He erected a log cabin on the west side of the square in Noblesville and lived there many years. Later, the Doctor being eccentric in many respects, moved outside the corporation limit on the corner of the present site of Conner and Twelfth streets. Then again, as the corporation limits overtook him, he removed farther east on what is now Conner street, and there spent the remainder of his life. Dr. Clark, like all early physicians, was self educated. There were no medical schools then as at the present time and a physician received his medical knowledge by working under an older practicing physician. Later he applied what he had thus learned to his own patients, and thus, with common sense and practice, a man was soon considered a "good doctor." Doctor Clark was a well-read man, being conversant with several foreign languages, and owning one of the largest private libraries in the state of Indiana. The Doctor became quite wealthy, but it is certain he didn't acquire his riches by exorbitant fees. He was said to have been "very reasonable in his charges, doctoring a whole family for a year for \$5.00." He rode miles in all directions over the county on horseback, attending rich and poor alike, furnishing his own medicine from his saddle bags, which he always carried with him. If people were so poor they were unable to pay even a

small charge, it was all right with the kind old doctor, and he never refused a call because there were no prospects of pay. All physician's charges in those days were much lower than at the present time, but all expenses were correspondingly lower, and many of his fees were not paid in the coin of the realm. Most doctors counted on getting their winter's supply of meat, lard, etc., as recompense for services rendered, often asking for a hog or a quarter of beef instead of money from their debtors. A story is told of one debtor going to settle with Doctor Clark for medical services. When handed the bill the man said, "Surely I owe you more than that amount." "No," answered Doctor Clark, "that is all I have against you, and if I am satisfied, you ought to be." So the debt was paid to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Doctor was eccentric in more ways than one. He always wore jeans breeches and homespun shirts, except on two occasions each year. Twice a year he made a trip to Cincinnati to collect his interest from government bonds which he owned. On these occasions he attired himself in a long Prince Albert coat and tall silk hat. These were his only dress occasions. He always rode horseback, even after the roads were good and buggies came into vogue.

Those early doctors went through many hardships that we know nothing of. When a physician was needed there was no telephone to call for him. A relative or neighbor must travel all the distance to the doctor's home or office and leave word for him to come in all haste, if the case was urgent, as it usually was before a physician would be sent for. Usually the stormiest, coldest nights were the ones upon which the doctor was called on the longest rides. Then, through the wind, snow, cold and storm, he must travel many weary miles over almost impassable roads to save the life that hung in the balance until his arrival, or had in some instances passed out before the doctor could arrive. Doctor Graham told the writer of one experience in his early practice: "It was in early spring, when there had been a thaw and the roads were cut up very badly. Then we had a freeze and the roads were frozen solid. They were so rough that I finally got off my horse and led him. I feared he would fall and break my leg, and a person might freeze to death under such conditions on a lonely country road at night. By walking I finally reached my patient in safety." Contrast that way of reaching the sick with our modern doctor's mode of travel. If a person is taken suddenly ill, day or night, instead of sending a human messenger for the physician, the message goes over the wires "almost as quick as thought." The answer comes, "I'll be there in a few minutes." Cranking his auto, the doctor jumps in; if the weather is severe, the machine is closed and curtained;

away speeds the auto at twenty or thirty, even forty, miles an hour over fine level roads, and the physician is at the patient's side in a less number of minutes than it used to require hours to make the same journey. Again we can truly say, "What hath God wrought!" Medical ways also have improved. Where once the lancet, calomel and quinine in shotgun doses held sway, the patient now is given very little, if any, drugs, the least amount possible being used, and, instead, we are taught by our medical men to eat less, drink more water, breathe more fresh air, bathe oftener—in short, to obey the laws of health to the best of our ability. The mosquitoes have been banished with the swamps, and no more do chills and fever hold the inhabitants in constant terror. The fly has been branded a murderer, and is fast disappearing. Time was when the housefly was considered a necessary, and even a healthful, evil, and his multitudinous presence accepted as such. Every good housewife kept a long brush of some description, a branch of a tree or a bunch of long peacock feathers, to "brush the flies" while the other members of the family ate their meals. It was sometimes as much as a bargain to eat a meal without eating a fly, too. To keep the house and eatables screened was unthought of until within the last thirty or thirty-five years. But even careful screening is not now sufficient. The "swat the fly" movement is here to stay, and the pest is not only conscientiously "swatted," but his breeding places are being removed, and the time is certainly near at hand when a housewife will consider it as much of a disgrace to have a fly in the house as a bed bug. In fact, the bed bug is a much cleaner and more sanitary customer than the fly.

FIRST MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday, June 7, 1873, a number of the prominent physicians of the county met at the office of Dr. J. M. Gray for the purpose of organizing a county medical society. Dr. A. L. Pettijohn was made temporary chairman and Dr. W. B. Graham secretary, while a committee, consisting of Drs. J. M. Gray, W. H. Cyrus and F. M. Warford, met and reported on a permanent organization. The committee thus appointed made the following report, which was immediately accepted by those present: H. W. Clark, president; W. H. Cyrus, vice-president; W. B. Graham, secretary; Amos Pettijohn, treasurer; J. M. Gray, P. P. Whitesell and F. M. Warford, censors. On the same day by-laws and regulations were drawn up, conforming to those of the state medical society, of which this was to be an auxiliary. The charter members of the county medical society were as follows: Amos Pettijohn, A. L. Pettijohn, William Judd, J. I. Rooker, P. P. Whitesell, F.

M. Warford, J. M. Gray, H. E. Clark, E. C. Loehr, W. B. Graham, T. J. Smith, A. R. Tucker, J. M. Barber, H. H. Stout, Sylvanus Jay, W. W. Williams, Harry Pontious, W. H. Cyrus and H. E. Davenport. The present officers of the medical society are: President, Dr. A. A. Bond, of Westfield, secretary and treasurer, Dr. George Haworth, Noblesville, the original number of officers having been reduced to the two last named. Following is a list of the active members at present, besides the officers above mentioned: Drs. M. C. Haworth, George Haworth, J. D. Sturdevant, J. E. Hanna, F. A. Tucker, H. H. Thompson, O. B. Pettijohn and W. B. Graham, all of Noblesville, the latter being the only member belonging at the present time who was a charter member, with a continuous membership to the present time; from Westfield are Drs. J. L. Baldwin and C. H. Fodrea; from Jolietville, Drs. T. O. Ridden and E. A. Rainey; from Sheridan, Dr. E. M. Young and B. F. Johnson; from Carmel, Drs. J. C. Hershey, F. M. Hershey and R. A. Cooper; from Arcadia, Dr. J. L. Hicks; from Atlanta, Dr. B. Roy Bills; from Cicero, Drs. C. H. Tomlinson and B. A. King.

The earliest physicians in the county included the following: Drs. John Finch, H. W. Clark, T. T. Butler, Israel Haines, J. M. Gray, W. H. Cyrus and F. M. Warford. The present physicians of Noblesville, besides those mentioned as belonging to the medical society, are Drs. A. D. Booth, M. H. Harrell, Samuel Harrell, E. C. Loehr, O. B. Pettijohn, T. J. Smith, Joseph Sturdevant, A. Michael, Guy Michael, W. E. Catterson and P. B. Wright, osteopath. Dentists include Dr. C. C. Curtis, Earl Brooks, William Graham, Harry McGrath and Charles A. Cooper. The veterinary doctors include Drs. J. W. Klotz and R. W. Woods.

The Hamilton County Medical Society held its first meeting of 1915 in the sun parlor of the county hospital, Tuesday afternoon, January 12. The new officers presiding were: Dr. Frank Hershey, of Carmel, president, and Dr. George Haworth, of Noblesville, secretary-treasurer. Among the out-of-town members present were Dr. F. Hershey, of Carmel; Doctor Rainey, of Jolietville; Doctor Bond, of Westfield, and Doctors King and Tomlinson, of Cicero. The special guests were Doctor Brayton, of Indianapolis, and Doctors Williams and Cook, of Lebanon. Dr. Charles Ferguson, of Indianapolis, a member of the faculty of the Indiana Medical college, delivered the principal address of the afternoon, speaking on the subject, "Toxemia of Pregnancy." Most of the physicians discussed the theme in a general way.

The society has arranged the following program for the remainder of the year: February 9, Dr. A. A. Bond, "Influenza and Sequella," the article

to be discussed by Dr. F. C. Hershey; March 9, Samuel Weldy, "Native Drugs"; April 13, Dr. H. H. Thompson, "Vaccine Therapy"; May 11, banquet; June 8, Dr. A. B. Graham, Indianapolis, "Disease of the Rectum"; July 13, Dr. W. T. S. Dodd, Indianapolis, "Heart Clinic"; August 10, open date; September 14 (at Carmel), Dr. K. C. Hershey, "Dysentery," the article to be discussed by Dr. A. C. Newby; October 12 (at Cicero), Dr. B. A. King, "Farm Accidents"; November 9, case reports, Drs. Fred A. Tucker and Joseph Sturdevant, of Noblesville, and Dr. Frederick Charlton, of Indianapolis.

SOME WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIANS AT SHERIDAN.

In Sheridan, formerly called Millwood, before the Monon railroad was put through, lived Dr. Henry G. Moore, who had served as a surgeon in the army, where he obtained his training. Being the only doctor for a time at that place, he had many miles to ride through the woods on his old gray horse to see his patients. He was one of the main promoters of the railroad, which was put through the town in 1872, and was one of the founders of the Rockville sanitarium. He died at his office about two years ago.

Later came H. E. Davenport and J. W. Fancher, who served in the Civil War. The former was a surgeon and the latter was a private soldier. They both obtained the greater part of their education after the war. They were graduates of the Medical College of Indiana. Davenport died in 1909 and Fancher in 1910.

Doctor Millikan graduated from the Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis in 1881 and went to Sheridan about the same time. Doctors Davenport and Fancher located there. Also, at this time came Doctors Morris, Wall and Stephens. All of them have now left for better positions.

Dr. I. E. Davenport is one of the well-known physicians at the present time, who has practiced in Sheridan for the last thirty years. He graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1881 and is the president of the medical association which was organized in Sheridan in 1913.

A well-known physician, J. C. Newby, now retired, located at Sheridan in 1890. He was graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in 1880 and practiced in Boxley for about ten years before going to Sheridan. Dr. W. E. Cooper practiced about the same time as Newby, but did not practice so long in Sheridan. He graduated in 1894 from the Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis and from the Medical College of Indiana. He practiced at Lebanon and Pickard, at the latter place about fifteen years, and then went to Sheridan. He had an extensive practice all his life. He practiced until a few weeks before his death in May, 1913. He was noted for his

way of amusing his patients, and especially the children, where he went. About the time Cooper went to Sheridan there were Doctors Allison, McKenzie and Fouch, but they did not remain long in Sheridan. Doctor McKenzie was well educated, but left for the West after a few years' practice in Sheridan. He returned from the West about two years ago, lived on the farm one year and practiced the other year in Sheridan. He again returned to the West in the fall of 1914.

One of the main physicians of today at Sheridan is Dr. A. C. Newby, who has been practicing about twelve years at that place. He grew up in the town and obtained the rudiments of education at Sheridan schools and at Indiana University. He was awarded his "I" button a few weeks ago at an Indiana University alumni banquet at Indianapolis, for his good work in athletics while at Indiana. He always has his jokes to tell the sick and pennies to give the children for taking medicine.

The former school teacher, E. M. Young, graduated in 1906 from the Illinois Medical School and has practiced in Sheridan for eight years. He was associated with Doctor Fancher until Fancher's death, and is now the secretary of the Sheridan Medical Association. Doctor Reck, who practiced in Sheridan for a short time, left in the summer of 1914 for a better location in the West. Dr. P. S. Johnson, a well-known young physician, has also grown up in Sheridan. He graduated from Sheridan high school and went to Indiana University, from which he was graduated in 1903, being given fourth place in the competitive examination. Then he took up a position as senior interne at the city dispensary at Indianapolis and was later connected with the Eastman hospital. During that time he was taking post-graduate work at New York, Washington and Baltimore. He practiced one year in Gary, Indiana, and then located at Sheridan. He is associated with Dr. A. C. Newby, and has had an extensive practice during his three years' residence in Sheridan. Dr. W. W. Gipe came from Indianapolis, and after practicing in Sheridan about a year removed to Greentown, Indiana.

PHYSICIANS AT BOXLEY.

Dr. T. P. Boxley was one of the first physicians of Boxley. He was located there several years before the town was laid out and practiced medicine for a period of about forty years. He then retired and fitted up a drug store, which he operated for many years, finally retiring from the store on account of old age. Another Boxley physician of that early time was Doctor Haynes, who practiced there only a short time. Dr. F. B. Vickery came from Somerset, Kentucky, and located in Boxley about 1843. In 1855 he

located on his farm, one and one-half miles west of Boxley, but continued to practice for many years. Dr. A. M. Vickery located in Boxley about 1848, practiced until 1852 and then located in Tipton. Doctor Gosset located in Boxley about 1850, remained about two years and then moved to another location. He returned to Boxley about 1872 and continued in practice there about five years.

Doctor Bundy located in Boxley during the fifties, practiced there a few years and then moved to another location. Dr. Cyrus Burrows commenced the practice of medicine in Boxley in 1865, and continued in practice there until 1875. He then moved to Washington, Iowa, for practice. Dr. William H. Ross came from Ohio, located in Boxley in 1859, and continued in the practice there until some time in the seventies. He then moved to Iowa and continued practice there until exposure to the extreme cold weather during one winter so impaired his health that he was compelled to retire. Dr. J. C. Newby located in Boxley in February, 1875, and continued the practice there until 1890, when he moved to Sheridan and continued practice there.

Dr. I. S. Collins located in Boxley in 1857, and continued practice until early in 1864, when he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died while in the service at Brownsville, Texas. Dr. G. W. Teter located in Boxley in June, 1891, and has continued in the practice up to the present time. Dr. T. J. McMurty located in Boxley in March, 1866, and he has continued practicing up to the present time. A few other physicians located in Boxley during the sixties and seventies, but they remained only a few months, their names not becoming a part of the permanent records of that community.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The county hospital is a three-story structure situated on North Ninth street in Noblesville. It is a credit to the county and the city to have such a modern and well equipped hospital in our midst. When first the hospital was established, it was not as a county institution, but as a private enterprise. Drs. Samuel and Madison Harrell were the proprietors. The hospital was built in 1907 and 1908, being ready for occupancy in May, 1908, and was operated as the Harrell hospital for six years. Dr. Madison Harrell sold his interest to his brother and Dr. Samuel Harrell became sole proprietor for a short time. In 1911 Doctor Harmon became a partner in the business and continued so for some time, and then Dr. Samuel Harrell again became

sole proprietor and continued so until he sold the hospital to the county, January 1, 1914.

As a private enterprise, the hospital was a decided success. The force consisted of a head nurse and four or five assistants, and at times the hospital was filled to its utmost capacity. It was well fitted with all the equipments necessary in a modern hospital. It was kept in excellent condition and patients were given every comfort and attention both from physicians and nurses. When Dr. Samuel Harrell sold the hospital to the county he retained his office there for a month or more before moving to his present office. Dr. Samuel Harrell was connected as proprietor during the entire time previous to its present ownership. He says of its success during that period: "It was a decided success. Our rooms were full most of the time. All kinds of operations were performed there and all kinds of cases treated. We had five or six nurses all the time. I was head nurse myself. The hospital had the full equipment of a modern hospital."

On June 25, 1914, Mrs. Ida Goodlauder Webb, registered nurse, became the head of the hospital under the county management. It was very fortunate for the organization that it was possible to secure Mrs. Webb. She is a graduate of the City Hospital Training School of New York City. Under Mrs. Webb's direction there are six nurses in training. This training department has had state registration since the reorganization. Since June, 1914, many improvements have been accomplished, among which is the addition of two wards for the indigents of the county, one for men and one for women. The beds in these wards are furnished free to the patient, but the township trustee of the patient's home township pays \$8.00 a week for each patient from his township. The sun parlor has been redecorated and furnished. This was accomplished by benefit entertainments and private donations. The kitchen has been completely overhauled and a new gas range, the gift of the gas company, has been installed. The laundry has been refitted with electrical appliances and the dining room redecorated and newly furnished. The operating room has been fitted with the new sterilizing apparatus, which has given excellent satisfaction. The board of management, which is elected by popular vote, each member serving six years, two retiring every two years and two being elected every two years, is as follows: President, J. C. Craig; secretary, Mrs. J. O. Meissen, of Cicero; Mrs. R. R. Stephenson, E. E. Fitzpatrick and Nicholas Passwater.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BENCH AND BAR.

THE HAMILTON CIRCUIT COURT.

The county having been organized in the spring of 1823, another important step in the county's history was the organization of the circuit court, which occurred in August of the same year—1823. There being no county seat yet, the court was ordered to meet at the home of William Conner, a few miles south of the present site of Noblesville on White river. The convening of the new court was quite an event among the scattered settlements up and down the river. Hon. W. W. Wick was the presiding judge of the district, which was termed the "Fifth Judicial District of the State." Gov. William Hendricks had appointed John Finch and William C. Blackmore associate justices and John D. Stephenson clerk of the said court.

As the official duties of this early court of Hamilton county were not supposed to be very arduous, the parties concerned, including the honorable court and James M. Ray, a lawyer from Indianapolis, and a number of witnesses, together with a few hangers-on who wished to be connected in some way with the official crowd, started in frolicsome manner to the improvised "court house" by way of the river. Their canoe was a large one and was apparently well manned and equipped for the journey. Besides the men, it contained "a stock of provisions, a lot of blankets, some cooking utensils and a keg of whiskey." Before the company had proceeded far on their journey, the boat seemed to be getting very unsteady, which fact was not due to the agitation of the water, for White river was placid as a summer day, but rather to the "extracted contents of that keg of whiskey." Our early historian so describes the result of imbibing too freely from said keg. The first petit jury was composed of thirty-six "discreet householders," the names having been selected from a list of taxable property owners.

GRAND JURY SAT ON A LOG.

John Black and Francis Kincaid, two of the selected men, failed to respond to the summons and proceedings were immediately brought against them for contempt of court. Other jurors were selected to fill the vacant

places. The jurors, being then duly sworn and charged by the court, went out to do their work. The record is silent as to where the jury conducted its deliberations, but our early historian, having received his information first hand from the early settlers, mentions the fact of finding the "grand jury out on a log" so evidently it was out in "God's first temple."

Not many cases came up for consideration at this first term, some of which were as follows: State of Indiana vs. James Wilson, grand larceny; State of Indiana vs. John Bingham, for retailing liquors without a license; State of Indiana vs. Archibald Johnson, for failure to attend as a witness before the grand jury when summoned; State of Indiana vs. Francis Kincaid, for retailing liquor without a license. Civil cases: Archibald Johnson vs. Henry Foland and John M. Wood. The indictments found by the grand jury were at once reported to the judge of the court. They were examined, approved, ordered recorded and placed on the docket. The grand jury was discharged and the court adjourned until in April, 1824.

Some of the money allowed and paid and other proceedings are interesting to us, coming down from that far away court, and are as follows: "Ordered, That John D. Stephenson, Clerk of the Circuit Court, be authorized to make a loan of money on the credit of the county to the amount of sixty dollars, for the purpose of purchasing books and county seal, etc., for this county and that said Stephenson is authorized to make the purchase aforesaid.

"Ordered, That J. D. Stephenson be allowed two dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents for amount advanced by him to procure a book and paper for the use of the county.

"Ordered, That Curtis Mallory be allowed one dollar and twenty-five cents for furnishing jury boxes and boxes for the election, for the use of the county.

"Ordered, That J. D. Stephenson be allowed four dollars for making out tax duplicate for present year (1823).

"Ordered, That Solomon Finch and Zenas Beckwith be allowed eight dollars each for four days' service as County Commissioners, and that William Dyer be allowed two dollars for same service, 'he claiming no more.'"

November session (1823). "James Duncan was released from paying one dollar and twenty-five cents, charged by the lister for a pleasure carriage.

"Chapel W. Brown was released from paying thirty cents, the amount charged for a yoke of oxen.

"Jacob T. Hire was released from payment of thirty-seven and one-half cents, amount charged on levy for a horse. John Bruitt, Francis Kincaid,

James Freel, Sr., George Kirkindale and Robert Duncan were exempted from poll-tax, they being over fifty years, and improperly assessed. William Bush was released from payment on two oxen."

"Ordered, That Zenas Beckwith be allowed forty dollars and fifty-seven cents, for money furnished by him to purchase books for this county."

"Ordered, That William P. Warwick, sheriff of the county, for his services for the present year, is allowed the sum of twenty-six dollars and fifty cents; and that John D. Stephenson, Clerk of the Circuit Court, for his services in attendance on the Commissioners in the present year, be allowed the sum of ten dollars; and that Solomon Finch be allowed the sum of two dollars per day for two days' attendance as commissioner of this county, at the present court; and that William Myers and Zenas Beckwith be allowed the same sum for same service."

February Session, 1824: "Ordered, That Jerry K. Leaming be appointed 'Sessor' for the whole county of Hamilton for the present year, to give bond within five days, in the sum of five hundred dollars." His bond was filed and accepted by the board during the same session.

Joseph Kirkindale and Galetin Betts were appointed constables for Delaware township, to serve "until February next." Jerry K. Leaming, Andrew McClintick and Asa O. Jones were appointed to serve as constables in White River township, for same term, bond to be furnished fifteen days from date.

"Ordered, That the election for the present year in Delaware township be held at the house of William Bush, and that John Stoops be appointed inspector thereof; and that the place of holding elections in White River township be at Henry Foland's, in Strawtown, and that Jeremiah Leaming be appointed inspector thereof; and, that at the place of holding elections in White River township, on the 6th of March, 1824, the qualified voters of that township elect an additional Justice of the Peace.

"Ordered, That Daniel B. Wick be allowed twenty-five dollars for service as Prosecuting Attorney; that Jeremiah Leaming, Nathan Popejoy, William Peck, Jacob Hire, William Dyer, Zenas Beckwith, Thomas Provault, William Foster, Alexander Booker, Henry Lee, James Lee, Charles Lacey, Chapel W. Brown, Solomon Wise and Edward W. Dyer, be allowed one dollar and fifty cents each for their attendance as grand jurors at the last Circuit Court. George Wise is allowed one dollar and fifty cents for attendance as bailiff.

"Ordered by the Board, That William P. Warwick, Sheriff of this county, be appointed collector for said county for the year 1824, and that he give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars.

"Ordered, That Curtis Mallory be appointed to serve as Treasurer in this county for and during the present year." He filed his bond at once. It was also "Ordered, That Curtis Mallory be allowed two dollars and fifty cents for furnishing press for county seal; also, fifty cents for retiring judge of last election in August;" and "that the seal of brass procured by the Clerk, with the words: 'Hamilton County Seal, Indiana,' around the margin thereof, with an eagle in the center, be established."

THE FIRST REAL SESSION.

This first session of court lasted but two days, the jurors receiving seventy-five cents per day, the bailiff the same, and the associate justices two dollars each per day.

The next term of court, which was held in April, 1824, at William Conner's was the first real session where business was transacted. Judge Wick, with the same associate justices and clerk as at the previous session, was present, but added to the official docket were W. P. Warwick, sheriff, with Joseph Kirkendall and Elias Hoddy for bailiffs, one bailiff each for the court and grand jury. At the previous session, Harvey Gregg, James Gilmore, B. F. Morris, Daniel B. Wick and E. C. Wilson were admitted to the bar as licensed attorneys. At the April term, G. J. Johnson, James Raridan, Cyrus Finch and Josiah F. Polk were also added to the list of lawyers. Polk being the only resident attorney, was appointed by the judge as prosecuting attorney for that term of court, Daniel B. Wick, a non-resident, having served at the previous session.

At this second session of court the following cases were on the docket: State of Indiana vs. John Bingham, indictment for retailing liquor without a license. On being arraigned he pleaded guilty and was fined four dollars and cost of prosecution. The second case was for trespassing, Archibald Johnson vs. Henry Foland and Jesse M. Wood. The motion was sustained giving the plaintiff leave to amend his declaration and the case was continued. The third case was State of Indiana vs. Archibald John for non-attendance at grand jury when summoned. A similar charge was preferred against Francis Kinkaid. On motion of the prosecuting attorney both cases were dismissed. The fifth charge was of a more serious nature, State of Indiana vs. James Willason, indictment for grand larceny. The prosecuting witness not being in attendance, an attachment was issued for him, the cause was then continued until the second day and the court adjourned. Bright and early the following morning, the witness being present, the case was called. The defendant pleaded not guilty and demanded a trial by jury.

This was the first trial by jury in the county and the jury was composed of the following men: Thomas Morris, William Richy, John Friel, James Friel, Jr., Lemuel Anton, John Alman, John Dickson, Alexander McClintock, Henry Foland, Andrew Wilson, John Carpenter, Michael Wise. After hearing and duly considering the evidence and argument, the jury found the defendant not guilty. Business of the honorable court was done with dispatch in those days and the second session occupied but two days. Joseph Kirkendall and Elias Hoddy, as bailiffs, were allowed two dollars each. The sheriff, W. P. Warrick, was allowed a yearly allowance of sixteen dollars during his term. William Conner was allowed sixteen dollars for the use of his house for judicial purposes for the fall and spring terms of court. Josiah F. Polk received twenty dollars for attorney's fees as prosecuting attorney for the April term of court. Each grand juror received one dollar and fifty cents for two days' service. The following indictments were returned by the grand jury: State of Indiana vs. Adam Spring, selling liquor without a license; State of Indiana vs. Martin Bingham on a similar charge. Court then adjourned till the next term.

CONTENT WITH MEAGER FEES.

The fees received at that time seem very meager in comparison with the salaries of the present time. For the sum of sixteen dollars a year, the sheriff had two juries to summon for each term of court, all arrests to make, witnesses to summon, civil processes to serve, besides being required to be in attendance at each term of court, either in person or by deputy. The prosecuting attorney received twenty to twenty-five dollars a term, a grand-juryman seventy-five cents per day and the bailiffs one dollar per day.

Though no record to that effect seems to have been made, it seems probable that court was still held in the same place, viz., at William Conner's, as the records show all meetings of commissioners on county and state business met and convened there. There was no building especially for court purposes until November, 1831, when the first court house, a log structure built for temporary use, was completed and occupied for the first time.

At the October term of the Hamilton circuit court, 1824, Harvey Gregg presented his commission as prosecuting attorney for this district. The commission, being duly examined by Judge Wick, it was accepted and Gregg was duly sworn according to law. The court then ordered the sheriff to bring in the grand jury. The first three cases on docket were respectively, the State against John Bingham, Adam Spring and Martin Bingham for selling liquor without licenses. The two former were not to be found in the

county, the sheriff reported, and an alias capias was ordered to Shelby county, Indiana, for the arrest of the one and a similar order to Montgomery county for the arrest of the other. In the case of Martin Bingham, the sheriff's return showed the defendant to be in custody but not in court. The court evidently was not satisfied with the non-appearance of the men in these cases, so on motion of the prosecuting attorney the sheriff was ordered "to produce the body of the defendant at the next term of court or show cause why he should not be required to pay the sum of twenty dollars, the amount of bail required of the defendant by law." The grand jury returned the following indictments: The State vs. George Coderick, assault and battery. The defendant on being arraigned pleaded not guilty and gave bond for his appearance at the next term of court. Archibald Johnson vs. Henry Foland, et al. The plaintiff filed an amended declaration. The defendant filed a demurrer to the amended declaration and the cause was continued at the costs of the plaintiff which he was ordered to pay within sixty days or suffer arrest under attachment proceedings. The next case was Peter Choderick, by next friend, vs. James McNutt. The defendant was ruled to answer within ninety days. At this term John Batiste, a Canadian, applied for citizenship, which was granted him, this being the first foreigner so admitted into the county. Court then adjourned. On the second day, Jack Colip was approved as administrator of the estate of James Lee. John Finch and William Blackmore, associate justices, were allowed four dollars each for the two days of court while each of the grand jurors serving at this term, were allowed a credit of one day's work on the roads for such service.

THE FIRST DIVORCE CASE.

The first surety of the peace case in the county came up in April term, 1836, with Rebecca Popejoy as plaintiff and Lawrence Willason as defendant. The case was subsequently dismissed. The first libel for divorce were Violet Willason, plaintiff, and James Willason, defendant, also on the docket, though suit was brought for the same cause at two subsequent terms of court in the last instance, the parties being reversed, the husband bringing the complaint and the wife as defendant. The first two cases were dismissed by the plaintiff, but the third case was heard by the court which, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the cause. This was at the October term of court, 1827. The first suit in the county to foreclose a mortgage was brought, the plaintiffs being James M. Ray and William Conner, and the defendant, William Miller.

Judge Wick served as judge up to 1827 but at the April term, 1828, B.

F. Morris succeeded Judge Wick. Whitcomb was prosecuting attorney and William S. Coe, sheriff, the associate justices and clerk being the same. John Finch and William C. Blackmore served as associate justices from 1823 to May, 1830, when they were succeeded by David Osborne and Joshua Cottingham.

Other cases at this term included two or three for assault and battery, one for adultery, two for rescuing a prisoner, two for riot, charges against several persons for running a game called wager, one case for slander and one of assignment of dower.

At the October term, suit was brought to quiet title by George Ketcham against Michael Brewitt and heirs. The plaintiffs were Indians and the defendants were French.

In November, 1830, Seth Bacon, who was then imprisoned as an insolvent debtor, applied to the court for relief under the insolvent debtor act. At this term the first indictment for a nuisance was found and returned by the grand jury.

At the April term, 1827, an indictment was returned by the grand jury against Lewis Heady for an assault with intent to murder. This was the first indictment for that offense.

For decades after the organization of the county, the business of the circuit court was comparatively of small volume. The population increased steadily but slowly. Great forests had to be cleared, transportation was difficult and laborious, the people were poor and the trade carried on by the settlers was generally quite limited in scope and of little financial importance. As late as the fifties, indeed into the early sixties, only two terms a year of two weeks each of this court were held.

Under the first constitution, that of 1816, the circuit judges were appointed upon joint ballot of the general assembly for a term of seven years, and were severally assigned to large circuits or districts, three for the entire state originally. This judicial officer was styled president judge, while in each county the voters elected two associate judges, who were not as a rule lawyers. The former was authorized to hold court alone or with only one associate and, in his absence, the two associates could conduct court and try all cases save capital and chancery. Associate judges were dispensed with in 1852. Lawyers in the last generation spoke in high praise of some of those pioneer circuit judges. There were: W. W. Wick, 1823-24; Bethuel F. Morris, 1825-34; W. W. Wick, 1835-38; James Morrison, 1839-41, Fabius M. Frieck, 1842; W. J. Peaslee, 1843-49; Jeremiah Smith, 1850-51; W. W. Wick, 1852; Stephen Major, 1853-58; Joseph S. Buckles, 1859-66; and H. A. Brouse, 1867.

THE INFERIOR COURTS.

Prior to 1852 a considerable portion of local court matters was transacted by the county probate court, presided over by an elective judge. Not only estates and guardianships were within its jurisdiction, but a large class of civil litigation could be heard, and trials by jury held. When the new constitution was adopted in 1852, the probate court was abolished and the common pleas instituted, the latter continuing until 1873, when it also was abolished. Its jurisdiction included that of the probate court and considerable more. The judge was elected for a district which often embraced quite a number of counties. The judges who presided over the common pleas court in Hamilton county were Earl S. Stone, a resident, Nathaniel R. Lindsay, of Howard county, John Green, of Tipton county, and William Garver, of Hamilton county, who served longer than any of the others. So it will be seen that these two inferior courts for a period of fifty-six years relieved the circuit court of much and very important business which since 1873 has been attended to solely by the latter.

RIDING CIRCUIT.

In the early period, attorneys who undertook to make their living by the practice of their profession, "rode the circuit," going from one county to another with the judge. They traveled horseback and carried saddle bags. Their coming was looked for by the people, for they were usually a bright and lively set, who added much to the interest and enjoyment of the backwoods life. During those times and for long afterwards, court sessions attracted many curious spectators. Citizens would attend to hear trials, to listen to the arguments of counsel and to mingle with their neighbors as the occasions for diversion were not very numerous.

And those sturdy forefathers of ours dearly loved a fight. Not infrequently long-drawn-out, costly lawsuits were waged over trivial disagreements which should have been settled without resort to the courts.

While the terms of the circuit and common pleas courts were short, another court which deserves passing mention, and which was open the year round, was that of justice of the peace. This minor tribunal through the years up to about the eighties, disposed of, in the aggregate, a vast amount of litigation which sometimes was of a good deal of importance. As a rule the men elected to that office were of strong and upright character, possessed of excellent judgment and clear common sense.

A WAR-TIME INCIDENT.

It would be impossible, within the limits of this sketch, to mention all of the causes which arose above the ordinary litigation in the history of our circuit court. A small number will be noticed. The first one selected occurred during the Civil War. A Union man of the name of Harris residing in a rebel-sympathizing neighborhood in Kentucky, was set upon by a mob and in defending himself, killed one of them. He escaped to Indiana and took up his residence in Tipton county. A few years later his enemies found out where he was located and procured a warrant for his arrest. Two or three Kentuckians came to Howard county and secured the sheriff to go with them and take Harris, their intention and effort being to return him to his former home without obtaining a requisition from the governor of Indiana. Harris assured his neighbors that if they succeeded, his life would be forfeited. While the sheriff's party were waiting for a train at Tipton, some of Harris' friends sent a telegram to a county officer at Noblesville giving information of what was on foot. A plan of action was at once formulated. There being no judge in the county at the time, the clerk and sheriff, under a provision of law, appointed Joel Stafford special judge, and local attorneys hastily prepared a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which was duly issued. When the train from the north arrived at the Noblesville station, it was met by a party of local men led by Elisha Mills, in company with the sheriff, and although a furious combat ensued and some blood flowed, Harris was rescued from the Kentucky gentlemen, produced before Judge Stafford, who found from the evidence that he was being deported without authority, discharged and set him free, no doubt thereby saving his life.

SOME OF THE EARLY JUDGES.

In 1868 when Hamilton and Madison counties composed the seventeenth judicial circuit, John Davis of Anderson was elected judge. In 1870, his health having failed until he was unable to attend to his judicial duties, he appointed Eli B. Goodykoontz, of the same city, to act as judge pro tem. at the March and September terms of the Hamilton circuit court. The illness of the regular judge having increased so that he became wholly incompetent, Gov. Conrad Baker in 1871 commissioned James O'Brien as judge of the circuit during the disability of Davis. Afterwards, when Thomas A. Hendricks was governor, the Legislature having changed the circuit to the twenty-fourth, he appointed Winburn R. Pierce, of Anderson, judge pro tem., who filled out the remainder of Davis' term.

Next came Judge Hervey Craven, of Pendleton, elected to serve six years. His judicial career began in October, 1873. He had been a Union soldier and bore the military title of colonel. He was a man of courage, nerve and a sense of humor, withal a little whimsical. The dockets were loaded and he drove the lawyers like a taskmaster. Often court would open about daylight and run very late in the evening, indeed sometimes all night. Amusing stories are told of attorneys arising too late to get their breakfast, and it is related that the venerable Judge Stone came into the court room one morning eating a biscuit. On one occasion, at Anderson, the session continued throughout the night, and the court required counsel to make their arguments to the jury. One of the lawyers, now a United States senator, began his address saying, "Gentlemen of the jury, the crowing of chanticleer admonishes us that day is breaking." But it is said that the judge would adjourn to take part in a fox drive or attend a horse race. Nevertheless, he was popular. One of the most celebrated local murder cases went through two trials during his incumbency.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

On the night of November 16, 1873, at her country home between Cicero and Sheridan, a few miles north of Deming, Mrs. Lucetta Foulke, while sleeping between her two small children, was shot through the breast and mortally wounded. She lingered some hours, suffering intensely, until relieved by death. Her husband, Amasa J. Foulke, twenty-five years old, a short time after the crime was committed, called upon Dr. Amos Pettijohn, at Deming, to have 'a flesh wound in his forearm dressed and reported to the doctor and others that robbers had entered his home, shot and killed his wife, and that in contact with the criminals, he received the injury mentioned. A whirlwind of excitement swept the community and county, and crowds visited the cottage where the murdered wife and mother lay. Search was quickly made for the alleged robbers, but they were never found. Suspicion rested sternly upon the husband. He was indicted and tried, the jury returning a verdict of guilty with life imprisonment. Defendant made a motion for a new trial, which the court sustained. On the second hearing the public still manifested a deep interest and the old court house was thronged, although it was rumored that the building was in danger of falling down. At the end of a bitter contest the second jury acquitted Foulke. Public sentiment was divided, with probably the majority view against the defendant, and sharp complaint was made that the court's instructions were partial to him.

Another exciting legal contest which continued through a number of years was what were known to local fame as the Phillipi church cases. This

was an organization of the Disciples in the country about three miles west of Cicero, supported by well-to-do farmers. A division or split occurred in the congregation. The antagonism became virulent, we might say almost unchristianlike. Each side claimed to be entitled to exercise authority and control the church property. Neighbors were estranged and embittered and, in the end, this local center of communion and worship ceased to either edify or disturb the neighborhood, and the church was sold and converted into a dwelling.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

In October, 1879, Eli B. Goodykoontz succeeded to the circuit bench. He was a strict Presbyterian, a sound lawyer and gentleman of fine character, who carried himself with becoming dignity. Previous to his induction to office the old court house, following a prolonged battle between those for and those against building a new structure, the question having been at one time submitted by the county commissioners to a vote of the county, which showed a decided majority opposed, was finally removed and the handsome edifice now in use erected. The first term of court was held therein in 1879. While its construction was going on, court was held upstairs in a business block at the southeast corner of the square on the site now occupied by a dry goods store, the said block having been destroyed in a big fire about 1890.

Many cases of consequence, civil and criminal, received attention during the years Judge Goodykoontz presided. Gen. David Moss, of this county, was elected and began the discharge of the duties of judge October 19, 1885. Probably the trials which attracted the greatest number of spectators in his term were the Ford arson cases, which came to this court on change of venue from Madison county. The large flour mill of the Woodward Brothers, at Lapel, was burned one night in 1886, and it was suspected that the conflagration was started by an incendiary. Detectives were put on the job, and not long afterwards a young man gave a confession saying he had been hired to set the fire and implicated two of the Fords who were cousins. These, after a desperate defense, were convicted, one at the November and the other at the following February term, and served time in the state prison. The alleged motive was to get rid of a rival mill. Judge Moss was well along in years when he went upon the bench, and had certain opinions that were at variance with the views most prevalent at the time. Really, he anticipated the modern humanitarian laws, whose purpose is to aid in the reformation of criminals. In spite of protests and criticisms he went the full limit of his legal powers, in certain instances sometimes perhaps a little beyond, by "floating" prisoners,

as it was called, who had pleaded guilty, in effect suspending sentence, believing that society as well as the person charged would realize more benefit by such merciful action than by rigorously enforcing the penalty prescribed by statute. And it has been asserted that the course he pursued invariably brought good results.

CREATING A NEW CIRCUIT.

The era of natural gas in the two counties composing the twenty-fourth judicial circuit began in 1887, and the work of the courts as well as business generally grew considerably. Population, in Madison county especially, increased rapidly, and the separation of the counties into two circuits, which had been agitated for several years; culminated in 1889 when the Legislature constituted Madison county the fiftieth circuit and continued Hamilton county as the twenty-fourth.

In the autumn of 1889 Richard R. Stephenson, having been elected at the preceding general election, took up the duties of judge. Many cases of magnitude were tried before him, usually those in which most was involved coming on change of venue. The most notable of these was the celebrated McDonald will case. Joseph E. McDonald was a great lawyer, and for more than thirty years before his death was prominent in state and national politics, having been United States senator from Indiana. He had married a second time and, it seems, had made a will. However, the instrument probated in Marion county as his last will was contested by his son on the principal ground that it was a forgery, and was defended by his widow. Property of large value was involved and the standing of the parties concerned, the wide reputation of the deceased senator and the issues of serious import caused the trial to be fraught with tense dramatic interest. Many witnesses of prominence and culture, including handwriting and other experts brought from within and without the state, the brilliant and able fashion in which the case was managed and fought through several weeks, the nice questions of evidence passed upon, with reporters present assigned by Indianapolis and other newspapers, altogether made it truly a *cause celebre*. The jury found against the will.

A homicide case was heard in 1892, with an exceptional feature in that a woman was the defendant. Julia Sykes, of Westfield, was indicted for the murder of John Danforth. The tragedy took place one night. She was a widow with two small children, and had been annoyed at times, as claimed, by rowdies. On the fatal evening the victim, a clever fellow who would occa-

sionally get intoxicated, passed by her house, which sat flush with the sidewalk, on his way home. When he had reached a point about sixty feet from her door she fired two shots with a revolver out into the darkness, one of them striking him in the back, causing his death. The trial was exciting and drew large crowds. A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the jury, and she was sentenced to the State Prison for women. Later the governor extended her executive clemency on the condition that she should return to her native state of North Carolina.

At the general election of 1896 John F. Neal, one of the younger lawyers, was chosen as successor to Judge Stephenson. The latter, however, concluded to quit office about a month before the expiration of his term and tendered his resignation to the governor, to take effect September 20, 1897. Gov. James A. Mount commissioned Judge-elect Neal for the remainder of his predecessor's term. The court dockets were heavy, and so continued for years. Probably half or more of the time allotted for trials was occupied in trying cases sent here from other counties. The construction of interurban railroads added to the volume of litigation. At one time there seemed to be almost an epidemic of violent crimes, an unusual number of murder cases appearing upon the docket during the six years. Many night sessions were held.

THE FIRST LIFE SENTENCE.

A circumstance transpired in 1898 of historic importance. So far as we have been able to discover, in almost a century of the county's existence, no person had ever been judicially sentenced to be hung, nor had anyone been adjudged to suffer imprisonment for life until December 17, 1898, when Robert Love, twenty-seven years old, a mulatto and resident of Indianapolis, pleaded guilty in this court with consent of the State to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced for life to the northern prison, and afterwards died there. He shot his victim in a craps game.

The next was Frederick Kettlehake, of the capital city, who was known years before as the "polished bartender," but whose life had been wrecked by dissipation. Without any reasonable provocation he killed a worthy old merchant named Simons with a shotgun. The defense made for him was insanity, but the jury, in September, 1900, convicted him, fixing life imprisonment as the penalty, and he went to prison.

At Arcadia, November 11, 1901, Claybourne C. Brown, an elderly man who had moved into the county a few years before, while in a drunken rage shot and killed Joseph A. Groves, a good citizen, and upon trial by jury and

verdict of first-degree murder, Brown became the third example of the law's greatest punishment except capital, administered by the local court. He was sentenced June 27, 1902.

Another homicide case which stirred the people more than any other since the Foulke was that of William Fodrea. A young man named John Seay came to Noblesville from Virginia and took employment as night miller at the "Model Mill." He was held in high esteem by his friends. While attending to his duties late in the night of December 22, 1901, an assassin, who evidently stood on the steps or platform at the south side of the mill, fired at him with a shotgun, the load passing through a pane of glass in the window and striking the miller in the neck, killing him almost instantly. Suspicion fell upon Fodrea, who was also a young man, and he was indicted for the murder, his trial occurring in June following. A bit of romance figured in this case. The victim was betrothed to a young lady of the county seat, and the motive ascribed to the defendant was jealousy. Crowds came to the trial, local and Indianapolis newspapers gave much space to the evidence, while the popular sister of the accused, who sat constantly by his side, testified with magnetic fervor for her brother, and was regarded as a most appealing advocate. The jury acquitted.

A great case heard by the court upon law issues only with distinguished counsel representing all of the parties was entitled City of Indianapolis vs. Citizens' Street Railroad Company and City Railway Company. Some phases of the controversy had been in the supreme court of the state, the district federal court and the supreme court of the United States. Large property and franchise rights were involved.

Another, a suit for injunction, in which the same city sought to prevent a big natural gas company from carrying out its announced purpose of discontinuing to furnish the fuel to its consumers on account of failing supply, deeply concerned its thousands of customers.

Probably mention should also be made of the Boone county court house case which interested all of the citizens of our neighboring county, in which feeling ran high, and at times was of a threatening character. The board of commissioners was enjoined from proceeding with their plan to build a new court house.

HEAVY TRIAL CALENDAR.

In 1901 the General Assembly, responding to the wishes of the court and bar, reduced the number of court terms from four to three, and provided that they should begin on the second Monday in January, the first Monday in

April, and the first Monday in October. Each continues as long as the judge deems necessary.

Ira W. Christian came next in the succession to the circuit bench, his official term beginning October 19, 1903. A considerable volume of change of venue cases appeared upon his trial calendar. The interurban railroad went into operation, and this made Noblesville a very convenient place for lawyers and litigants of other counties on the traction line. They could come in the morning, attend court all day and return home in the evening. A large per cent. of this so-called foreign business was personal injury cases from Indianapolis. A very sensational homicide case was that of the State vs. James W. Hensley. The defendant, who was a resident of the capital city, had been paying some attention to daughters in the family of Walker McClintock, who lived in White River township about two miles northeast of Strawtown. This was displeasing to the father. Hensley had been told to stay away. Nevertheless, on October 3, 1907, he went to the McClintock home armed with a revolver. An altercation ensued between him and Walker McClintock and son, Enoch, who it seems tried to put him out of the house. In the melee Hensley fired and killed both the father and son. The dreadful affair aroused great excitement in the neighborhood. But the jury's verdict was for manslaughter only.

The trial that doubtless consumed more time than any other in the history of this court was the cause in which Stevenson, receiver of a bank, was plaintiff, and John C. New, defendant. The litigation had been in various courts for about nineteen years. A heavy judgment was demanded. Prominent persons were connected with this long drawn out fight, the defendant himself having been consul-general to London, and the principal owner of the *Indianapolis Journal*. This trial lasted for about three months. The defendant won the jury's verdict. Hon. Dan Waugh, of Tipton, presided as special judge.

JUDGE MEADE VESTAL.

The present incumbent of the high office of circuit judge, Meade Vestal, entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties at the regular date in October, 1909. He has had to deal with the usual run of civil causes, a number of them of magnitude and difficulty and some grave criminal charges have been investigated. The latter generally and naturally attract the most popular attention. There is again occasion to record a most lamentable tragedy. A young couple, not far past the age of boyhood and girlhood, had wedded, disagreed and separated. The husband brooded and became morose. On June 5.

1911, he left the house in Cicero, where he and his wife had lived, and went across the creek to the west to find her at her parents' home. They were seen together talking near the barn, when suddenly he drew a revolver and shot her to death. Then he went over to the other side of the road into an open field and discharged the weapon against his own head, but his hurt did not prove mortal. So Harry Hiatt was put upon his trial for the murder of Nellie May Hiatt. His defense was insanity. There were two trials; on the first the jury disagreed, but the second jury was not impressed with the defendant's plea, and a verdict of guilty with imprisonment for life was returned. He was the fourth man so sentenced in Hamilton county.

Another to have visited upon him this terrible punishment, and the fifth and last up to this writing, was Alonzo Henderson, a desperado of some note. During Judge Stephenson's term he was "sent north" for manslaughter, when his offense seems to have been first degree murder, but a tangle in the evidence helped him to get a light sentence. After his release from prison he was the chief actor in a running gun-fight with officers, which lasted two or three days and extended into several counties. Upon his last trial, under a charge of burglary and being an habitual criminal, he went back to the penitentiary with a sentence which it was supposed would keep him there the rest of his days. It was said he was the first criminal in the state to be given this penalty under the habitual criminal act.

Ernest E. Cloe is the judge-elect, he having been chosen by the voters at the general election in 1914 for the term to begin on the nineteenth of next October.

"THE GRIST IT GRINDS IS HUMAN."

In this sketch it may seem that criminal causes have been picked out as most suitable for record. As a matter of fact, from the lawyer's standpoint civil litigations of an intricate character are more likely to measure the court's and attorney's skill and knowledge of the law. The great bulk of business is of a civil nature. It is only at intervals that a dramatic criminal trial catches and absorbs the attention of the popular mind, and for this reason, and on the broad ground that the people are vitally concerned in the peace and order of society (as in the "eye of the law" a crime or misdemeanor is an offense against the State), cases of this class usually interest the lay citizen more than those which affect property or any other right of the private suitor.

To write a full history of the Hamilton circuit court would fill a large volume. Think of the immense total money value of the myriad matters that

have ground through its mill, of the untold heartaches, disappointments and despair, of the dismay of the defeated and triumph of the victors, and one can understand that the grist it grinds is human, that character and property, and betimes, liberty and happiness, inexorably pass between the upper and nether millstones.

In three-quarters of a century many lawyers of learning and distinction have appeared in cases in the local court. Among them we may name Gen. Benjamin Harrison, afterwards President; Thomas A. Hendricks, United States Senator, Governor and Vice-president; Senator Joseph E. McDonald, Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, Senator John W. Kern, Maj. J. W. Gordon, a noted criminal lawyer; John S. Duncan, W. H. H. Miller, sometime United States Attorney-general; A. C. Harris, formerly United States Minister to Austria; Ferdinand Winter, John M. Butler, Senator David W. Turpie and Judge Byron K. Elliott. The list could be much extended.

Hamilton county lawyers have through the years taken a large part in politics and public affairs generally. Many of them have held office by election or appointment, and some of them quite a number of offices. As a rule they have averaged well for intelligence and citizenship. Little complaint has ever been made that any one of them has not been square with his clients. It is proper and may be informing to say that none of them ever became rich from the practice of his profession. Some have had moderate fortunes, but these were acquired aside from the practice of law.

PERSONNEL OF THE HAMILTON COUNTY BAR.

Attorneys in our judicial system are essential factors in court proceedings. Many of them, in addition, play a leading part in public affairs. This has been emphatically true in the history of Hamilton county.

The lawyer's fame, that rests entirely upon his achievements in the legal forum, however brilliantly it may shine for a time, is usually short-lived. So it is pertinent and proper to at least record the names of the professional gentlemen who worked and wrought in the local courts. The limits of space confine us to a brief chronicle, and there may be a few unintentional omissions. Attention will be first directed to those whose legal and earthly careers, some for a long period, have closed.

Josiah F. Polk came in on the "ground-floor," so to speak, as he, in association with William Conner, laid out the town of Noblesville.

Fabius M. Finch was a fine gentleman; served as judge; removed to Indianapolis, where he practiced many years.

Jacob Robbins, John Hutchins, Francis Lindsey, Thomas H. Bowles and Joseph Robinson were early lawyers of whom we have no data.

Earl S. Stone, an excellent probate and equity lawyer, was common pleas judge.

William Garver, a strong character, was for a long time common pleas judge and held other important offices.

David Moss, one of the leaders, resourceful and effective, concluded his long legal career with a term on the circuit bench.

W. W. Conner was a talented man of charming personality, a favorite of the people, and undoubtedly the most popular public speaker who has ever lived in the county, but did not continue in practice many years.

Gustavus H. Voss was a shrewd lawyer and had a large business; also a cunning trader; he became rich and moved to Indianapolis.

DeWitt C. Chipman attained some prominence and re-located at Anderson.

Jonathan W. Evans, familiarly known as "Will" or "Bill" Evans, was a brilliant advocate, magnetic, admired and successful. Too much indulgence in drink may have prevented him from becoming eminent.

James O'Brien was solid and influential. He served as circuit judge, and later was judge of the Howard-Tipton circuit, he having removed to Kokomo.

Alexander H. Conner started here, went to Indianapolis, was elected state auditor, and became a leading politician as well as editor.

Thomas J. Kane, who was virile and a tireless fighter, was at the bar for half century, and held a large practice.

William Neal, who resided at Cicero, was energetic and industrious, with great force of character. He was one of the last associate judges, and did a large legal business for many years.

Augustus F. Shirts, energetic and successful attorney and influential citizen, was the author of "Primitive History of Hamilton County."

William O'Brien commanded respect; practiced successfully, but retired on account of infirm health.

R. R. Stephenson was an able, well-read lawyer, adroit and successful advocate. He served as circuit judge gaining statewide reputation as a jurist.

J. Stanley Losey was highly esteemed, but was hindered by delicate health.

Theodore P. Davis, capable and rapid worker, maintained an extensive practice; served as a judge of the state appellate court for years afterward;

had law offices in Indianapolis, changing his residence to that city, and also in Noblesville. He died in his prime as a lawyer.

F. M. Householder, prosecuting attorney, was careful and conservative.

L. O. Clifford, resided at Cicero; followed probate and non-litigated business mainly.

D. W. Patty, resided at Carmel; served as prosecuting attorney.

Joseph R. Gray, long the foremost political leader in the county, gave some attention to the law.

F. B. Pfaff was at the bar for years, but was handicapped by a frail constitution.

Thomas E. Boyd, an eloquent speaker, gave much time to politics and later removed to Indianapolis.

William S. Christian, an intense and energetic worker, built up a big practice, but was stricken by a fatal malady which cut him down when he had reached maturity as a lawyer.

David J. McMath, residing at Sheridan, was in general practice here about ten years and was prosecuting attorney.

R. P. Neal, residing at Cicero, was in active practice some fifteen years.

L. S. Baldwin, an excellent speaker, was prosecuting attorney. He was a serious sufferer from physical ailments.

The following were members of this bar, some of them practicing many years, but changed their residences from the state or county:

George Shirts, now practicing at Indianapolis.

F. M. Trissal, in early seventies prosecuting attorney; now of Chicago.

Robert Graham, formerly state senator. Resides now in Colorado.

M. T. Sheil, an attorney at Tipton, Indiana.

S. D. Stuart, was prosecuting attorney; removed to Mississippi.

John E. Garver, prosecuting attorney, is now a resident of Idaho, and is in the ministry.

Robert Collins moved to Hancock county and retired from law.

J. F. Beals was prosecuting attorney and a member of the Legislature; was connected with manufacturing in Illinois and later in West Virginia.

Walter Covey, now a lawyer at Indianapolis.

The following is the roster of attorneys residing in the county and practicing:

Joel Stafford remains as the last survivor of the old guard, having been admitted in 1859; has been prosecuting attorney, clerk and has held other offices: William Booth; Walter R. Fertig; Joseph A. Roberts; John F. Neal, ex-prosecuting attorney and ex-judge; C. W. Griffin, Sheridan; Ira W.

Christian, ex-clerk and ex-judge; Ralph K. Kane, office also at Indianapolis; Thomas E. Kane; LeRoy J. Patty, Carmel, ex-clerk; Ernest E. Cloe, judge-elect; Fred E. Hines, ex-prosecuting attorney; C. M. Gentry, ex-prosecuting attorney; Phil J. Fariss; Walter Shirts; R. R. Foland, ex-prosecuting attorney; Floyd G. Christian; George Osborne, Sheridan, ex-prosecuting attorney; Noel C. Neal; Emmet Fertig; T. J. Bishop, Arcadia; O. H. Mendenhall, Atlanta; A. Guy, Arcadia, prosecuting attorney; A. E. Pinkham, Westfield; Roland Griffin, Sheridan. Judge Vestal will return to the practice when his term on bench expires next autumn.

There were two sturdy attaches of the court who should not be passed by in this sketch. "Judge" Jonathan Colborn (associate judge prior to 1850) and, following him, "Uncle" Dan Loehr, served as jury bailiffs many long years, each departing this life at an extreme age. They performed their trusts with absolute fidelity, and held the friendship and confidence of judges, attorneys and juries.

The clerks and deputies, sheriffs and deputies, the "good men and true," who performed jury service, the court bailiffs and short-hand reporters, all were necessary to the efficient performance of the court's functions. It may be justly said, with not many exceptions, that their duties, often most arduous and difficult, have been discharged capably and conscientiously.

CHAPTER XXIV.

NEWSPAPERS OF HAMILTON COUNTY—INSTANCING THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

If a multiplicity of newspapers can be taken as a criterion of the intelligence of the citizens in the communities wherein they are published, Hamilton county must be given a front seat in the front rank of civilization.

Since the date of the first publication which occurred seventy-nine years ago a half hundred or more of these "great moral engines" have made their entrances upon the stage of action, tottered to a fall and then sank into oblivion. It has been a survival of the fittest all the eighty years, and those that are left today out of the ruck will compare favorably with those of any county in the State.

NOBLESVILLE NEWSPAPERS.

But little is known of the history of the early publications at the county seat aside from the names of the proprietors, the titles and the dates of the entrances and exits of most of them.

The founder of the first paper published in the county seat was L. H. Emmons, a practical printer from the east, who landed in Noblesville in 1836. On January 12th he issued the first copy of *The Newspaper*, a four-page paper, size of each page twelve by fourteen inches, non-political. It was a fine specimen of typographical art for those early times, but from lack of patronage it gave up the ghost March 22, 1838, and its remains were laid away to rest in the now commodious county seat newspaper graveyard. Subsequently it was resurrected by F. M. Scott, but it lived but a short time and finally ended its career for all time to come. Three or four years later L. H. Emmons returned to Noblesville and on June 4, 1842, issued the first number of the *Little Westerner*. Mr. Emmons, a few months later, secured an appointment in the federal service at the national capital, and upon his departure for that city turned over the control of the paper to Messrs. P. C. Lawzer, J. T. Cox, et al. The year 1845 saw its finish. A few years later F. M. Randall issued the *Noblesville News*, and in 1854 sold the same to J. R. Gray and J. W. Evans, who changed its name to that of the *Hoosier Patriot*. Six months later they sold it to H. W. Clark, Sr., who in turn sold it to L. E. Rumrell. The latter sold a half interest to William Hardy. In 1862 Rumrell disposed of his interest to H. W. Clark, and a few months

later it passed into the hands of S. K. Christy, who changed its name to the *White River Clipper*. January 7, 1869, A. M. Conklin came into possession of the paper, giving it the title of *Hamilton County Register*. January 7, 1870, R. R. Stephenson commenced the publication of the *Noblesville Commercial*. About a year later he leased his plant to Miles & Bodenhamer, who subsequently bought the *Hamilton County Register* and consolidated the two plants under the name of the *Noblesville Ledger*. November 8, 1872, D. K. Taylor purchased the interests of Mr. Miles. Four years later Mr. Taylor retired from the paper and was succeeded by Mr. Miles, who upon the death of Mr. Bodenhamer, in 1879, came into full possession of the *Ledger*. In March, 1880, J. B. Cheadle issued the first number of the *Republican*. Subsequently, the two papers were consolidated under the title of the *Republican-Ledger*, Cheadle & Stephenson, proprietors. In the following dozen or so years the paper changed proprietors several times, as follows: Stout and Puntenny succeeding Cheadle & Stephenson, they in turn followed by Stout and Montgomery, Bush and Houck, Bush and Walker, Walker and Craig, Craig and Truitt, finally passing into the hands of Will H. Craig. At the present time the *Ledger* is a joint stock company, the principal owners of the stock being E. E. and C. S. Neal and Will H. Craig.

In 1873 W. H. Boswell started the *Noblesville Democrat*, in Noblesville, and sold out to R. M. Isherwood in 1898. The latter's local career was short, and he disposed of his holdings to Hon. James Fippen, of Tipton. He was succeeded by Dawilla Spannuth. The latter was in turn succeeded by a stock company composed of Messrs. James Christian, E. A. Hutchens et al., who changed the politics of the paper to Republican and named it the *Enterprise*. Subsequently, the plant was purchased by E. E. and C. S. Neal and several months ago was merged with the *Ledger*.

In April, 1904, Mr. Roney, a banker of Cicero, established the *Times*, a Democrat in politics, in Noblesville. About four years later it passed into the hands of H. D. Downey, who was succeeded by R. P. Carpenter, present postmaster of Noblesville. The paper is now owned by Paul Poynter, a well known newspaper man of Sullivan, Indiana.

Among the papers whose existences in the county seat were brief might be mentioned the *Tribune*, Peed and Martin, proprietors, and the *Journal*, owned by the late Ex-mayor E. C. Wilson.

NEWSPAPERS OF SHERIDAN.

The history of the newspapers of Sheridan dates back thirty-two years, or back to 1882. Several papers have been published at various times, but

have either failed or been consolidated into the present paper, the *Sheridan News*.

The first paper, the *Sheridan Argus*, was published in 1882 or 1883, when Sheridan had a population of about five hundred people. This paper was edited at different times by Mr. Cox and J. E. Walker in the building across the street from where Deakyne's blacksmith shop now stands. The paper consisted of four pages, which were mainly taken up by ready-print news from Indianapolis and a few local items which generally occupied the front page. The first copy of the *Argus* was sold for five dollars and was bought by H. E. Davenport. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1889, while owned by Robert Drake.

Another paper, which had previously been published at Kirklin, was moved to Sheridan at this time and edited by the Manloves in the Opera block. While it was situated in Kirklin the paper had been called the *Air Line News* because it published different papers for various towns along the Monon railroad, but when it was moved to Sheridan the name was changed to the *Sheridan Enterprise*. Following the *Enterprise*, Mr. Morrison published a paper for a short time under the name of the *Sheridan Standard*. He moved his plant away in 1894.

Newspapers were steadily growing in popularity, and in 1894 E. E. Scott published the *Sheridan Call*, in the building occupied by Jacob Mace's meat market, which was recently destroyed by fire. This paper advocated the cause of the Republican party. During the campaign of 1898 Wesley Cox ran a newspaper in the Opera House block, aiding the Democratic party. At this same time another paper known as the *Sheridan Chronicle* was published. These, however, lasted only for a few months.

The *Enterprise* and the *Argus* were merged into the *Sheridan News*, which is at present the only local paper and which has an extensive circulation. The *News* has been edited at various times by Cal. Gault, D. J. McMath, O. H. Moudy, G. W. Scott, Mr. Perry, N. W. Cowgill and its present editor, I. H. McMurtry.

In November, 1912, the Progressive party organized a newspaper called the *Hamilton County Progressive*, which lasted about a year, ceasing publication in December, 1913. This newspaper was run under the editorship of F. T. Kercheval.

CARMEL NEWSPAPERS.

The Carmel newspaper field was not invaded until about twenty-six years ago, when the first number of the *Reporter*, I. H. Langdon proprietor.

was issued.. It lasted about a month and was followed by the *Carmel Signal*, issued October 13, 1889, L. J. Patty and L. J. Small, proprietors. Later owners were Ed E. Small, Vern Patty, George Bowen and Hall Small. The paper was discontinued August 10, 1893. Then came the *Carmel Register* and the *Carmel Star*, now published under the name of the *Carmel Standard*, Roberts and Patty, proprietors.

CICERO NEWSPAPERS.

A. M. Conklin was the pioneer newspaper proprietor of Cicero. He established the *New Era* in the year 1871. Then followed in quick succession the *Gazette*, Daniel Thorpe, and the *Herald*, H. J. Briggs. In the late nineties the *New Era* was revived by R. P. Neal, who was followed by O. H. Smith, the Hinshaw brothers, Frank Gause and Rev. Ervin. The paper then passed into the hands of the Twigg brothers, who gave it the name of the *Cicero Tribune*. After a somewhat checkered existence of a few years this paper turned up its toes to the daisies, since which time the Cicero newspaper field has been vacant.

ARCADIA NEWSPAPERS.

The Arcadian was the first newspaper to see the light of day in Arcadia, in the year 1887, with Calvin Goss at the helm. For the succeeding dozen or so years, it changed proprietors frequently as follows: Edward Goss, C. W. Lee, Emmet Orr, William Smith, Duval & Brean and Turner & Son. A. R. Groves purchased it from the latter mentioned firm and changed the title of the paper to the *Arcadia News*. Subsequently, it passed into the hands of the Enterprise Publishing Company, of Noblesville, who moved the plant to the county seat. Arcadia is now without a newspaper.

ATLANTA NEWSPAPERS.

The *Atlanta Herald* "blew in" in the year 1888 with I. H. Langdon as proprietor. The venture was not a success and, becoming despondent over the fact and possibly other reasons, Mr. Langdon took his own life in May, 1892. Shortly after Langdon's demise, Calvin Goss purchased the plant, but disposed of the same subsequently to a Mr. Guerst. He was succeeded by Smith & Roney, who changed the name of the paper to the *Times*. In April, 1904, the plant was moved to Noblesville and became the organ of the Democracy of Hamilton county. Atlanta is now without a newspaper.

CHAPTER XXV.

MILITARY HISTORY.

HAMILTON COUNTY'S RECORD IN THE NATION'S WARS.

War has been a dreadful thing for any country or any people, yet this has always been the means of settling great national difficulties. It was not until after the close of the Civil War in the United States that war received its logical name, when General Sherman said "war is hell." And still the world is at war, for at this very hour (1915) Europe is aflame with the conflict of great contending armies, which threaten the destruction of many once great and happy peoples. Even America looks on with a shudder, fearing that in some manner she may be drawn into this bitter European conflict.

WAR OF 1812.

Indiana has furnished soldiers for no less than four great conflicts, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It so happened that the governor of Indiana Territory was one of the most important generals in the War of 1812, a struggle which meant as much to the Territory of Indiana as any territory or state in the Union. One of the most important battles leading up to the War of 1812 was fought in Indiana, and the battle of Tippecanoe will go down in history as one of the greatest engagements ever fought on American soil against the Indians. The War of 1812 often has been referred to as the second war for independence, and it is a matter of history that England did not recognize the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, closing the Revolutionary War, until after the War of 1812. Congress declared war against England on June 18, 1812, and the final treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, Belgium, December 24, 1814, although it was several weeks until the fact was known in this country. The most notable land victory of the whole war was fought by General Jackson at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, two weeks after the treaty was signed. As a result of this war, England respected our rights on the seas and withdrew her soldiers from the northern part of the United States.

From the close of the Revolutionary War until the end of the War of 1812 England had been inciting Indians in the Northwest Territory to acts of violence, and this fact had greatly retarded the settlement of that territory. England was directly responsible for all the trouble the United States had with the Indians from 1790 until the close of the War of 1812, and the terrible defeat of Generals Harmar and St. Clair can rightfully be laid at England's door. These two disasters were offset by two equally brilliant victories over the Indians, the victories of General Wayne at Fallen Timbers in 1794 and of General Harrison at Tippecanoe in 1811.

As far as is known there were only three veterans of the War of 1812 who settled in Hamilton county. These three men were George Boxley, Caleb Harrison and William Sumner. George Boxley, a pioneer of Adams township, at the time of his service in the War of 1812 resided in Spottsylvania, Virginia. He was a wealthy and esteemed citizen of that community and served with honor in that struggle. He was promoted to a post of honor and responsibility by the United States, and as a token of respect was tendered a handsome silver-hilted sword by the government. His later disgrace in his native State for becoming an abolitionist and his flight to the west are related in this volume in the history of Adams township. He is buried in this county. Caleb Harrison, a pioneer of White River township, also served with bravery and distinction. William Sumner settled in this county in the twenties, and is buried in the Hinkle Creek cemetery. He named his eldest son, Elliott, in honor of the captain of the company. The Sumner school house in Jackson township was named for William Sumner. There may have been other soldiers in the War of 1812 who settled in this county but no records of their service have been preserved.

MEXICAN WAR.

The Mexican War was brought about by the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. The incidents leading up to this war can only be briefly noticed in this connection. Mexico had emancipated her slaves in 1827, but Texas, which had been settled largely by southern slave owners, refused to be bound by the emancipation act. From that time until the final separation of Texas from Mexico there was constant strife between Texas and the mother country. In 1836 Texas declared its independence, and it was afterward recognized by the United States and several European powers as a separate nation. Of the sixty men who signed the declaration of independence, fifty-three had been born in the United States, and this one fact not only explains the separation from Mexico but the subsequent request for

admission to the Union. It was eight years before this request was granted, the northern states fighting the admission on account of the fact that it would make one more slave state, and, as future events turned out, it was the last slave state to be admitted to the Union.

With the formal admission of Texas to the Union, on July 4, 1845, it was very apparent that war was imminent between this country and Mexico. General Taylor was sent to the southern border of Texas early in the spring of 1846, and, on April 20th, war was formally declared against Mexico. At once the president called for volunteers, and Indiana responded gallantly to the call. Governor Whitcomb issued the first call for volunteers on May 22, 1846, and old Fort Clark, near New Albany, was designated as a rendezvous.

At that time there was but one railroad in the state, running between Madison and Edinburg. There were but few improved highways and no telegraph. All communication was by mail, mostly carried by men on horseback and over bad roads. There were no daily papers, the press service being rendered by small weekly sheets, one or two to the county. In spite of these handicaps the war news traveled fast. The governor issued his proclamation on the 22d day of May and the adjutant-general his general order No. 1 on the 4th of June, directing the companies to assemble at the rendezvous as soon as possible, by the shortest route, and at their own expense for transportation and subsistence.

As if by magic the roads were filled with marching men, helped on by patriotic farmers who furnished teams for transportation and whose kind-hearted wives fed the hungry volunteers. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the concentration was quickly made, and by the 10th of June, nineteen days after the call, thirty companies had reported at camp and been mustered into service, while an overflow of twenty-two companies reported from their home stations clamoring for acceptance. At the expiration of the term of service of the first, second and third regiments, the government accepted the services of the fourth and fifth regiments, which served until the close of the war.

No less remarkable than the uprising of the volunteers, was the patriotic action of the banks in volunteering to supply the governor with the needful funds and take a chance of reimbursement by the state or general government, and this at a time when the state was almost hopelessly in debt and had defaulted some of its bonds.

Everything that occurred during the prosecution of the Mexican War was creditable to the state of Indiana, her citizens and the volunteers, and should have been a matter of convenient record long ago. It has long been a tradi-

tion in the state that Indiana did not conduct herself well in Mexico. The facts are that there was absolutely nothing to be ashamed of, and every reason why every Hoosier should be proud of the record of Indiana in the Mexican War.

Captain Stevenson enlisted as a private in the Mexican War from Hamilton county when only a mere youth and served with credit to himself and to his state. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in a Hamilton county regiment, and before the close of that struggle was elected captain of his company.

HAMILTON COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Hamilton county was conspicuous during the War of the Rebellion for the fidelity of her citizens to the cause of the Union, for the number of her citizens that enlisted in the service of their country, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the county, and for the courage and endurance displayed by them. There was scarcely a battle fought, during the long and bloody struggle of over four years for national existence, in which Hamilton county was not represented to a greater or less extent, and her sons could always be found where the firing was heaviest and where the blows fell the thickest and hardest. No organization that went out from her borders ever disgraced itself, the great state it represented or the cause it served, and a number of them were distinguished for their indomitable courage and bravery.

It is invidious work to select any organization by name from among so many that were conspicuous for gallantry, but it can give offense to none to say that, while the memory of brave deeds is cherished with feelings of love and pride, the steady courage and endurance of the Thirty-fourth and Sixty-third, the chivalrous dash and daring of the Thirty-ninth, and the splendid soldierly conduct of the Seventy-fifth, the One Hundred and First and the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments will be remembered. Napoleon's "Old Guard" contained no braver soldiers and performed no more heroic deeds, and the memory of those who comprised these regiments should forever be cherished by those for whom they imperiled their lives.

On the 16th day of April, 1861, Governor Oliver P. Morton issued a proclamation briefly reciting the acts of the rebellion which had brought on the war and calling upon the people of the state of Indiana "to the number of six regiments, to organize themselves into military companies, and forthwith report the same to the adjutant-general, in order that they might be mustered into the service of the United States," and the next day the first

company from Hamilton county under command of Captain John D. Evans went into camp at Camp Morton, at Indianapolis. From that time until the close of the war the same spirit of promptness and patriotism was displayed on all occasions by the people of Hamilton county. The people and the authorities vied with each other in the work of encouraging enlistments and in taking care that the families of those who were in the service of their country should not suffer on account of the absence of their protectors.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners held on June 10, 1861, the sum of \$132.42 was allowed "for goods furnished soldiers' families," and on the next day the following order was made by the board:

"It is hereby ordered by the board, that the following named persons be appointed agents, to superintend the furnishing of provisions and clothing for the families of the soldiers now in the army, as volunteers from Hamilton county. That said agents inquire into the condition and situation of said families, and furnish them with such clothing and provisions as their necessities require, and that said agents make report of their doings to this board at each session, so long as they act as such agents: Noblesville, James O'Brien; Jackson, W. H. Pickerel; Wayne, David Steward."

On August 26, 1861, the commissioners allowed \$87.66 for goods furnished under the above order, and at the regular session of the September term, a few days after, allowed for the same purpose \$558.47. At that time a number of additional agents were appointed, and Solomon Maker was appointed in the place of James O'Brien, resigned. At the succeeding December term the commissioners allowed the sum of \$1,822.05 for relief of soldiers' families.

At a special session of the county commissioners court, held in January, 1862, "E. K. Hall was appointed agent to visit Camp Woods, in Kentucky, to receive and bring home any money the soldiers there might wish to send to their families and distribute it to them." The Thirty-ninth regiment, that contained at that time three companies from Hamilton county, was stationed at Camp Woods, in Kentucky, in January, 1862.

At the regular March term of commissioners' court, "J. B. Loehr was appointed agent to go to Tennessee and receive any money the soldiers in the field wished to send home, and pay the same over to their families." The Thirty-ninth regiment at that time was in camp near Nashville, Tennessee. At the same session \$1,430.97 was allowed for relief of soldiers' families. At this time it became apparent that the war was to be of much longer duration than was at first supposed, and the number of soldiers from the county having largely increased, steps were taken to economize as much as possible

in payment of relief for soldiers' families, it being felt that otherwise bankruptcy would terminate all assistance to them, and the following order was passed:

"It is ordered by the board that each military agent of each township in this county is hereby required to ascertain between this time and April 20, 1862, the number of really needy wives and children under twelve years of age, and dependent parents of soldiers in the field, in their respective townships, and certify the same to the county auditor, giving in each certificate the name of wife, names and ages of her children under twelve years of age, the name of husband or son, the date of his enlistment, and the name of the regiment he is in:

"Second. The following allowance is hereby made per week to aid the families of soldiers, to-wit:

To each wife, per week -----	\$.75
To each wife and one child, per week -----	1.00
To each wife and two children, per week -----	1.20
To each wife and three children, per week -----	1.40
To each wife and four children, per week -----	1.60
To each wife and five children, per week -----	1.80
To each dependent parent, per week -----	.75

"Third. No allowance shall be made except to those that are really needy.

"Fourth. When it shall be necessary, it shall be the duty of the agent to rent a house for each family, at the lowest rate per month, and on the best terms he can, the rent to be paid quarterly.

"Fifth. Each family living in the town of Noblesville shall be allowed \$1.00 per month until May 1, 1862, for wood, and 50 cents per month thereafter, and each family living in any town in the county shall be allowed the sum of 75 cents per month for wood, until May 1, 1862, and 40 cents per month thereafter.

"Sixth. No allowance shall be made to the family of any commissioned officer in the army, but to private soldiers alone.

"Seventh. Allowance to continue to the families of those killed or disabled in battle, but not to those discharged."

At the June term, 1862, of commissioners' court \$1,346.35 was allowed for the relief of soldiers' families. At a special session of the court held in July, 1862, the allowance to each soldiers' wife was increased to \$1.00 per week, and each child under twelve years of age 50 cents per week. At a special session of the court held in August, 1862, a tax levy was made of

15 cents on each \$100 of taxable property, for military purposes. From this time on, until the close of the war, money was poured out lavishly for the support of those dependent on soldiers of Hamilton county, and they knew that the loved ones at home were being tenderly cared for. A statement of the allowance made at each term of court would simply increase the length of this article, and it is sufficient to say that Hamilton county paid for relief of soldiers' families during the war the magnificent sum of \$111,625.75, and aid to volunteers and recruits as bounties \$245,000. In addition to these large amounts a very large amount was paid in various ways to the sanitary commissioners. How much that was, there is no possible way of ascertaining, but it was very large. The payments for relief to soldiers' families were continued until December, 1866, at which time \$562 was allowed, and that allowance appears to be the last.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Not content with what they had done during the actual existence of the war for the soldiers in the field and their families at home, the people of Hamilton county resolved, in 1866, to perpetuate the names of all who went into the service from the county by the erection of a monument that should bear the names of the living as well as the dead, and, with the energy and liberality that marked all their movements in connection with the soldiers, this monument was completed and dedicated with proper ceremonies on July 4, 1868. The monument stands on the highest and most conspicuous spot in the cemetery at Noblesville. It consists of an octagonal shaft of pure white marble twenty-two and one-half feet in height, each side measuring three and one-half feet in width, resting on a triple base, the sections of which are eight, six and four feet square, respectively.

A perched eagle surmounts the shaft, and on each of the four sides, corresponding to the cardinal points of the compass, and six feet below the top, is a spread eagle bearing a scroll.

On the eight sides of the shaft, and on the four sides of each of the two uppermost sections of the base, are the names and ranks of all the commissioned officers and enlisted men, living and dead, arranged in their respective organizations, commencing with the oldest. The national flag enfolds the top of the shaft, beautifully sculptured, above the spread eagle. The height of the monument is twenty-eight and one-half feet, and it weighs thirty-five thousand pounds. Its cost was \$5,000, which sum was appropriated by the county commissioners from the county funds. It is one of the most beautiful works of

the kind in the county, and is a credit not only to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Hamilton county but to the taste and artistic skill of its designer and builders.

At the dedication, a large concourse of ex-soldiers and citizens was present, including delegations from all neighboring towns. The governor of the state, Conrad Baker, was the orator of the day, and he delivered an eloquent address, taking for his subject "Our National Union." In the course of his remarks he said: "This monument is inscribed to the heroes of Hamilton county who participated in the suppression of the great rebellion of 1861. These heroes embraced twenty-two company organizations, representing fourteen Indiana regiments, as follows: The Sixth, Thirty-ninth, Fifty-seventh, Sixtieth, Sixty-third, Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and the Second and Fifth Cavalry, besides more than two hundred soldiers that were citizens of this county who joined organizations not formed within your county. This is a record of which you may well be proud, and which will be the admiration of your posterity long after those now living shall have passed away. By this structure you not only record your admiration of the virtue, the valor and the patriotism of your own citizens who rushed to the standard of the country in the hour of its greatest danger but you also record your devotion to the Union for which they fought and for which many of them died."

It is not possible in this chapter to give the complete roster of the men from Hamilton county in the Civil War, but an effort is made to give a brief summary of each regiment which contained men from the county.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861. It was one of the six regiments organized under the first call for troops by President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand men. The regiment left Indianapolis May 30th for the scene of conflict in Western Virginia, via Cincinnati and Parkersburg. It arrived at Webster, West Virginia, on June 3d, and that night marched through drenching rain and over almost impassable roads for fourteen miles, and on the next morning, June 4th, took an active part in the battle of Phillipi, the first action that took place during the War of the Rebellion.

The regiment then returned to Grafton, where it made part of the bri-

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gade commanded by General Thomas A. Morris, and participated in the march to Laurel Hill and the engagements at Carrick's ford, where the rebel General Garnett was killed on July 12th. The term of enlistment having expired, the regiment returned to Indianapolis, August 2d, and was finally discharged.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized from the surplus of companies that had reached Indianapolis in answer to the call for six regiments of three-months troops, and on May 11, 1861, was mustered into the service of the state of Indiana for one year. On June 11th it left Indianapolis and went to Evansville, and was placed on guard duty at that place, remaining there until July 18th, when it was transferred to the service of the United States for the unexpired portion of its term of enlistment. The Twelfth left Evansville July 23d and proceeded by rail to Sandy Hook, Maryland, just below and across the Potomac river from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, arriving at this point on July 27th.

The regiment was assigned to Abercrombie's brigade of the Army of the Shenandoah, and remained in camp in Pleasant Valley, near Maryland Heights, until August 16th, when it moved with the army to Hyattstown, where it remained in camp for some time. General Joe Johnston, the rebel commander, was reported to be on the opposite side of the Potomac, near Leesburg, with a large force, and this movement was made to prevent him from crossing the river. The following month was occupied in making marches and reconnoissances to and in the direction of Darnestown, Nolan's Ferry, Seneca creek, Tuscarora creek, Point of Rocks, Urbana and Frederick.

October 11th the regiment marched from Frederick through Boonsboro and Middletown to Williamsport, Maryland. On the 13th the different companies of the Twelfth were stationed at Williamsport, dam No. 4, dam No. 5, Sharpsburg, and other points on the Maryland side of the Potomac, where they engaged in picket and out-post duty until in March, 1862, during which time picket firing and skirmishes across the river were of almost daily occurrence. On March 1st the Twelfth crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched to Winchester, through Martinsburg and Bunker Hill. On the 11th it was engaged in an active skirmish with the enemy near Winchester, and on the following morning was the first regiment to enter the town which had been evacuated by the enemy the night before. On the 21st the regiment moved to Berryville, thence across the Shenandoah and over the Blue Ridge through Snickers' Gap to Aldie. Hearing of the victory of

Kimball over Stonewall Jackson at Winchester, in the battle fought on the 23d, it returned to the Shenandoah where it was met with orders to retrace its steps southward toward Warrenton Junction, which place was reached April 3d, via Aldie, Centreville, the battlefield of Bull Run and Catlett's station.

The regiment remained there until May 5th, when it marched to Washington where it was mustered out of service on the 14th of that month and immediately returned to Indiana.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for three years, at Indianapolis, on August 31, 1861, with William M. Wheatley as colonel. It left Indianapolis September 7th for St. Louis, and from there was ordered to proceed to the interior of Missouri, from which point it participated in the Fremont campaign at Springfield. It then returned to Sedalia where it was placed on duty guarding the Pacific railroad, and was kept on that duty until July, 1862. From that time until May 1, 1863, it was actively engaged in the field, moving with the army into southern Missouri, and thence into Arkansas. During that time it took an active part in the battles at Newtonia, Missouri, and Prairie Grove and Van Buren, Arkansas. At the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862, the regiment distinguished itself by its gallantry, and suffered severely in killed and wounded. On June 1, 1863, the regiment was ordered to join the army of General Grant in the rear of Vicksburg, where it was actively engaged in the duties incident to the siege until the surrender of that place on July 4th. It then ascended the Yazoo river to Yazoo City and occupied that place until the surrender of Port Hudson, when the regiment was transferred to that post, and from there to Carrollton, Louisiana. On September 29th the regiment engaged the enemy at Camp Sterling, near Morganza, and was defeated, losing nearly one-half of its officers and men as prisoners of war. They were taken to Tyler, Texas, where they were held for many months.

During the month of October the regiment marched to Texas with the force under the command of General Herron, and on February 1, 1864, while stationed at Brownsville, re-enlisted as a veteran organization. The regiment returned to Indiana the latter part of April on a furlough of thirty days, and on June 1st, on returning to the front, was assigned to duty at Fort Butler, near New Orleans, where it remained until March 22, 1865, when it was transferred to the vicinity of Mobile where, as a part of General

A. J. Smith's corps, the Sixteenth, it was actively engaged in the siege of that place and in the assault on Spanish Fort. Upon the occupation of Mobile by the Federal troops the Twenty-sixth was assigned to duty at that place, but was soon relieved and marched via Montgomery and Selma, Alabama, to Meridian, Mississippi, where it was assigned to post duty for some time, and was then ordered to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where it was mustered out of the service of the United States on January 15, 1866. A detachment of non-veterans and recruits whose term of service had expired was mustered out at Indianapolis in September, 1864, and on February 18, 1865, in pursuance of the orders of General Canby, the retained recruits of the Sixtieth regiment, whose term of service did not expire with that of the organization, were transferred to the Twenty-sixth, the new organization retaining the designation of the Twenty-sixth regiment. The last mentioned recruits were mustered out at the same time the veterans were, the war being closed.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Anderson on August 16, 1861, with Asbury Steele as colonel, and on October 10th went by rail to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where it remained in camp until November 15th, then it was ordered to New Haven, Kentucky, and on December 14th was ordered from that place to Camp Wickliffe, in the same state, remaining there until February 7, 1862, when it moved to Green river. On February 14th it was ordered to march to the mouth of Salt river, about twenty miles below Louisville, on the Ohio river. On arriving at that point the regiment embarked on transports with General Nelson's division and moved down the Ohio. The next day the Thirty-fourth with a number of other regiments were ordered to keep on down the river to Cairo, and from there was ordered to New Madrid, Missouri, which place was reached March 3d. The Federal troops were engaged in besieging New Madrid at the time, and the Thirty-fourth took an active part in the movements incident to the siege until March 14th, when, the enemy having evacuated the place, the regiment was ordered to St. Merriweather's landing, fourteen miles below, drawing with it by hand two thirty-two pound siege guns, which were placed in position the night of the 15th. On the next morning the position held by the regiment was attacked by the gunboats of the enemy. After an engagement lasting two hours, he was compelled to withdraw, with the loss of one of his gunboats. The securing of that position cut off the enemy's retreat from island No. 10, and was the cause of the capture of the entire force at that place a few days later. The

regiment returned to New Madrid April 7th and remained there until June 14, with the exception of a few days that were occupied in a movement that resulted in the capture of Fort Pillow. On June 15th the regiment entered the city of Memphis and remained there until the 26th, when it embarked on a steamboat and passed up White river to Aberdeen, Arkansas, having joined Colonel Fitch's brigade at the mouth of the river. The command disembarked on July 8th, and on the night of the 9th engaged the enemy ten miles below Aberdeen and drove them back to Duvall's Bluff. It then marched to Clarendon, and re-embarking steamed for Helena, where it arrived on the 14th. At that post it remained during the fall and winter of 1862, making frequent expeditions against the enemy. One of the most important of these was the clearing of Yazoo Pass of the heavy timber which the enemy had felled into the stream for the purpose of obstructing navigation, at which the Thirty-fourth was engaged two weeks, losing a number of men in killed and wounded in skirmishes with the enemy during that time.

The regiment was assigned to Hovey's division on April 10, 1863, and started immediately on the Vicksburg campaign, being engaged for some time in constructing bridges to facilitate the marching of the army from Milliken's Bend to a point below Vicksburg. Crossing the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, April 30th, it marched all night and engaged the enemy at daylight on May 1st at Port Gibson. During the battle that ensued the Thirty-fourth made a charge upon the enemy and captured two pieces of artillery and forty-nine prisoners. The regiment lost fifty in killed and wounded in that action. On the 16th it participated in the battle of Champion Hills, and while advancing in line of battle captured the Forty-sixth Alabama regiment, its colors, field officers and one hundred and twenty-seven men. The Thirty-fourth lost seventy men in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant-Colonel Swain, who died from his wounds on June 17, 1863.

Moving forward with the army the regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, until its final surrender on July 4th, losing thirteen men and officers in killed and wounded. It then marched to Jackson, Mississippi, and was engaged in the siege of that position until its capture, losing eight men in killed and wounded. Returning to Vicksburg soon after it embarked August 4th for New Orleans, where it remained until September 12th, at which time it moved the Brashear City. While there it took part in Banks' expedition up the Teche as far as Opelousas. On the return march it engaged the enemy at Carrison Crow Bayou, November 3d, after which it proceeded to New Iberia where it remained until December 19th. While there four hundred and sixty of the regiment re-enlisted, as veterans, De-

cember 15, 1863. On December 23d it embarked on a steamer for Pass Cavallo, Texas, reaching there January 8, 1864, and remained in that vicinity until February 21st, when it returned to New Orleans, stopping there until March 20th when it started for Indianapolis on a veteran furlough of thirty days, reaching that place April 1st. Returning to the field, the Thirty-fourth was placed on duty at New Orleans until December 18th, when it embarked for Brazos Santiago, Texas. The Thirty-fourth fought the last battle of the War of the Rebellion May 13, 1865, at Palmetto, Ranch, adjoining the old battle field of Palo Alto, of Mexican war fame.

Two hundred and fifty of the regiment fought five hundred of the enemy, mounted, with a battery of six field-pieces, driving them three miles in the space of three hours. Finally, the enemy securing a favorable position for their battery, poured a destructive fire into the ranks of the regiment, and compelled the main body to fall back leaving companies B and E behind as skirmishers to cover the movement. These two companies being unsupported were furiously attacked and were finally surrounded and forced to surrender. The loss to the regiment in killed and wounded and prisoners was eighty-two. Soon after the regiment fell back to Brazos Santiago whence it moved up the Rio Grande river to Brownsville, where it remained until June 16, when it marched two hundred and sixty miles up the Rio Grande to Ringgold barracks. Remaining there a few days it commenced, July 24th, to retrace its steps and returned to Brownsville where it remained on garrison and post duty until February 3, 1866, when it was mustered out of the service and started for Indianapolis, where it arrived February 18th and was finally discharged from the service on the 19th. The Thirty-fourth was the last Indiana regiment to be discharged.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized as an infantry regiment August 29, 1861, at Indianapolis, with Thomas J. Harrison, of Kokomo, as colonel; Fielder A. Jones, of Seymour, as lieutenant-colonel, and John D. Evans, of Noblesville, as major, and on September 14th was ordered to proceed to Kentucky. It was one of the first Union regiments to enter that state, whose claim to neutrality had been respected until the rebels under General Buckner commenced to make efforts to sieze the state government and turn it over to the so-called Confederate government. Passing through Louisville the regiment marched to Mildraugh's Hill, near Elizabethtown, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and remained there until October 4th, when it moved about twelve miles farther south to Camp Nevin, on

Nolin creek, where it went into camp and remained until December 10th. On that day it marched with the division of General A. McD. McCook, to which it had been assigned, to Munfordsville on Green river, arriving there December 17th, having been engaged with the other troops in rebuilding bridges that had been destroyed along the line of the railroads by the rebels, as the latter retired before the advance of the Union troops. The regiment remained at Munfordsville, engaged in camp and guard duty, until February 17, 1862, when it, with the rest of Buell's army, marched to Nashville, Tennessee, halting frequently on the route to repair the railroad at points where it had been destroyed by the enemy. On March 1st, the Thirty-ninth, tired and foot-sore from the march, reached Edgefield, on the opposite bank of the Cumberland river from Nashville. It remained there until March 4th, when, with its division, the Second division of the Army of the Ohio, crossed the Cumberland, and marching through Nashville went into camp five miles south of the city on the Franklin pike. It lay there until March 16th, when it moved south to Columbia, halting two days on the way to re-build a bridge across Rutherford's creek that had been destroyed by the enemy, and reached Duck river, opposite Columbia, on the 20th. Here they also found all the bridges destroyed, and as the river was very high it could not be forded. Work was commenced at once to build new bridges. One was erected on the pier of the old turnpike bridge, and a pontoon bridge was thrown across the river enabling the whole army to cross, on the 31st. On the next day the army marched for Savannah, a small town on the Tennessee river seventy-five miles southwest of Columbia. The progress was slow and the march difficult. The road passed through very rough, hilly country, often following for miles the bed of a mountain stream. Heavy rains had rendered the streams difficult to ford, but perseverance and energy triumphed over all obstacles, and on the 5th the command encamped within twenty-one miles of Savannah. The next morning, as the troops were leaving their bivouac, dull reverberations broke upon the ear sounding like the muttering of distant thunder; a halt—a brief silence—and the sound, swelling with increased volume and echoing through the mountains and valleys, denoted that a battle had commenced. None could mistake the boom of artillery and the reverberating clash of musketry; they were the first echoes from the bloody field of Shiloh.

All involuntarily, almost, pushed rapidly forward. Soon the order was received to leave the trains. Freed from that encumbrance the troops pushed eagerly forward over terrible muddy roads and through almost impassable streams and reached Savannah that night. On every hand were the sad re-

sults of a terrible conflict. Every house was a hospital. The air was burdened with the cries and groans of the wounded; tents were put up and filled; steamboats were loaded, and still the stream of wounded men poured in. To add to the gloomy surroundings a terrific storm of rain, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning that made the horrors of the scene visible, poured down in torrents. The regular reports of heavy artillery from gunboats in the river sounded dismally upon the ear. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th the Thirty-ninth embarked on a transport, and at daybreak reached Pittsburg Landing.

The steep bluff was covered with a mass of disorganized men whose only desire seemed to be to avoid danger. A strong guard had to be placed around the guards of the boat to keep these stragglers from climbing on to it. As it was, a number that ventured into the water in their efforts to get on the boat were swept away by the current and drowned. At 7 o'clock the Thirty-ninth with its brigade commanded by General R. W. Johnson formed in line and moved toward the front. The battle had already commenced, and the commanders of the opposing armies were carefully feeling their way, so as to gain an advantage over each other, if possible, in position. The firing rapidly increased in volume as the lines were advanced. The Thirty-ninth was soon ordered into the front line, and at once became hotly engaged, and during the entire battle which lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon never yielded one inch of the ground it had gained. When the enemy was finally routed the regiment had no ammunition, its supply having been exhausted, and when a new supply had been obtained it was ordered to remain in its position and other troops were ordered in pursuit. The total loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was thirty-six.

The following order, issued by the division commander, shows how the conduct of the Thirty-ninth during the battle was looked upon:

“Headquarters Second Division, Army of the Ohio,

“Field of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 15, 1862.

“Honorable O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana:

“Sir: It may be a useless task for me to add another tribute to the glory of Indiana, while the battle-fields of Rich Mountain, Pea Ridge and Donelson speak so eloquently in her praise. But justice to the Sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth regiments of Indiana Volunteers, requires me to speak of their conspicuous gallantry while fighting under my command at the battle of Shiloh. The Thirty-second regiment had already won the prestige of victory at Rowletts. The other regiments, actuated by a proper emulation, unflinchingly stood their first baptism under

fire; and their action upon the field of Shiloh will embellish one of the brightest pages in the annals of our nation.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"A. McD. McCook,

"Commanding Second Division."

Until May 30th the regiment was engaged in the movements incident to the siege of Corinth, a place that had been fortified under the instructions of the best engineers in the rebel army. On the occupation of that place, on May 30th, the Thirty-ninth with the divisions to which it belonged was left to hold the town while the remainder of the army marched in pursuit of the enemy.

On June 10th the regiment marched with General Buell's army across the northern Mississippi and Alabama to Bridgeport, on the Tennessee river, where it remained in camp until August 21st. On that day, it having been ascertained that General Bragg, in command of the rebel army, had crossed the Tennessee and Chattanooga and was starting for Kentucky in hopes to capture Louisville, and thus transfer the theatre of war from the south to the north, General Buell with his army marched northward. The two armies marched on nearly parallel roads, frequently within hearing of each other, and each striving to reach the coveted goal in advance of the other.

Buell came out ahead in the great race, reaching Louisville on September 28th, and finding a large number of new regiments there as re-enforcements turned around, and, on October 1st, marched in pursuit of Bragg. The Thirty-ninth was in the division commanded by General J. W. Sill, and marched through Frankfort, Lawrenceburg, Perryville, Harrodsburg and Danville to Crab Orchard. It now became evident that Bragg, who had been defeated in a severe battle fought with a part of Buell's army at Chaplin Hills, on the 8th, was making as rapidly as possible for Middle Tennessee and Nashville. Buell retraced his steps to Perrysville, and marched thence to Nashville by way of Bowling Green, arriving at Nashville on November 7th, in advance of Bragg who had halted at Murfreesboro, about thirty miles southeast of Nashville. At Bowling Green General Buell had been relieved by General Rosecrans, and the name of the army changed to that of the Army of the Cumberland. The army remained in the vicinity of Nashville until December 26th. During that time it was thoroughly re-organized and refitted, as well as largely re-enforced. On that day it marched in the direction of Murfreesboro to attack the rebel army, still commanded by General Bragg, who was strongly entrenched near that place.

Skirmishing commenced almost immediately and was steadily maintained, each army meanwhile moving into position, until December 31st, at daylight, when the battle of Stone river commenced and raged almost unceasingly until the night of January 3, 1863, when Bragg was compelled to withdraw his army, and the next morning Rosecrans took possession of Murfreesboro. The division to which the Thirty-ninth belonged was on the extreme right of the Union army, and the regiment was on the picket line when the battle commenced. The rebel commander had extended his left until it reached far beyond the right of his opponent, who could not believe it possible. Just at daybreak the enemy made an attack with his infantry on the front and flank on the Union army, and at the same time a large force of cavalry, under command of General Wheeler, passed entirely around its flank to its rear, between it and Overalls creek. The attack was made in the columns four lines deep, while the Union army to withstand it had only one single line, that had been extended until it was very weak. No troops in the world could have withstood the odds, and the Union troops, after fighting until the enemy was close upon them, were compelled to give way. Falling back gradually, making a stand wherever it could be done, and inflicting a terribly heavy loss upon the enemy, the right was finally forced back to near the Nashville turnpike. While this was being done the Union army had been concentrated by the movements forced upon it until, turning upon its foe, it compelled him to not only desist from further pursuit but to retire before the murderous fire that was pouring into his ranks. Fighting was maintained on the different parts of the line until darkness separated the combatants, when, weary and exhausted, they threw themselves upon the ground to snatch what little rest they could in a storm of rain that froze as it fell. The next morning the regiment threw up a slight line of breastwork in its front and thus held its position until the battle was over. During the battle the Thirty-ninth distinguished itself by its gallantry and good behavior. The total loss of the regiment in killed and wounded and missing was three hundred and eighty.

Early in April, 1863, the regiment was mounted and served as mounted infantry through the campaign of that year. On June 6th it re-enforced the Second Indiana Cavalry on the Shelbyville pike, near Murfreesboro, and had a sharp fight with the rebel General Wheeler's cavalry command, punishing him severely. Subsequently, it took part in the skirmishes at Middleton and Liberty Gap, and, during the Tullahoma campaign, had a sharp engagement with the enemy at Winchester, Tennessee, driving him into Elk river and causing a heavy loss to him. It took an active part in the

cavalry movement prior to and during the battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, after which it constituted part of a force that was sent into East Tennessee to look after a force of rebel cavalry that was trying to cut the communications of the Union army to the north of Chattanooga.

Authority had been given by the War Department in the fall of 1863 to change the organization from infantry to that of a cavalry regiment, and Companies L and M were organized in September, and, on joining the command in the field, the regiment was, on October 15th, re-organized as the Eighth cavalry.

Until April 10, 1864, the regiment was engaged in courier duty in the vicinity of Chattanooga. On February 22d the original ten companies of the Thirty-ninth re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and in April returned to Indiana as a veteran furlough for thirty days. At the expiration of that time the regiment returned to Nashville, where it remained for some time awaiting horses and equipment for a remount, which were finally procured, and on July 6th it started on what is known as the "Rousseau Raid"—it should be the "Harrison Raid"—into Alabama, intending to cut the railroad leading from Georgia to Alabama and Mississippi, at Opelika. The command left Decatur, Alabama, July 10th, accomplished the work it was designed to, and, with trifling loss, reached Marietta, Georgia, inside the Union lines on the 23d. During this raid one battalion of the Thirty-ninth fought and routed a brigade of the enemy, on the Coosa river, taking many prisoners; and, in a spirited action at Cheehaw bridge, in an attack made by the regiment, the enemy was badly whipped. On July 27th the Thirty-ninth started on the McCook raid in an effort to effectually sever the communications of the rebel army. Leaving Marietta the command crossed the Chattahoochee river at Riverton and moved rapidly on Palmetto station, on the West Point road. There it destroyed a section of the railroad track two and one-half miles long and advanced to Fayetteville. There it burned a hundred bales of cotton, destroyed two railroad trains, burned a train of four hundred wagons, killed eight hundred mules, saving a large number, and captured two hundred and fifty prisoners. It then moved to Lovejoy's station to meet General Stoneman, according to a previous engagement. The railroad station and a good deal of track having been destroyed, and Stoneman not putting in an appearance, the command started northward, but found itself surrounded by a superior force of the enemy. After a number of rapid movements the command found itself at Newman, on the West Point road, surrounded by a force of cavalry and infantry that were

determined to fight. The prisoners that had been captured were released. A desperate charge was made, the enemy's lines broken, and the command returned to Marietta, having lost five hundred in prisoners in the engagement at Newman. On August 18th the Thirty-ninth under the command of General Kilpatrick composed a part of another raiding column.

On that day Kilpatrick with his command dashed out from his camp at Sandtown to the West Point road and broke it near Fairburn, and thence moved to Jonesboro where he met a division of rebel cavalry under command of General Ross. This was literally ridden down. The Thirty-ninth was in advance and led the charge, capturing two pieces of artillery and four battle flags. They then commenced to destroy the railroad track, but were soon attacked by a superior force of cavalry and infantry, when the command drew off in the direction of McDonough. It then made a circuit of Lovejoy station where, while again tearing up the road, it was again attacked by the same force it had left at Jonesboro. Perceiving that he was in imminent danger of being surrounded, Kilpatrick charged the cavalry and cut his way through, capturing four guns and many prisoners, but, being hard pressed, could not encumber himself with all his captives and brought in but seventy men, three flags and one piece of artillery. The command then returned to Decatur. The Thirty-ninth was engaged in a battle of Jonesboro, on September 1st, and in a number of skirmishes that followed the capture of Atlanta. It was also actively engaged in the movements made by the Union army, after the rebel army under Hood had passed around its right and was trying to make its way northward. Hood having crossed to the north side of the Tennessee river, he was left to the tender mercies of Thomas's veterans, and Sherman turned back to Atlanta to complete his arrangements for the "march to the sea." The Thirty-ninth was a part of the cavalry command under command of General Kilpatrick, and participated in all movements of the cavalry until the surrender of the rebel army under General Joe Johnson, on April 26, 1865. During that campaign it participated in the battles and skirmishes of Waynesboro, Buckhead church, Browns crossroads, Reynold's farm, Aiken, Bentonville, Averasboro and Raleigh. In the engagement of Averasboro the regiment, under the command of Colonel Jones, charged upon and routed a rebel brigade of infantry that outnumbered the Thirty-ninth ten to one. In that encounter it lost fourteen killed and thirty-nine wounded.

A detachment of the regiment had been left in Tennessee, and it, in the meanwhile, was engaged in maintaining the reputation of the regiment. It distinguished itself in a fight with the enemy's cavalry, under command

of General Wheeler, near Franklin, Tennessee, November 29, 1864, and with another rebel command, under Forrest, near Pulaski, a few days before.

On February 20, 1865, the veterans of the Third Indiana cavalry and a number of recruits of that regiment whose term of enlistment had not expired were transferred to the Thirty-ninth, and remained with it until it was mustered out of service.

The regiment had a spirited little fight on April 14, 1865, at Morrisville, North Carolina, which was the last action that occurred in North Carolina during the war. All military operations ceased the next day, pending the negotiations between Generals Sherman and Johnston, which ended in the surrender of the entire army commanded by Johnston, on April 25th.

The regiment remained on duty in North Carolina until July 20th, when it was mustered out of service and soon after left for Indianapolis, reaching that place July 30th, and on August 2d was finally discharged.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Richmond, Indiana, and was mustered into the service of the United States on November 18, 1861. A few days afterwards the regiment was ordered to Indianapolis, and on December 22d reported to General Buell at Louisville, Kentucky, for duty, and was assigned to the Sixth division of the Army of the Ohio, then organizing at Bardstown, Kentucky, to which place the regiment marched, and soon after was ordered to Lebanon, Kentucky, where it remained until February 12, 1862, when with its division it marched to Nashville, Tennessee. The Fifty-seventh suffered terribly during the winter, in Kentucky, from sickness, but on its arrival at Nashville the men regained their health and its ranks again became full.

On March 21st orders were received to march to the assistance of General Grant, who with his army was at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, about one hundred and fifty miles distant. The roads were almost impassable, the bridges across the numerous streams were destroyed by the enemy and the consequence was that the advance of the Army of the Ohio was necessarily very slow, and only reached General Grant's position during the night of April 6th. The previous day General Grant with his army had been attacked, early in the morning, by the rebel army, and one of the most severe battles of the war had raged all day with the preponderance of success on the side of the enemy. The battle was renewed early in the morning of the 7th, but the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell, turned

the tide of victory and inflicted a crushing defeat on the rebel army. The division to which the Fifty-seventh belonged did not reach the battle-field until the fighting was nearly over, and the regiment consequently had but little opportunity to try its prowess in actual conflict. The siege of Corinth, Mississippi, was commenced immediately, and the Fifty-seventh was engaged in the duties incident thereto until the evacuation of that post by the rebel army on May 30th. A few days after the Fifty-seventh, with the division to which it was attached, marched in the direction of Stevenson, Alabama, reaching there about July 1st, and remaining there a short time when it was ordered into Middle Tennessee. From that time until September 1st the regiment was engaged in guard duty and on scouting expeditions in the vicinity of Tullahoma and McMinnville, suffering but few losses, but undergoing severe hardships and making some severe marches.

On September 1st it marched back with the rest of the army to Louisville, Kentucky. General Bragg, the commander of the rebel army, by this movement was foiled in an attempt to transfer the seat of the war from the banks of the Tennessee to the banks of the Ohio. Only two days after his arrival at Louisville, with his army largely re-enforced, General Buell turned upon Bragg, and the latter retreated in the direction of Cumberland Gap. Buell overtook him at Chapin's Hills, near Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8th, attacking Bragg at once, and a bloody but indecisive battle was fought. The Fifty-seventh, although actively engaged, suffered but slight loss; Bragg continued his retreat, Buell pressing closely in his rear, until he reached Cumberland Gap, when it became evident that Nashville, with its store of supplies, would be his next objective point. Buell turned around and retraced his steps to Perryville and marched as rapidly as possible for Nashville, Tennessee, via Bowling Green, Kentucky. The Fifty-seventh reached Nashville about the 1st of December, and remained in camp near there until the movement of Murfreesboro, that was occupied by Bragg, which resulted in the battle of Stone river, commencing on December 26th. At that battle the regiment distinguished itself by its coolness and hard fighting, and lost in killed and wounded, seventy-five out of three hundred and fifty engaged. Colonel Hines and Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard were both severely wounded, and the regiment lost some of its best men among the killed. From that time until June 24th the regiment was engaged in camp duty, drilling and an occasional scout. On that date it moved with the rest of the army on the Tullahoma campaign, which resulted in Bragg, with his army, being forced to evacuate Middle Tennessee and fall back into Chattanooga, and the Fifty-seventh went into camp to Pelham, in the valley of Elk river, until

the 16th of August. During the campaign which resulted in the capture of Chattanooga and the battle of Chickamauga, General Wagner's brigade, to which the Fifty-seventh was attached, operated on the north side of the Tennessee, opposite Chattanooga. On the evacuation of that place Wagner's brigade crossed the river and took possession of the town. On the 5th of September Colonel Lennard was detailed as provost marshal of the town, and the regiment was placed on duty as provost guard. It remained on that duty until a few days before the battle of Mission Ridge, in which action it was conspicuous for bravery and good conduct. Immediately after the battle of Mission Ridge the Fifty-seventh marched its division (Second Division of Fourth Corps) to the relief of General Burnside, who, with his little army, was besieged by the enemy at Knoxville, Tennessee. The campaign in east Tennessee during the winter of 1863 and 1864 was probably unequaled during the whole war for hardships and privations, and of these the Fifty-seventh had its full share.

On January 1, 1864, the regiment was almost unanimously re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and the latter part of March it was granted a veteran furlough of thirty days and returned to Indianapolis. Upon the termination of the furlough the Fifty-seventh rejoined its command near Chattanooga on May 5th and took part at once in the Atlanta campaign, which was just commencing. It is impossible, in the limits of this work, to do more than glance at the numerous battles and skirmishes, the arduous marches and the unceasing toil in which the regiment was engaged for the next four months. It was actively engaged in an assault made upon the works of the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, on May 9th. On May 15th, at Resaca, it was hotly engaged, losing heavily in killed and wounded, among whom was Colonel Lennard, a brave and accomplished officer of distinguished merit, who was mortally wounded and died on the field. On May 17th the regiment was again engaged in the short but bitter contest at Adairsville. On May 25th, at New Hope church, the regiment took up a position in front of the enemy, but was not engaged until May 27th, when it met with heavy loss but repulsed the enemy. It was under fire continually from that time until June 3d, losing a large number of men. In the terrible struggle that occurred around Kenesaw Mountain, the Fifty-seventh was engaged almost continually. Lieutenant Beitzell was killed on June 18th and Captain Stidham and Lieutenant Callaway on the 23d. In the assault made on the works of the enemy on June 27th, in front of Kenesaw, the regiment was deployed as a skirmish line to cover the advance of the assaulting column of the Fourth corps, and its loss was very heavy.

At the battle of Peachtree creek, on July 20th, it was again on the skirmish line, but was fortunate in meeting with only slight loss. From that time until August 25th it was engaged in the arduous duties incident to a siege in front of Atlanta. It took part in the flank movement which resulted in the evacuation of Atlanta, and the battle of Jonesboro on August 31st, after which it returned to the vicinity of Atlanta. On October 4th the Fifty-seventh, with its division, marched in pursuit of the rebel General Hood, who, with his army, had passed around the flank of the Union army and was making his way northward. Hood, under the impression that Sherman with his entire army was being withdrawn from the heart of the confederacy, passed across the northeastern part of Alabama into Tennessee, and Sherman, with part of his army, returned to Atlanta and marched from there to Savannah, leaving General George H. Thomas to take care of Hood. On November 30th Hood attacked a portion of General Thomas's army at Franklin, Tennessee. It was one of the most desperate actions of the war, both sides fighting with perfect desperation. The Fifty-seventh was stationed in a very exposed position, and, some troops on its flank suddenly giving away, it lost heavily in killed, wounded and missing. Major Addison M. Dunn, of Hamilton county, was one of those killed. The regiment was also actively engaged in the battle of Nashville, on December 15th and 16th, during which Colonel Blanch was wounded. The regiment was fortunate enough to escape with few other losses in that battle.

Thomas followed in pursuit of Hood's flying army as fast as the roads would permit, until he had crossed the Tennessee river. The Fifty-seventh halted at Huntsville, Alabama, and remained there until April, 1865, when it marched to Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee.

Remaining there a short time, it marched to Nashville, where it remained until July, when it was ordered to proceed to Texas and form a part of the "Army of Occupation." While there its duties were confined to the camp and garrison, varied only by a few tedious marches. It was stationed at Port Lavacca and Victoria the most part of the time, and was mustered out of the service of the United States at the last named place on December 11, 1865, and left at once for home, arriving at Indianapolis on January 1, 1866, with twenty-three officers and one hundred and sixty-eight men. The Fifty-seventh was the peer of any regiment in the army, and its surviving members are justly proud of its record.

SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was authorized to be raised on December 31, 1861, and four companies, A, B, C and D, having been recruited they were organized as a battalion and assigned to duty on February 21, 1862, in guarding rebel prisoners at Lafayette, Indiana, and were soon after transferred to Indianapolis. The regimental organization was not completed until October 3, 1862, and John S. Williams was appointed colonel. From that time until December 25, 1863, the regiment was engaged in guard and provost duty at Indianapolis. At that time it was ordered to Kentucky, and for a short time was employed in guarding the Louisville & Nashville railroad. On February 25, 1864, the regiment having been concentrated at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, the Sixty-third marched for Knoxville, Tennessee, and reached there after a march of one hundred and eighty-five miles over almost impassable roads on March 15th. It then marched to Mossy creek, and from there, on April 1st, marched to Bull's Gap, Tennessee, where it was assigned to the Second brigade, Third division of the Twenty-third army corps. On April 23d it marched in the direction of Jonesboro, burning the bridges and destroying the tracks of the Tennessee & Virginia railroad for many miles. On the 28th it returned to Bull's Gap, having marched one hundred miles in four days, and the same day commenced its march to join the army in the vicinity of Chattanooga that was about to enter into the Atlanta campaign. The Twenty-third corps effected a junction with the rest of the army at Red Clay, Georgia, on May 4th. On the 9th and 10th the Sixty-third occupied a position on the left of the line of the Union army during the action at Rocky Face Ridge, losing two killed and four wounded. After the battle the regiment moved through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, and in the engagement at that place on the 14th, the Sixty-third, with its brigade, made a charge upon the works of the enemy and succeeded in taking a portion of them. That this was bravely done is attested by the fact that the regiment lost eighteen killed and ninety-four wounded in the charge. On the 16th the command marched on from Resaca, fording the Obstanaula river and overtook the enemy at Cassville on the 18th. It drove him all the next day, and on the 20th it reached Cartersville and remained there until the 23d. Crossing the Etowah river and Pumpkin Vine creek, it moved forward close to the lines of the enemy, near Dallas, and threw up a line of entrenchments on the 26th, and held the position until relieved on the 1st of June. While there the Sixty-third was under galling fire continually, night and day. It

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was fortunate, under the circumstances, in meeting a loss of sixteen only, all wounded. From June 3 to June 6, it lay behind works that had been thrown up in the presence of the enemy, and one was killed and one was wounded. The regiment had now been constantly under fire for a month, had marched over almost impassable roads with but a very scanty supply of rations, and it had rained almost incessantly; the men were becoming exhausted, and a partial halt was made for a few days. On the 15th of June, however, the Sixty-third found itself in the front in the action fought at Lost Mountain, Georgia, and at the close of the fight it had lost six killed and eight wounded. But it is sufficient to say that wherever the Twenty-third corps was to be found during the Atlanta campaign, the Sixty-third could be found performing every duty assigned it without flinching. The regiment moved northward with its corps on the 4th of October, in pursuit of Hood, and after hard marching and skirmishes with the enemy, met him at Franklin, Tennessee, on the 30th of November. The Sixty-third fought in that battle behind well-constructed intrenchments, and, although desperate efforts were made to drive it from its position, they failed, with a loss to the regiment of only one killed and one wounded. It fell back to Nashville soon afterward, with the rest of the army, and took part in the battle at that place, on the 15th and 16th of December, resulting in the complete and overwhelming defeat of the rebel army under General Hood. The Sixty-third, with the rest of the army, followed in pursuit of Hood's fleeing battalions, over almost impassable roads, until they had crossed the Tennessee river. The regiment halted at Clifton, Tennessee, and remained in camp there until the 16th of January, 1865, when it started for Alexandria, Virginia, and, traveling by steamboat and rail, reached that point on the 1st of February. Embarking on a steamer on the 3d, it reached the vicinity of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on the 7th, and landed on the 9th. On the 12th and 14th of February it participated in the difficult and unsuccessful attempt to turn the rebel General Hood's position, and on the 16th crossed to Smithfield. The next day it moved to Fort Anderson and engaged the enemy, losing one man wounded. The regiment was constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy as it advanced, but it reached Wilmington on the 23d, with a slight loss, and remained there until the 6th of March, when the march was resumed in the direction of Kingston, reaching that place on the 12th, after a severe march of over one hundred miles, through swamps and mud. The men on this march waded across Trent river before daylight on the morning of the 11th.

On the 20th of March the regiment started for Goldsboro, reaching

that point the next day, where it remained until the 10th of April, when it moved to Raleigh, and remained there until May 5, when it moved by rail to Greensboro. Here it was employed on guard duty until June 21, 1865, when the six remaining companies were mustered out of service, and returned to their homes in Indiana. The battalion of four companies had been mustered out at Indianapolis on the 20th of May preceding.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited at Wabash, Indiana, and was mustered into the service of the United States August 19, 1862, with John U. Petit as colonel. The regiment left Wabash for the front August 21, and arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, the next day, when it was assigned to the division commanded by General Dumont. The time until December 21 was occupied in marching and counter-marching in Kentucky and repelling threatened attacks from the scattered rebel forces that were in different portions of the central part of the state. In October the health of Colonel Petit was such that he was obliged to resign, and Lieut.-Col. Milton S. Robinson, of the Forty-seventh regiment, was promoted to fill the vacancy. On the 31st of December, when the regiment was at Cave City, Kentucky, orders were received to report immediately at the front, at that time near Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

The battle of Stone river was raging at the time. The regiment started immediately, and when it arrived at Nashville word was received that the battle had terminated in a Union victory. The regiment reached Murfreesboro January 7, 1863, and a few days after was assigned to the division commanded by Gen. J. J. Reynolds, in the Fourteenth Corps.

It remained in camp at Murfreesboro until June 24, busily engaged in drilling and in the performance of other duties incident to the life of a soldier.

On the 24th of June the army moved from Murfreesboro, and marched southward in the direction of Tullahoma, where the rebel army, under command of General Bragg, held a strongly fortified position. At Hoover's Gap, a strong natural position, the enemy attempted to dispute the advance of the Union army. The division to which the Seventy-fifth belonged was in advance of the left wing of the army, and was ordered to dislodge the enemy from his position. A spirited action was the result, and after some severe fighting the enemy was routed. During this action the Seventy-fifth distinguished itself by its bravery and good conduct, making a brilliant charge on a rebel battery, supported by a large force of infantry, and com-

PELLING the enemy to retire. On the first of July the Union army took possession of Tullahoma, the enemy having evacuated it the previous night, General Rosecrans having secured a position that threatened to cut off his communications. The Seventy-fifth, with its division, followed in pursuit. The roads were in a terrible condition, owing to the rain that fell almost incessantly for days. All the streams were swollen so that they could be forded only with great difficulty, the bridges all having been destroyed by the retreating enemy, and a halt was ordered near Decherd, Tennessee, further pursuit being useless, if not impossible.

The regiment remained at Decherd, and in that vicinity, until the sixteenth of August, when it joined the army in the advance upon Chattanooga. On the thirty-first, the Seventy-fifth crossed the Tennessee river, near Shell Mound, and was one of the first regiments to cross that stream on that campaign. From that time until September 19 the regiment was constantly occupied in the movements that preceded the battle of Chickamauga. Northern Georgia is a very rough, mountainous country, and it was with great difficulty that the batteries of artillery and the baggage and supply trains could be moved over the mountainous roads that sometimes were scarcely more than foot-paths. Frequently ropes had to be attached to the artillery and wagons, and they were pulled up the precipitous mountain-sides by the men, sometimes requiring almost superhuman exertion. The nineteenth of September found the Union army and the Rebel army facing each other, Chickamauga creek, a deep, sluggish, crooked stream, separating them.

The Seventy-fifth went into action about eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the nineteenth, and was ordered to relieve some troops whose ammunition was exhausted. The battle was raging fearfully, but the regiment never flinched and soon drove the enemy from his position. All day, until dark, the "leaden rain and iron hail" fell thick and fast. Finally night drew her curtain around the combatants, and they threw themselves upon the ground, literally exhausted by their exertions. At about nine o'clock the next morning the battle was renewed. The Union army had thrown up a slight line of breastworks, after daylight, composed of rails and what little earth could be loosened with bayonets and thrown up with men's hands, pick axes and shovels not being procurable there at that time. Large columns of rebels were massed in front of the division, to which the Seventy-fifth belonged, and they attacked the Union lines with reckless fury. Charge upon charge was made upon them, only to be met with bloody repulse. The work of death was continued until after three o'clock in the afternoon, with the most unflinching determination on both sides, and without any result other

than terrible slaughter, when, owing to a most unfortunate misunderstanding as to the true position occupied by a division, near the center of the Union army, the enemy poured through a gap in the lines, and the Union army was cut in two. It was necessary to fall back speedily, in order to prevent the enemy from getting possession of Chattanooga, the prize for which the battle was fought. The enemy had gained the rear of the division, and, in order to escape capture, it was compelled to cut its way through the lines of what seemed the victorious foe. A charge was ordered, and it was gallantly executed. The enemy was swept aside, and the road to Chattanooga was open. That night the Seventy-fifth fell back to Rossville, and the next night marched into Chattanooga. The loss of the regiment, during the two days' battle, in killed and wounded, was one hundred and fifty-one.

The labors incident to defending a besieged position were at once commenced, and were so rapidly carried forward that, before Bragg could recuperate his exhausted battalions, Chattanooga was impregnable. • The army remained in forced quiet, strengthening its fortifications and waiting for supplies and reinforcements. Finally the latter came, and, on the 24th of November, General Hooker attacked the left flank of the enemy, posted on Lookout Mountain, after a brilliant fight, captured and held that important position. At the same time General Sherman attacked the right flank of the enemy, and after hard fighting, secured a position near Tunnel Hill. On the morning of the twenty-fifth General Sherman renewed the attack with great determination, and, in order to hold him in check, Bragg was compelled to weaken the center of his line. Grant was watching this movement from Chattanooga, and, at two o'clock in the afternoon the signal was given to Thomas to attack the enemy in his strong position on Mission Ridge. Promptly at the command, the entire army sprang over the works that they had been lying behind, and moved to the attack with as much regularity and precision as it would have moved had it been on the drill ground. The enemy stood for a few moments as though dazed by the spectacle. The movement increased in rapidity, and soon the foot of the ridge was reached. The enemy by this time comprehended the magnitude of the attack and the imminence of his danger, and made herculean efforts to avert the disaster that threatened him. But this was of no avail. Sweeping forward with the resistlessness of fate itself, the men literally ran up the steep side of the ridge that, under ordinary circumstances, is very difficult of ascent. It seemed that no obstacle could even temporarily hinder or check them, and, soon, gaining the top of the ridge, they utterly routed the enemy, capturing thirty-five out of forty-four pieces of artillery, over six thousand prisoners, many thousand small

arms and a large train, making it one of the most decisive battles of the war. During this splendid battle, the Seventy-fifth bore itself gallantly and won warm praise from the commanding general. The regiment lost twenty-one in killed and wounded.

The next morning it followed in pursuit of the flying foe as far as Ringgold, Georgia, and returned to Chattanooga on the thirtieth. Communications were now opened up; the "cracker line," that for a long time had been almost entirely discontinued, was again put in operation, and comparative comfort was once more enjoyed. The Seventy-fifth remained in Chattanooga until the fifteenth of March, when it moved to Ringgold, and remained there engaged in guard duty until May 1, 1864, when the entire army was concentrated in the vicinity of Chattanooga, preparatory to starting out on the Atlanta campaign. On the fifth of May the movement commenced. The limits of this work forbid giving a description of all the battles in which the Seventy-fifth was engaged during that campaign. The first battle of the campaign was that of Resaca, May 15; the last one was that of Lovejoy's Station, September 2. During that entire time the regiment was under fire almost continually, and hardly a day passed without either a severe skirmish or an actual battle. The regiment took an active part in the battles of Resaca, Dalton, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Cassville, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. During all these battles it acquitted itself honorably and well and was a credit to the great state it in part represented.

After the evacuation of Atlanta by the rebel army, the regiment returned to that place from Jonesboro on the fourth of September, and rested until the fourth of October. The rebel commander, General Hood, having undertaken, by a flank movement, to gain the rear of Sherman's army, cut his communications, and, marching northward, tried to transfer the field of battle from the heart of the Confederacy to more northern fields. Sherman, with his army, started on the fourth of October in pursuit of him.

Hood attacked the garrison at Altoona, where there was a large quantity of stores that were absolutely indispensable to Sherman, and the loss of which would have rendered the Atlanta campaign a comparative failure. The Fourteenth Army Corps, to which the Seventy-fifth belonged, marched rapidly, and, reaching the vicinity in time to threaten Hood's rear, compelled him to withdraw. The regiment moved on in pursuit as far as Gaylesville, Alabama, where it halted. In the meanwhile Hood marched on, supposing that Sherman would follow in his rear; but there was where he made a fatal mistake. General Thomas, with the Fourth and Twenty-third corps, marched

rapidly on the direction of Nashville, and, gaining a position between that place and Hood, was left to take care of himself, while Sherman, with the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps and the Army of the Tennessee, marched back to Atlanta, and, after destroying everything that the army could not make use of, including the railroad, started on the sixteenth of November on his great "march to the sea."

The regiment, during this march, met with no losses of any consequence and on December 21 marched into Savannah, that city having surrendered on that day. Over one thousand prisoners, one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, a large amount of ammunition, a large number of locomotives and cars, thirty-three thousand bales of cotton, and a very large quantity of materials of war were among the fruits of this victory, a victory that rendered the downfall of the rebellion speedy and certain. The Fourteenth corps remained at Savannah until January 26, 1865, when it took up the line of march. This corps constituted a part of the left wing of Sherman's army, and it marched northward through South Carolina to Goldsboro, North Carolina, arriving at that place on the twenty-fifth of March. On the march the Seventy-fifth was engaged in the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville. They were each of them hotly contested, and their results were fatal to the rebellion. The regiment was fortunate in meeting with but slight loss in either.

It remained at Goldsboro until April 11, when it moved with the army in the direction of Raleigh. The march was deliberate and easy, as the railroad from Goldsboro to Raleigh had been destroyed by the enemy, and had to be rebuilt.

The Seventy-fifth reached the vicinity of Raleigh on the fourteenth of April. It was engaged in a slight skirmish, on the march, at Smithfield, which is believed to be the last action in which infantry was engaged with the enemy in North Carolina. On the fourteenth of April negotiations were opened between Sherman and the rebel general, Johnston, and active operations were suspended, which finally ended in the formal surrender of Johnston and his army on the twenty-sixth. The war now being virtually ended, on the thirtieth of April the Seventy-fifth marched with its corps, and, passing through Richmond, Virginia, reached the city of Washington on the nineteenth of May, and on the eighth of June it was mustered out of the service and a few days after left Washington for Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged on the fourteenth of June.

Before leaving Washington a number of recruits of the Seventy-fifth, whose term of enlistment had not expired, were transferred to the Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and they continued to serve

with that organization until its muster out, at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

NINETIETH REGIMENT.

The Ninetieth, or Fifth Cavalry, Regiment was recruited at Indianapolis in the fall of 1862. It was sent into the field in detachments as the companies were organized, and they were stationed along the Ohio river and in Kentucky, at different points, until the fourteenth of March, 1863, when the scattered companies, in obedience to orders, concentrated at Glasgow, Kentucky. Felix W. Graham had been commissioned colonel in the December previous. The regiment was kept busy scouting the country along the Cumberland river, skirmishing frequently with the enemy, until the nineteenth of April, when it crossed that stream in the presence of nearly an equal force of the enemy and drove them nearly three miles. It then fell back and burned the town of Celina, Tennessee, on account of the inhabitants having fired on the regiment as it passed through the place, and recrossed the river. From that time until the twenty-second of June, it was constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy and scouting, in which it succeeded in capturing many prisoners, and ridding that portion of Kentucky of the enemy. The regiment then marched to Scottsville, and then to Tompkinsville, where it was stationed on the fourth of July, when it received orders to march in pursuit of the rebel general, John H. Morgan, who was reported to have crossed the Cumberland river and to be making his way north. Marching rapidly through southern and central Kentucky, the regiment reached Louisville, and, embarking on transports, ascended the Ohio river to Portsmouth, where it landed on the nineteenth of July, and met Morgan's force near Buffington, where he was trying to cross the river, and escape the force by which he was surrounded. A sharp conflict ensued, in which Morgan was badly defeated, many of his command being killed or wounded and the remainder either captured or scattered over the country, so that it was powerless to do further harm. The Ninetieth also captured five pieces of artillery. It then returned to Louisville and marched thence to Glasgow, reaching there on the ninth of August. On the eighteenth of August the regiment marched for Knoxville, Tennessee, and arrived there in advance of the Union forces, under General Burnside, on the first of September.

From that time until February 1, 1864, the Fifth Cavalry was constantly engaged in the most arduous duty in east Tennessee. It scarcely knew any rest, but was constantly engaged in scouting and skirmishing with the enemy. On the twentieth of September it had a spirited engagement with

the enemy near Zollicoffer and on the twenty-second at Blountsville, at which latter place it captured a large number of prisoners and a piece of artillery. On the eleventh of October it met and fought alone three thousand of the enemy, and after it was entirely surrounded cut its way through the lines of the enemy and escaped, inflicting heavy punishment upon him. Meeting with some other troops, it at once turned around, and, falling upon the enemy near Rheatown, the fight was renewed, and he was compelled to fall back until night put a close to the conflict, during which he escaped. On the morning of the fourteenth, the Fifth met the enemy again near Blountsville and fought him until darkness again intervened. At Maynardville, on the thirtieth of November and on the first of December, it had another stubborn conflict, which was renewed at Walker's Ford, at five o'clock on the morning of the second and lasted until two o'clock in the afternoon. The regiment was opposed by a largely superior force, and was driven back three miles, when re-enforcements reached it and the enemy was driven in turn.

On the fourteenth and fifteenth it was engaged in a severe action at Bean's Station, lasting nearly fifteen hours. On January 17, 1864, the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Dandridge, fighting continually from ten o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, making some brilliant charges, when, finding that it was opposed by an overwhelming force of cavalry and infantry, the command retreated to Knoxville, by way of New Market, Kinney's Ford and Strawberry Plains, reaching Knoxville January 19, 1864.

On the twenty-fourth the regiment turned over its horses to another regiment and made a scouting expedition, on foot, to the vicinity of Sevierville, and then marched to Cumberland Gap, reaching there February tenth, and from there marched to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on the twenty-sixth, having made a scouting expedition on the Virginia road on the way.

The Fifth remained at Mount Sterling until the first of May, during which time it was remounted and refitted, at which time it marched to Tunnel Hill, Georgia, arriving there on the twelfth, and at once joined the command of General Stoneman. On the thirteenth it marched with the cavalry corps on the Atlanta campaign, and was constantly engaged in the cavalry operations of the army, from Dalton to Decatur, Georgia. On the "Stoneman Raid," to the rear of Atlanta, the regiment was surrendered to the enemy, by command of General Stoneman, after it was entirely surrounded and escape seemed hopeless, over the solemn protest of Colonel Butler, who was in command of the regiment, and to the great surprise and against the indignant remonstrances of the men, who had the most unbounded

confidence in their ability to cut their way through anything less solid than a stone wall. A portion of the regiment had been dismounted, following hard service, and had been left at Decatur, under command of Major Leeson; they were placed upon duty by order of General Sherman, and they exchanged their carbines for muskets.

On the thirteenth of September they were ordered to Kentucky, where they remained on guard duty until January 17, 1865, when, having been exchanged, remounted, armed and equipped, the regiment started on the march from Louisville to Pulaski, Tennessee, arriving at the latter point February 12. It remained in that vicinity, scouting the country for bush-whackers and outlaws, until June 16, at which time it was mustered out of service, and returned to Indianapolis, reaching that place June 21, 1865, and was discharged. Companies G, L and M, having been mustered into the service after October 1, 1862, were not entitled to be mustered out with the regiment, and they, with a number of recruits whose term of enlistment had not expired, were transferred to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and were mustered out with that regiment at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, September 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited at Wabash, and was mustered into the service of the United States September 7, 1862, with William Garver, of Noblesville, as colonel.

The next day it was ordered to proceed by rail to Cincinnati, and, on its arrival at that place, was immediately sent across the Ohio river to Covington, Kentucky, and assigned a position in the line of fortifications surrounding that place, until the rebel general, Kirby Smith, who had been threatening to attack the position, withdrew his force. On the twenty-third of September the regiment embarked on a steamer and went to Louisville, Kentucky, where it remained until October 1, when it marched with the army under the command of General Buell in pursuit of the rebel army, under command of General Bragg, who, foiled in his attempt to capture Louisville, was falling back in the direction of Cumberland Gap, in east Tennessee.

The division to which the One Hundred and First was assigned marched through Taylorsville and Berryville, and reached Maxwell on the seventh. At that place the regiment was detailed to guard the division supply train and escort it to Springfield, and thence to Crab Orchard. Bragg, having by that time made good his escape into east Tennessee, Buell turned around and marched for Nashville in order to retain possession of that place, which it

was Bragg's intention to secure if possible. Passing through Lebanon to Munfordsville, the One Hundred and First was assigned to duty, guarding the railroad bridge across Green river at that place, where it remained until November 30, when it was relieved and ordered to Glasgow, and from there to Castilian Springs, Tennessee, where it remained until December 26, when it was ordered to join the other troops stationed at that point in pursuit of the rebel general, John H. Morgan, who was engaged in making one of his periodical raids into Kentucky.

After a week employed in rapid marching over almost impassable roads, and fording streams swollen to their utmost size by the rain that was falling almost continually, the regiment returned to Castilian Springs, Morgan having eluded pursuit, and the next day marched to Murfreesboro, reaching that place January 11, and went into camp. It was a few days after assigned to the Second brigade, Fourth division, Fourteenth Army Corps, with the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment. The histories of the two regiments, from that time until their arrival in the city of Washington, May 19, 1865, are identical, and, as a pretty full history of the Seventy-fifth is given elsewhere in this work, the reader is referred to it, if he desires to follow the One Hundred and First over many a hard-fought battlefield and weary march.

On the fourteenth of June the regiment left Washington for Louisville, Kentucky, arriving there on the nineteenth, and was mustered out of service on the twenty-fourth of June, and proceeded at once to Indianapolis and was discharged the next day. The One Hundred and First saw a great deal of hard service, and was in every respect an excellent regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Kokomo and was mustered into the service of the United States March 12, 1864, with Charles S. Parrish as colonel. On the sixteenth it was ordered to proceed to Louisville, Kentucky, by rail, and from there to Nashville, Tennessee, where it was assigned to the Second brigade, First division, Twenty-third Army Corps. On the fifth of April the command was ordered to march to London, East Tennessee, and started at once, but before reaching that point its destination was changed to Charleston, East Tennessee, where it arrived on the twenty-fourth, footsore and weary. A few days of rest were allowed here, and on the third of May the regiment, with its corps, marched toward Dalton, Georgia, and came upon the enemy at Rock Face Ridge on the ninth, where he was strongly entrenched in a position of great natural strength. The regiment was in

advance, and attacked the enemy at once, driving him into his works, which he was soon compelled to leave in consequence of a flank movement that was made by another part of the army.

On the twelfth the regiment passed through Snake Creek Gap and, after marching through a dense forest, went into position near Resaca on the fourteenth, having been engaged during part of the day in severe skirmishing with the enemy.

The next day the severe battle of Resaca was fought, and the enemy defeated and driven across the Oostanaula river. The regiment joined in the pursuit. The roads were almost impassable, the rain fell in almost unceasing torrents, and the supply of provisions was short—so much so that only half rations were issued, but the men pushed on uncomplainingly and full of enthusiasm. On the nineteenth the enemy was found strongly entrenched at Cassville, which place he evacuated after a severe fight on the night of that day, and on the twentieth crossed the Etowah river. Pursuit was again made, and the One Hundred and Thirtieth reached the bank of the Etowah on the twenty-third. Here it encamped for two days, waiting for supplies. On the morning of the twenty-fifth the march was again resumed, and, crossing the river at Shellman's Ford, pushed on in the direction of Marietta. The progress of the army was necessarily slow, as the enemy stubbornly contested every foot of the ground; but he was steadily pushed back through the deep ravines and across the almost numberless streams that intersect northern Georgia, and the rain was still falling and adding to the discomfort of all.

On the seventeenth of June the regiment was engaged in a spirited engagement at Lost Mountain, in which the enemy was defeated; and again, on the twenty-second, it was engaged in an attack upon the enemy at Pine Mountain, with a similar result. On the twenty-seventh, during the desperate charge made by the Army of the Cumberland on the enemy's center, at Kenesaw Mountain, the Twenty-third Corps made an attack upon the enemy's left flank, on Olley's creek, and, driving him behind his works, secured a position that opened the road for another flank movement on his right and rear.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth was conspicuous in this engagement for the tenacity with which it held its ground against what seemed to be overwhelming odds. On the night of the third of July the main force of the enemy evacuated his position at Kenesaw Mountain and retired across the Chattahoochie river, and the next day the regiment, with its corps, marched in pursuit of him, and on the eleventh crossed the Chattahoochie, at Phillips'

Ferry, about eight miles below Roswell and fortified a position on its bank. On the seventeenth the march was again resumed, the regiment marching in the direction of Decatur, about six miles east of Atlanta. On the nineteenth the enemy was encountered near that place. An attack was made at once, the enemy was routed, the town captured and the railroad destroyed for some distance. The siege of Atlanta was now fairly commenced. As the combined Union armies closed around the fated town continual fighting was going on, night as well as day. The severe battles of Peach Tree creek and Atlanta, on the twenty-second and twenty-eighth of July, each of them resulting in disaster to the enemy, were fought. The Twenty-third corps had been placed in position on the extreme right of the Union armies, and nearly in the rear of Atlanta, on Utoy creek, near East Point, where the enemy held a strong fortified position, in order to protect his communications. It became necessary to dislodge him from a position that he held that threatened the right flank of the Twenty-third Corps. The brigade to which the One Hundred and Thirtieth belonged and another brigade were ordered to attack the enemy and wrest it from him. The movement was made on the sixth day of August. Pushing through a dense thicket of pines and oaks, the command emerged into an open field, upon the opposite side of which were the enemy's works, containing a battery supported by a heavy force of infantry. With a cheer, the line swept forward, its ranks torn by a heavy artillery and musketry fire from the enemy, and carried the position, capturing a number of prisoners. On the twenty-ninth of August the regiment marched with the army around East Point to the rear of Atlanta, on the flank movement, which compelled the enemy to evacuate that stronghold. The regiment then returned with its corps to Decatur, and went into camp, where it remained until the fourth of October. The rebel general, Hood, having recruited his shattered army, concluded to march around the flank of the Union army, and, striking its rear, destroy its communications and change the field of conflict to a more northern locality. General Sherman started in pursuit of him, and, on the fourth of October, the Twenty-third Corps left Decatur, and marched with the rest of the army in pursuit, as far as Gaylesville, Alabama. Hood, with his army, having crossed the Tennessee river, General Thomas, with the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, was left to take care of him, while Sherman, with the rest of the army, marched back to Atlanta and then to Savannah, Georgia.

On the thirtieth the Twenty-third Corps was ordered to report to General Thomas at Nashville, and the regiment with the corps marched to Chattanooga, from which place it went by rail to Columbia, Tennessee, and from

there marched to Centerville, where the regiment was detailed to guard the fords of Duck river and watch for the advance of Hood's army, that was known to be making its way in that direction. On November 30 Hood, having passed around the left flank of Thomas' army, the regiment marched to Clarksville, on the Tennessee river, and from there to Nashville, where it remained, in the fortifications in front of that city, until the army under General Thomas moved out to attack the army under General Hood, on the morning of the fifteenth of December, and, after two days' severe fighting, utterly defeated Hood and routed his army.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth, with its corps, followed in pursuit of the flying foe until the twenty-seventh, when he having made his escape across the Tennessee river, it was ordered into camp at Columbus. On January 5, 1865, orders were received to march to Clifton, on the Tennessee river, where it embarked on a steamer and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Washington City, by rail. From there it proceeded to Newbern, North Carolina. On the sixth of March the regiment marched with its division along the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, in the direction of Kingston, repairing the railroad as the column advanced. On the eighth the enemy was encountered in force at Wise's Fork, four miles below Kingston. The enemy was flushed with success, having just surprised and captured two regiments of eastern troops, and was pushing on, confident of an easy victory, when he was met and checked by the division to which the One Hundred and Thirtieth belonged. For two days the regiment was engaged in a continual skirmishing with the enemy and on the tenth the enemy made a heavy assault, which was repulsed with great loss to him, and he fled in great disorder from the field. The regiment took an active part in this battle, and distinguished itself by its coolness and good conduct. The regiment immediately moved into Kingston, which was occupied without further resistance from the enemy, and was busily employed with the other troops, until the twentieth, in repairing the railroad and rebuilding a bridge across the Neuse river, when it marched to Goldsboro, arriving there on the twenty-first. and a junction was formed with the army under the command of General Sherman, that arrived there or in that vicinity on the same day.

The regiment remained there until the tenth of April, when the army, having received a supply of provisions and clothing, which had been badly needed, marched in the direction of Smithfield, which place it reached the next day, encountering a force of rebel cavalry on the road, which was swept out of the way. While there news was received of the surrender of the rebel general, Lee, with his army, at Appomattox Court House, which had

occurred on the ninth. Orders were received to leave everything that would retard the march, and the army pushed on rapidly for Raleigh, which place it reached on the fourteenth. General Johnston, in command of the rebel army, was trying to retreat in the direction of Greensboro, when, finding, that he was nearly surrounded and the chances of escape were hopeless, made overtures for surrender.

The further movement of the army was suspended, pending negotiations, and on the twenty-sixth Johnston surrendered his entire army, and the war was virtually ended. Soon after the One Hundred and Thirtieth marched to Greensboro, and thence to Charlotte, where it remained on guard duty until December 2, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and left for Indianapolis, where it arrived on the thirteenth and was finally discharged, its members justly proud of the record they had made.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH
REGIMENTS.

The governors of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, having offered to raise for the service of the general government a force of volunteers to serve for one hundred days, Governor Morton, on April 23, 1864, issued a call for Indiana's proportion of that force. The troops thus raised were to perform such military services as might be required of them in any state, and were to be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States, but were not to receive any bounty. These troops were designed to aid in making the campaign of 1864 successful and decisive, by relieving a large number of veterans from garrison and guard duty, and allowing them to join their companies in arms, then about entering upon one of the most active and important campaigns of the war. Their places were filled by the one-hundred-day men as fast as the latter could be organized into regiment and sent forward from the camps or rendezvous. The organization from Indiana consisted of eight regiments, one numbered the One Hundred and Thirty-second, and one the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second regiment was organized at Indianapolis May 17, 1864, and was mustered into the service of the United States, with Samuel C. Vance as colonel, being ordered at once to Tennessee.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service of the United States May 23, 1864, and was immediately after ordered to proceed to Nashville, Tennessee.

Each of these regiments, on arriving at Nashville, was assigned to duty,

at different points along the Nashville & Chattanooga and Memphis & Charleston railroads, and until the latter part of August were kept constantly engaged in guarding those lines of communication, used by General Sherman for the transportation of supplies to his army, then advancing on Atlanta.

The regiments each served beyond the period of its original enlistment, when they returned to Indianapolis, where they were finally discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited for the one-year service under the call of July, 1864, and was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis November 3, 1864, with John M. Comparet as colonel. On the eighteenth of November, the regiment left Indianapolis for Nashville, and on its arrival there, was assigned to the garrison of the post, and was assigned to the Second brigade, Fourth division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, which division had been left in Tennessee, at the time the other divisions of that corps started on the march with Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah. During the battle of Nashville the brigade to which the One Hundred and Forty-second was attached, was in the reserve, and occupied the inner line of defense, extending from the Cumberland river to Fort Negley. After the battle the regiment was retained on duty at Nashville until it was mustered out of the service there, July 14, 1865, and left at once for Indianapolis, arriving there on the sixteenth, when the men were paid off and finally discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

On December 20, 1864, a call was made for eleven regiments of infantry to serve one year, and subsequently five additional regiments for the same arm of the service and terms of enlistment were called for; under those calls the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-third, and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiments were organized, mustered into the service of the United States, and sent into the field.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiment was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service of the United States March 13, 1865, with Milton Peden as colonel. On the 16th it left Indianapolis for Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and, on arriving there, marched to Charlestown, where it was assigned to one of the provisional divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah. From that time until it was mustered out of the service, it was engaged

in performing guard duty at Stevenson Station, Summit Point, Berryville, Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. The regiment was mustered out of service August 4, 1865, and left for Indianapolis, arriving there on the 9th, and a few days after the men were discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis March 1, 1865, with Oliver H. P. Carey as colonel. It left Indianapolis on the 5th for Nashville, Tennessee, but was halted at Louisville, Kentucky, by order of General Palmer, in command in Kentucky, and sent to Russellville, Kentucky and from that point detachments were sent out to Hopkinsville, Bowling Green, and other points in that section of the country. Companies D, G and H were at different times engaged in fighting guerrillas, and lost five men killed and wounded. On the 16th of June the regiment returned to Louisville, and was assigned to duty at Taylor Barracks, in that city, where it remained until the 4th of September, when it was mustered out of the service and left immediately for Indianapolis, and on the 6th was finally discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis, Indiana, April 18, 1865, with John M. Wilson as colonel. On the 26th of April, the regiment left Indianapolis for Washington, and, upon its arrival there, was ordered to Alexandria, Virginia, and was assigned to the Provisional brigade of the Ninth Army Corps. On the 3rd of May it was transferred to Dover, Delaware, at which place companies were detached, and sent to Centerville and Wilmington, Delaware and Salisbury, Maryland. On the return to the regiment of two of the companies a railroad accident occurred, by which a large number of men were severely injured. The regiment was concentrated again at Dover, and mustered out of the service August 4, 1865, and left there soon after for Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 10th, and was finally discharged.

TWENTIETH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This organization was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service of the United States September 19, 1862, with Frank A. Rose as

captain, and was ordered to Henderson, Kentucky, on the following 17th of December. The stay at Henderson was short, as the battery was soon ordered to Nashville, Tennessee. In January, 1863, the Twentieth turned its guns over to the Eleventh battery, in pursuance of orders, and was assigned to duty in the fortifications of Nashville, having charge of the siege guns. It remained there until the 6th of October, when, having received a new field battery of guns and full equipments, it was ordered to the front, and was assigned to duty on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. The battery remained on this duty until March 5, 1864, when it was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and was stationed at Bridgeport, Alabama, as part of the garrison of that post. On July 20th, when it joined its command in the field, before Atlanta, it took an active part in the siege of that place, participating in the battles and skirmishes that occurred. After the passage of the Chattahoochee river, and after the battle of Jonesboro, it returned to Atlanta. The battery remained at that place until the 5th of November, when it was ordered to Chattanooga, and assigned to the command of Gen. J. B. Steadman. Soon after, it moved with other troops, composing that command, to Nashville, Tennessee, and took an active part in the battle fought at that place on the 15th and 16th of December. It marched in pursuit of Hood's demoralized and flying battalions as far as Courtland, Alabama, and then was ordered to Chattanooga, where, upon its arrival it was assigned to the Reserved Artillery Corps. It remained in Chattanooga, on duty in the fortifications at that place, until June 19, 1865, when it was ordered to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 23rd, and on the 28th was finally mustered out of the service of the United States and the men discharged.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have been organized in Hamilton county: At Sheridan, organized October 5, 1882, the first in the county; at Noblesville, February, 1883; at Cicero, in July, 1883; at Westfield, in 1883; at Arcadia, in December, 1883; at Boxley, February, 1883; at Fisher's Switch, in 1884; at Shielsville, in 1884; at Hortonville in 1886. With the passing of years the ranks of the old comrades of the Civil War have one by one dropped away and the posts to which they belonged gradually have had to surrender their charters, until the following only remain in existence: Sheridan, Noblesville, Cicero, Westfield and Arcadia. The following were the live posts and the officers thereof in the year 1914:

William Smith Post No. 103 at Sheridan, with a membership of sixty-six, organized October 5, 1882, had as officers: Commander, John S. Kercheval; senior vice-commander, George Hamilton; junior vice-commander, M. Blessing; adjutant, A. Steffey; quartermaster, M. D. Griffith; surgeon, Dr. T. J. McMurty; chaplain, R. M. S. Hutchins; officer of the day, W. M. Evans; officer of the guard, F. M. Cobb; sergeant-major, John H. Cox; quartermaster-sergeant, E. P. Worley; patriotic instructor, L. S. Kercheval.

Cicero Post No. 207, at Cicero, has a membership of nineteen. It was organized July 5, 1883, and now has officers as follows: Commander, T. H. C. Beall; senior vice-commander, Samuel C. Gilkey; junior vice-commander, O. H. Cottingham; adjutant, N. B. Dewey; quartermaster, J. Y. Case; chaplain, Andrew Berg; officer of the day, John Foster; officer of the guard, Elvin Reese; sergeant-major, Allen Turner; quartermaster-sergeant, Michael Kreag; patriotic instructor, T. J. Brown.

Fairfax Post No. 240, at Westfield has only eight members left. The date of its organization was September 22, 1883, and its present officers are: Commander, B. F. Hershey; senior vice-commander, James A. Williams; junior vice-commander, James A. Owen; adjutant, O. F. Brown; quartermaster, Calvin Keister; surgeon, W. C. Conklin; chaplain, R. F. Lenfester; officer of the day, W. H. Emery; officer of the guard, John Gaspar; patriotic instructor, W. H. Conklin.

Hambright Post No. 270, at Arcadia, was organized December 19, 1883, and now has a membership of sixteen, its present officers being: Commander, W. H. Hartley; senior vice-commander, John Smith; adjutant, A. Guy; quartermaster, Samuel Devaney; officer of the day, T. J. Bishop. The remainder of the offices are not filled.

Lookout Post No. 133, at Noblesville, was organized February 10, 1883, with the following charter members, including officers: James H. Harris, commander; C. B. Williams, senior vice-commander; J. R. Fisher, junior vice-commander; F. M. Householder, adjutant; Isaac Booth, quartermaster; Adam Miesse, surgeon; A. H. Morris, chaplain; William Vance, officer of the day; Mark Davis, officer of the guard; William A. Fisher, sergeant-major; John R. Metsker, quartermaster-sergeant; Cyrus J. McCole, John McClain. George Dempsey, P. Boren, John Boren, David W. Shock, Thomas J. Ross, O. P. Rooker, Harvey Reedy, John Harris, Joseph McKinsey, D. F. Hedges, Andrew Vogler, J. M. Gray, J. Messie, W. H. Bartholomew, John Hord, J. L. Colborn, J. R. Harris, J. J. Kelley and Thomas J. Reed. There are now seventy-seven members in this Grand Army of the Republic post and it is by far the largest in the county. The probate court room at Nobles-

ville has been the meeting place for this post for many years, and it is neatly furnished and its walls are decorated with pictures of gallant generals of the Civil War period, together with the post charter and pictures of Libby and Andersonville prison pens, as well as a copy of the famous picture of Custer's last charge. There is working in conjunction with this post a well organized Woman's Relief Corps, organized September 12, 1887, known as No. 72. The present officers of the post are as follows: Commander, Philip Rhoades; senior vice-commander, William H. Cook; junior vice-commander, Benjamin F. Wise; adjutant, C. B. Williams; quartermaster, John E. Lake; surgeon, William H. Barker; chaplain, T. J. Burton; officer of the day, Jesse Venable; officer of the guard, Nathan Kiste; sergeant-major, John W. Pfaff; quartermaster sergeant, William E. Craig; patriotic instructor, A. J. Fryberger.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The cause of the Spanish-American War was the ill treatment accorded the Cubans by the Spanish government. The island had been in the possession of Spain since 1496, when Columbus first landed upon its shores and during the centuries of Spanish rule there had been many uprisings on the part of the inhabitants of the island. The revolt of 1897-98 was handled by Spain with merciless severity and finally the United States felt compelled to intervene. It is not true that the sinking of the Maine was the cause of the war, although it may have hastened the conflict.

Public sentiment in the United States undoubtedly forced Congress to action and there can be no question that the resolution of April 19, 1898, was heartily indorsed by the country at large. Four days later, April 23, President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers to serve in the army of the United States for two years, unless sooner discharged. The formal declaration of war was approved by the president on April 25, 1898. The text of the Act is given here in full:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: First. That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that the war has existed since the twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

"Second. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval force of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States, the militia of

the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect. Approved April 25, 1898."

On April 25, 1898, Secretary of War, R. A. Alger, sent the following telegram to Governor Mount of Indiana:

"The number of troops from your state under the call of the President, dated April 23, 1898, will be four regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State militia shall be used as far as their number will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, etc., you will require.

"Please also state when troops will be ready for muster into United States service. Details to follow by mail."

As soon as the above message was received Governor Mount issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana asking for volunteers for the four regiments and the two batteries which was Indiana's quota. In that proclamation the governor announced that any member of the National Guard would not be compelled to go into active service "except upon his own free will and accord." Any member whose business or domestic relations were such as to prevent his active service "will be permitted to stand aside honorably and without prejudice."

In numbering the regiments after being mustered into the United States service it was determined to begin the numbers where the War of the Rebellion left off. The Third Regiment being the first ready was designated as the One Hundred Fifty-seventh. The Second Regiment was next and was the One Hundred Fifty-eighth. It was to the latter, the One Hundred Fifty-eighth, that Company I, organized at Sheridan, May 18, 1895, was attached. Orlando Cox, of Sheridan, was the captain of this company. Company I of Sheridan with three companies from Indianapolis, one each from Rochester, Frankfort, Franklin, Winchester, Covington, Martinsville, Kokomo and Crawfordsville composed the One Hundred Fifty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This regiment formed the Second Infantry Regiment of the Indiana National Guard. The regiment arrived at Camp Mount, April 26, 1898, under orders from the governor, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States. After the physical examination of officers and men, the regiment was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States on May 10, 1898, and left for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, on May 16, arriving there on May 18, and went into camp. Broke camp at Camp Thomas, August 25, under orders to proceed

to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tennessee, where it arrived August 26. Having been ordered home for muster out, the regiment left Camp Poland on September 12, and arrived at Camp Mount on September 14. The regiment was furloughed for thirty days from September 17th and was finally mustered out and discharged November 4, 1898.

This company formed the main body of soldiers from Hamilton county. One or two volunteers entered regiments at different points in the state, and served as officers or privates. In the record of these volunteers from Hamilton county one thing is notable. Not one deserter is to be found in the whole list of Hamilton county boys. The list of the volunteers from Hamilton county in the Spanish-American War here given is taken from the "Record of the Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American War," which was issued (1900) by the Sixty-first General Assembly of Indiana. They were all enrolled in Company I on April 26, 1898, and mustered out November 4, 1898.

Captain, Orlando A. Cox; first lieutenant, Charles E. Scott; second lieutenant, Everett E. Newby; first sergeant, Charles L. Carter; quartermaster sergeant, Fred J. Stotler; sergeants, Arthur R. Palmer, Andrew J. Morris, Fred Alexander and Oscar Mace; corporals, Albert J. Lowell, Hayes Remsen, Commodore R. Spencer and James W. Kercheval; artificer, Andrew M. Eberwein; wagoner, Oscar McKinzie; privates, Frank Allee, Noah D. Barrett, Fred Boardman, Leslie Brown, Daniel L. Christian, Gerald Cox, Albert H. Dillon, George Foutch, Otis Hasket, George H. Kerr, Charles Lee, Bus McKinzie, Ernest Malin, Charles A. Meyers, Walter Pritsch, Benjamin Rambo, Jesse Ross, Edward Scott, Theodore Spencer, Orin Stanley, Dallas Stephens, Charles Thompson, William Woods, Laurence L. Spencer, Walter Barron, Charles F. Burton, John A. Beall, Otis Brattain, Harry Cottingham, Leslie A. Cox, Harvey Gasper, Amos Hall, Curtis O. Hiner, Cecil Johnson, Homer B. Johnson, David Jump, Walter Lowell, Howard Mikels, Robert Miesse, James E. McDonald, Lon Oberlease, John H. Osborn, Arthur O. Small and Albert Schlichter.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized June 12, 1882 and was mustered out November 23, 1898.

Company C was organized at New Albany, Floyd county, June 13, 1889, assigned as Company C, First Regiment Indiana National Guard. Richard L. Hines, musician, Noblesville, April 26, died August 12, 1898.

Company K organized at Princeton, Gibson county, December 24, 1888,

assigned as Company K, First Regiment Indiana National Guard. Joseph I. Ellis, musician, Fishers, April 26, mustered out November 23, 1898.

Company L organized at Vincennes, Knox county, for Spanish-American War, composed principally of students at Vincennes University. Walter Shirts, musician, Noblesville, April 26, mustered out November 23, 1898.

Company I organized at Tipton, Tipton county, April 25, 1898, assigned as Company I, Fourth Regiment Indiana National Guard. Harry Bues, private, Atlanta, April 26, appointed corporal July 13, 1898, appointed sergeant December 13, 1898, discharged March 14, 1899. William Phillips, private, Atlanta, April 26, mustered out April 25, 1899. Benjamin Gorbit, private, Sheridan, June 27, mustered out April 25, 1899. William Rhoades, private, Atlanta, June 26, mustered out April 25, 1899. Gussie Paul, private, Sheridan, June 27, mustered out April 25, 1899.

Company K organized at Columbus, Bartholomew county for Spanish-American War. Wilfred Oliphant, corporal, Noblesville, June 27, mustered out April 30, 1899.

Second United States Volunteer Engineers, Herbert L. Finley, first-class private, Noblesville, June 20, mustered out May 16, 1899.

Company M organized at Plymouth, Marshall county for Spanish-American War. Charles A. Turner, private, Noblesville, April 26, mustered out November 1, 1898. Herbert Turner, private, Noblesville, April 26, mustered out November 1, 1898.

Company B organized at Rochester, Fulton county. David Horn, artificer, Cicero, April 26, 1898, mustered out November 4, 1898.

Company D organized at Indianapolis, Marion county. George W. McPherson, private, Noblesville, June 15, 1898, mustered out November 4, 1898.

Company H organized at Indianapolis, Marion county. Leo C. Wilson, private, Noblesville, April 26, mustered out November 4, 1898.

There were a few soldiers from this county who were in the Philippine service for some time, among whom were Fred Alexander, Harry Heiny and Frank Tucker.

CHAPTER XXVI.

REMINISCENCES.

STORIES AND INCIDENTS FROM THE RECOLLECTIONS OF ZIRA WARREN.

Mr. Z. Warren, now deceased, who wrote "Reminiscences of the Long Ago," the same being written, as he says, "by one who is seventy-nine years old and has voted for president fifteen times, scoring eleven, and lived with the history of our country through three wars and five panics," gives the following account of his father's family when they emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana:

My parents emigrated from North Carolina in 1831, when Andrew Jackson was president, and Napoleon was sleeping on St. Helena. They loaded their wagon for the new country, Indiana, the then "Far West," putting in amongst other things a box of ginger cakes of home manufacture, and a little tin trunk filled with "hard money" with which to buy land; nothing but gold or silver would be received by the government for land.

They left their married daughter, Ruth, never expecting to see her again, the distance being almost as far as around the world now. But in a few years a wagon arrived at our house, and the occupants sent some one in who asked mother if she would like to see Ruth. She said "Yes, but I never expect to." He told her to go out to the wagon if she wanted to see her—they had emigrated.

Emigrants from North Carolina and other parts came occasionally. One day a covered wagon drove up to our house; they were folks from North Carolina, and some relation to my mother. After a little while their little flaxen haired girl approached rather shyly and handed me a large red-streaked apple, and I expect the very stem was chewed up. Apples were not often seen, there being but one orchard in the vicinity of seedling trees, planted by the Indians. What became of the little girl? Long since departed, but one of her sons is now a prominent business man on west Main street, Carmel.

The little tin trunk, spoken of before, had a little padlock, so no one

could steal their cash, and when camping it would sometimes be left unguarded in the wagon, not thinking anyone would be hog enough to carry off the whole trunk bodily. Nowadays there might be some persons that unscrupulous.

A little incident happened at the ferry over the Ohio river at Gallipolis. Two ferries were running in opposition; one offered to take us over for a little less, then the other underbid him, and so on until one said, "Come on with me and I will take you over for nothing." Then the other, not to be outdone, said, "Come with me and I will take you over for nothing and treat to a pint of whisky." I do not remember hearing my father say which one he went with. We passed through Chillicothe, Ohio, and at Richmond, Indiana, called upon David Hoover, my mother's relative, who laid out the city and gave it its name.

My father, Daniel Warren, entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, cornering where now is the southwest corner of Main and Main Cross streets of Carmel. The patent deed had the signature of Andrew Jackson, then president.

There were yet some Indians, bears, panthers and wolves and deer galore, wild turkeys, pheasants, rattle snakes, and squirrels in great abundance. When burning brush at night, droves of deer, attracted by the light, would come near enough for their eyes to be seen. About where Edmund Graves' house now stands, my brother saw one lying in a fallen tree top, and when he threw a stick at it, fifteen jumped up and ran, flopping their tails. When a dog got after one he would often be thwarted by a fence, the deer making it at one bound.

A PRIMITIVE HOME.

The first thing to do after landing in the then solid wilderness, on the quarter section now the farm of Jonathan Johnson, was to cut down an oak tree and split enough rails to make a pen, and boards to cover it. A fireplace was left on one side and a "back-log" rolled in place, and a door on another side, to which a sheet was hanged up for a shutter. This was the first house! Look at it—and it was about the second day of blustery March.

They lived in this house for about six weeks, three of which mother and the children were left alone while father was on the hunt of his horses, which had estrayed, and there were the Indians and wild animals, and no white neighbors near. Droves of hungry wolves would come up at nights with their dismal howling. My father later kept dry brush heaps in stock,

so that when the wolves got too fresh he could set fire to one, and the light would scare them away for that night.

They had to have pens and shut the sheep and hogs up of nights to secure them from the wolves. One night the wolves were howling and they had forgotten to shut the hogs up, and my elder brothers went in the dark to shut them up. Another time they neglected to put the sheep in the fold, and in the morning "A field of the dead rushed red on their sight, and the lambs and sheep were scattered in the fight." A long pasture field was strewn with dead sheep from one end to the other, the wolves only sucking the blood from their throats.

We found aborigines, called Indians. Perhaps they and the mound builders were one and the same. The author of the "Prehistoric World," after canvassing the subject, finally concluded that they and the mound builders, cliff dwellers, and the builders of the magnificent ruins of Mexico, Yucatan and Bolivia, the Aztecs, the Taltecs and Eskimos were one and the same race, but in different states of advancement.

WHO CAN TELL US.

God is in history which no man can unravel. Who can tell us who, without iron tools, sculptured the statues of Chaas Mol and Huitzilopochtli? The latter was unearthed in the city of Mexico. Ghosts of Tenoclititlan, can'st thou tell? The Indian women strapped their papooses on a board and carried it on their backs. There was one case in which the squaw, before entering a white neighbor's house left her papoose leaning against the outside of the house and an old sow came along and ate it. The poor woman mourned and cried, "Oh, my poor papoose, my poor papoose!"

There was one family of Indians by the name of Ketcham that lived a little southwest of Mahlon Day's residence, on the west of the little stream, and there was a good sulphur spring on a little solid spot, but the ground around it was soft and shaky. There was an ever-ready gourd hanging near out of which to drink. The marsh has been drained and the spring is no more. A few trees of the Indians' orchard are yet standing. Pieces of bright lead ore and flint darts were found in the cabin.

The Indian's given name was Charley. He made a sale preparatory to going beyond the Mississippi to the Indian Territory. After going there one of his sons became a Methodist preacher. While living here my father traded him a silver watch for furs, and did not explain to him about its having to be wound up and when it stopped running, he came back with it and

said, "Watch no good; white man no good." Upon being shown that it had to be wound, he said, "Watch all right; white man all right."

The Indians were friendly; my mother was kind to them and would give them things and talk to the squaws. My mother was called "Polly" and it happened that two other white women's names were the same, and after that old Charley called all white women "Polly."

At the time of his sale he was jolly, having imbibed too much "fire water." His squaw's name was Nancy, and he wanted to sell everything, and went around saying: "I sells my dog, I sells my Nancy, I sells my papoose. Will you buy, Poll?" My father bought a few articles at the sale and went and paid for them on the day due, and the Indian said, "Good white man." He did not understand English as well as his squaw, and mother told him that people said the Indians would kill white folks, and said to him, "You won't, will you?" and he quickly ejaculated with emphasis, "Yes!" But his squaw said that he did not understand, and that he was all right.

The Ketchams, in some way, became rich after going to the Indian Territory, and drove in their coach. Not very many years ago John F. Carey, when in the territory, ran across and interviewed old Charley. Mr. Carey told him he was from here in Indiana, and he said, "Indiana?" and asked whose son he was, and when told said, "O, yes, Sammy Carey, good white man. Stay for dinner."

AN UNRELISHED LUXURY.

There was another set of Indians between Edmond Graves' and William Morrow's homes. They had tents and many hounds for hunting. Mother went some distance to a white neighbor's and left my brother with them till she came back, and the squaw gave him a piece of dried venison, which was so salty that he could not eat it, and he was afraid not to eat it for fear they would kill him. He chewed at it until he got into a patch of high weeds and then threw it away. The Indian woman told of their singing their songs and mother asked her if they sang good songs and she answered: "Do you think we'd sing bad songs?" She told the Indian woman that before they came to this country they were told the Indians could track white folks by their scent. The answer was: "Are white folks fools, and think Indians are like dogs?"

The Indian and white boys ran foot races, but the former generally out-sprinted. They were experts with bow and arrows and showed how they

made their flint darts, and fastened them on the arrows with the tendrils of deer's legs. Sometimes they would come begging and say, "Indian wants" so and so.

There was another Indian southeast. His name was "Johnny Cake." That sounds good. In one Indian grave was found a silver breast pin and in another a gun barrel.

I will wind up the Indian story by telling a soup tale. In those days a squad of these aborigines, likely returning from an unsuccessful hunting or fishing expedition, and hungry, passed by a white settler's who happened to have been butchering hogs, and asked for the entrails, which they carried with them, and upon stopping at another house begged their dish water and the use of a large kettle. With the entrails for a body, and the dish water for the broth they had a kettle of hot soup. They each one got a piece of cornstalk which they sopped in the soup, as they squatted around the kettle, and sucked the "goody" from it till the soup was thus licked up. Reader, how would that kind of a menu strike your copperosity?

LOST IN THE FOREST.

In the early pioneer days in this country when settlements of white people were few and frequently very far apart, and whilst soldier barracks, forts and fortifications were still in use, the necessities of life, including powder and lead, were frequently transported from government stores or trading points to these settlements on "pack horses." The country being full of roving bands of Indians, it frequently happened that parties engaged in this business on private speculation or for the government, joined their forces and traveled in company through the forests.

On one occasion John Emerson, together with others, was transporting supplies in this way. The weather being warm, John, as he afterward said, became very thirsty. As the party was passing a spring or a place where Emerson supposed he could get a drink, he quietly left the company to look for it. Thinking that he would have no trouble in finding his companions, he allowed his horse to be taken on with others. After finding the water he started on what he supposed was the route taken by the others, but he failed to overtake them. Soon he discovered he was not following the right trail and that he was lost in the forest. He wandered aimlessly for sixteen days, during which time he did not see a human being. At the end of that time, worn out and exhausted, he laid down to die. An Indian out on a hunt, discovered him in this condition. The Indian had killed a wild turkey and had

picked the feathers off of it, but was not ready to return to camp. Telling John that he would return for him and take him to the camp, he left the turkey there and pursued his game. On his return he found that Emerson had eaten all the raw flesh from the wings of the turkey, which made him very angry, but he took him to the Indian camp and fed him. Emerson then told the Indian where his home was and that if he would take him home he would pay him a certain sum of money for his services. The Indian, true to his supposed friend, and trusting him for the money, consented to do so. Arriving there, to the disgust of the Indian and the shame and disgrace of all white men, Emerson refused to pay the Indian one cent. The Indian being alone and sixty miles from his home and in a settlement of white people, had no remedy, but returned to his people to add another chapter of perfidy against that class of white people who were base enough to give the red man evil for good. As Emerson was a Yankee, his own people snubbed him and called him the "mean Yankee" or the "lost Yankee!" The Yankee would not in this case compare in honesty and nobleness of character with the red man, who cared for him and saved him.

About the year 1842, a man afterwards a citizen of this town, planned to extract one of his molar teeth. Going up stairs and tying a cord to the tooth and an iron wedge to the other end of the cord, he threw the wedge out of the window; he landed the tooth and it was well for him that he had a large strong neck, for he said it came so near breaking his neck, he never would do that way again.

I will tell a cat tale. In the long ago some parents went from home, leaving the children alone, and they, having a grudge against the old cat, thought that the opportunity to get rid of it had come. Not knowing how hard a cat is to kill, one held it up by the hind legs while another struck it with a club, and it jumped with a big meow, and ran under the house. They were watched by their little sister, who so soon as their parents returned, ran and met them and said: "We killed the old cat and she didn't die!" That "let the cat out of the wallet."

A YANKEE TRICK.

Jirah Smith, was a Yankee and one day a jocular farmer meeting him at the store asked him to play a "Yankee trick." "No," he replied, but said he would swap horses with him. So they repaired to the Smith residence to see his horse, and going around to the back yard, he said: "There he is."

It was a wooden "shave horse" used to sit astride, and to hold shingles, etc., to be shaved with a draw-knife! And that was the Yankee trick.

Many years ago a man of this vicinity, since becoming a citizen of Carmel, and now not living, went hunting and took his gun along. Spying a squirrel on the side of a tree, he fired, killing it, and the bullet glancing from a tree, struck and killed a red headed woodpecker on another tree! Should a man have made a business of hunting from the time of the building of the great Pyramid down to the digging of our "big ditch," he probably would never have made such a "hit."

Another incident was that of a young man with a fine rifle, steel barrel, curly maple stock, ornamented with thirty pieces of sterling silver. He was not much of a marksman, and meeting with his first squirrel on the limbs of a tree, placed the already cocked rifle on the limb of a bush and was in the act of getting his eyes down to take sight when he accidentally pulled the trigger before taking sight, and lo! and behold! the squirrel fell to the ground, kicking till dead, and the young man stood awhile amazed. He hunted no more that day and went home with his game while his credit was good as a marksman.

There is one old citizen yet living in Carmel who in the past met with so many accidents. I will relate them. The first was about 1834, when a little boy, sitting barefooted on the clay hearth of the log cabin before a large log fire, with the old cat in his lap, when the top log with its live coals rolled down upon one side of his feet. His mother pulled his foot from under the log, leaving some of the skin of his foot adhering to the log and some live coals to his feet. He said to his mother: "It is a fine thing it did not roll on the old cat."

After this, in walking near the edge of the floor where it was lain only partly across the room of the second story of a building, and looking upward at some object, he accidentally stepped off with one foot, falling head foremost on the edge of an upright barrel on the lower floor and cutting his head so his skull bone could be seen, and leaving a pool of blood on the floor. A few stitches brought the gash together. Next he fell from a mulberry tree, and was not much hurt. Another time he had his hand severely burned.

While yet a boy he stepped upon a rusty nail and took cold in his foot and lay abed quite awhile. Then in 1853, he again stepped upon a rusty nail, causing quite a painful wound. In 1847 he was accidentally shot in the hand with an iron-pointed arrow from a cross-bow. In 1853 a piece of timber flew out from a twining lathe, striking him on the mouth and breaking a front tooth out.

In the late fifties, he was experimenting with an empty two-gallon tin can, from which alcohol had just been emptied. By holding a match above it, the alcohol adhering to the gummy inside of the can would catch and burn; then he held a match over it, and lowering it slowly to see how far away it would catch, not thinking of the fact that sitting on the stove hearth it had become hot. A mass of flames shot up to the ceiling, burning his face, locks, mustache, eyebrows and eyelashes off. Wasn't he a pretty looking aspect? His wife was across the street and when she came in she cried: "Moral—Don't monkey with a hot alcohol can."

In 1898 he melted a lot of scraps of solder in a ladle on the cook stove, and the solder inadvertently contained a cartridge. He was bending over it after the solder melted when the cartridge let go, scattering the solder all over the room, his spectacles saving his eyes. He was knocked down and run over by a buggy at two different times here, and was struck by a street car in Indianapolis, and by an interurban car here without being hurt. Also, at one time, returning from the city, he was sitting on goods piled above the top of the wagon bed, when the wheels struck an obstacle as they were coming down a hill and he was thrown forward to the ground without being hurt and not even letting go hold on a bottle of Damar varnish.

Later than this he came so near being run over by a freight engine at our Monon station, that before he jumped from the track the cow catcher almost struck him. The engineer reversed the engine, and Thomas Carey shouted, "Look out!" either of which not having been done, he would have been struck. But when a small boy he climbed to the top of the ladder serving for the stairway in the log cabin and fell through, breaking an arm—but it was the arm of his mother's flax spinning wheel!

THE LOST CHILD.

In the fall of 1828 a family of movers from the East came to Noblesville and stopped for supplies. They were on their way to the Wea Prairie, between the present site of Kirklin and Lafayette. After their supplies had been purchased they proceeded on their way over the route known as the Lafayette trace. They camped that night either on the east or west bank of Cicero creek. There was a large family of them, children ranging from two years of age upward. The country about where they camped was very heavily timbered. All went well with the emigrants during the night, and after feeding and caring for their team and partaking of their frugal meal, in the morning the horses were harnessed and hitched to the wagon, and as the

heads of the family of the family supposed, the children loaded into the wagon. The team was started on its journey. After traveling two or three or probably four miles, the discovery was made that a little girl five or six years old was missing. The party immediately retraced their steps to the camping ground of the evening before, carefully searching on both sides of the dim wagonway for their little one, but no trace of the child was to be found. At that time it was dangerous for grown people armed to the teeth to be lost in the woods after night, as bears were numerous and the woods in this country was full of wolves, catamounts and wild hogs. The father of the child returned to Noblesville at once and sounded the alarm and runners were sent in every direction among the settlers. The greatest excitement existed. A council was at once called and under the direction of the most experienced of backwoodsmen and hunters a thorough search was instituted. A point at which they should all meet at sundown of that day was fixed and signals were agreed upon in event of the finding of the child, but no such signal was heard during the day, and at sundown the party met at the designated place, very much crestfallen at their ill luck. Men were there who had been able to trace the bear, the wolf and the deer, in fact anything, as they thought, making tracks in the woods. Their wallets of venison and corn bread were hastily drawn and supper eaten, and preparations made for a night hunt. The determined men roamed the woods in search of the missing child. The sun rose on the following morning in all its splendor upon that disappointed and unhappy family. After again partaking of their scanty meal and a thorough canvass of the situation and a full understanding as to the day's work before them, and in the firm belief that their labor would be crowned with success, the search began again. All day long those determined men searched the woods in every direction, examining every hollow log, every ravine, every treetop, pile of brush, in fact every conceivable place where the child may have wandered to or been taken by the wild beasts. About sundown of the second day, and when the party were about to stop work for the day, the booming of a cannon, as it seemed to the men, was heard at some distance from where the child had lost its way, and as this was the signal agreed upon in case the child should be found, the signal went forth almost simultaneously from the gun of every hunter of that party. But now the absorbing question was, did the child live or had its mutilated remains been found. The party proceeded to the point at once from whence the signal came. When in sight, the successful hunter was found standing upon a large log, his gun resting against the same, and in his arms he held the child. He had found it by the side of the log covered with leaves when

he was attempting to cross over the log in his search. His quick ear detected a slight movement of the child, and he quickly removed the covering of leaves to find that the child was naked and almost dead from hunger, fatigue and fright. They proceeded at once to the restoration of the lost one to the afflicted family, who at once, with the assistance of their kind friends, administered to the child's wants, after which they proceeded on their journey.

CATCHING A THIEF.

In 1832-33 taverns so called were numerous on the leading highways, and the business was not, by any means, a bad business. A and B lived upon one of these highways about one and a half miles apart, each of them keeping a tavern. This was indicated to the traveling public by some kind of a rude sign board stuck up about their premises. Sometimes considerable rivalry mixed with some jealousy existed between the two houses, and it is safe to say the best of feeling did not at all times exist between the proprietors thereof. About half way between these two houses lived C, who was friendly to A and B, but was thoroughly honest, despising a man who would do little mean things, and hating petty thieves. Neighbor A, as he believed, was losing corn from his crib in small quantities at a time, and as that commodity was scarce, and for that reason, among others, was precious to the tavern keeper, A was very much annoyed by the discovery; finally he made the situation known to neighbor C, informing him at the same time that he suspected neighbor B. Neighbor C is all attention now, making many inquiries. Finally he went to A and said, "Have you any hickory rails on your place?" A replied that he had, then C said, "Well I can tell you what to do. Saw a few blocks from the end of a rail, split them into pins very fine, then dress them down, sharpening them at both ends, then break up a lot of your corn, one ear at a time, insert one of these pins into each end of the ear, then put the corn together again. Return the corn to the crib then, placing the ears in a conspicuous place, and if you miss any of it let me know at once and I will assist you in catching the thief." A did as he was directed. On the following morning he went to the crib before daylight for the purpose of making observations. He carried an old tin lantern and when he opened the door he found that his corn was gone. He hastened to the house of neighbor C and informed him of the fact and together they went to a grove near the stable of B to await developments. About daylight B came to his stable apprehending no danger of detection, proceeded to feed his horses, and immediately left for his house.

Scarcely had he entered when A and C left their hiding place and entered the barn. They took the corn from the feed trough, placed therein by B and quickly returned to the grove, where they found that each contained one of the splinters placed there by A. Neighbor C went to B's house and called him out, telling him that he wanted to see him at the stable. They started in that direction, but C led the way past the stable to the grove, where A was waiting with the corn. A at once accused B of stealing his corn and produced the proof so conclusive and B confessed and begged for mercy. He was told by A and C that they had no desire to prosecute him; that if he would pledge them then and there to live an honorable life and steal no more the secret should be kept. He readily made the promise and faithfully kept it, so far as the public knew. The story was never told outside the families interested until after the death of neighbor B.

PIONEER BEAR BAITING.

(From Shirts' History.)

In 1845 Jacob Dye caught three cub bears near the Redman school house on the Patrick Sullivan farm. He took the young bears with him and undertook to tame them. He succeeded tolerably well with two of them, but the other one refused to be comforted and longed for his freedom, but Dye kept him chained. When this bear was three years old Dye offered to bet three hundred dollars that the bear could whip fifty of the best dogs in the neighborhood. The bet was taken. The time and place for the fight were fixed at Dye's mill in March, 1848. At the appointed time and place Mr. Dye was on hand with his bear, and so were the farmers. Some of them were from Hamilton and some from Boone county. The first half of the day was consumed in procuring a barrel of whisky and preliminary arrangements for the fight. The whisky was purchased with subscription money raised on that morning for that purpose. This was not much of a task as there were three or four hundred persons present. The barrel was taken to the old mill, turned on end and the head knocked out. A board was laid across the head and tin cups placed thereon. Boarding was arranged for those who intended to stay until the fight was over.

The fight was to be a finish; the bear to be killed by the dogs or the dogs to be killed by the bear, unless one side or the other should choose before the fight ended to forfeit the money staked and end the fight. This being all arranged, the ground was selected where the fight was to take place. Bruin was brought out and chained to a small tree. The dogs were mar-

shaded in array by their several owners, and all appeared ready and anxious for the fray.

When night came quite a number of persons who had arranged to stay over night assembled at the mill and played cards, mostly for fun, but in some cases for the filthy lucre; and as usual, there were quarrels over the whisky and cards. Mr. Brock and Mr. Byrkett, I remember, who were playing cards for money, had a severe quarrel and threatened a fight, the friends of each taking sides; but this blew over and the crowd dispersed for the night.

The next morning the most of the crowd was dry and repaired to the old mill, and, to quench their thirst, visited the whisky barrel. Brock and Byrkett soon renewed their quarrel of the night before and determined to settle their dispute by a fist fight. A ring was formed and the friends of each prepared to see fair play. The battle began. Both were adepts in the art and both were powerful. The battle was therefore a savage one, but like all battles, it came to an end. Then all parties repaired to the spot where the bear was chained and the preliminary arrangements for the fight were made. By this time it was noon. The arrangement was for five of the best dogs to be turned into the ring at one time. The selection was made and each dog was held by the owner, awaiting the word "go."

One of the best of this lot of dogs belonged to George Aston, a notorious bully, and the next best dog belonged to a quiet farmer by the name of Norris. When the word "go" was given these two dogs, instead of attacking the bear, engaged each other in a battle, which soon became terrible, and which finally provoked a quarrel between the owners. This dog fight made it an easy matter for the bear in the first round. Result: Two dogs killed by the bear and one mortally wounded, and two disabled by fighting each other. The ropes were again tightened and the second batch of dogs awaited the signal. For some time the result of the second round was in doubt, but Bruin concluded to try the squeezing process. The bear picked up one of the largest dogs and without difficulty completely demolished him. This scared the other dogs and made the victory easy for the bear. This process was repeated until the close of the fifth round. When the call for the sixth round was made not an owner could be found who would let his dog go into the ring. The fight was therefore at an end and the bear was the winner.

This day wound up with a terrible fist fight between Aston and Norris. Aston, as I said, was a great bully, while Norris was a quiet farmer. Aston crowded Norris, while Norris avoided and feared him. Finally Aston cornered Norris, and the battle began in earnest. Norris, when he got fairly

into the fight, fought for life, and Aston fought with full confidence in himself. But he had tackled the wrong man and he received a terrible beating. This closed the second day's performance, and at night card playing and drinking were in order, but before the crowd separated arrangements were made with Mr. Dye for an old-fashioned shooting match for the bear the next day with six prizes. The writer hereof had the pleasure of eating a part of one of the hams of the bear.

ONE WAY OF SETTLING A DEBT.

About the year 1832 James Shirts was serving an apprenticeship with F. B. Cogswell to the farmer's trade. By custom he was entitled to all the dog skins and ground-hog skins when tanned. A dog skin was tanned for a lad from the country about James' age and size. The country lad, when the skin was ready to deliver, received it on his promise to pay for it in a given time. When the time was up, James called on the lad for his money, but was put off for a time. Again demand was made and further time asked. This proceeding was continued from time to time until James became tired of it. So meeting the lad in Noblesville, one day, he demanded his pay. Payment was not made, so James informed the country lad that he must pay then and there or take a thrashing. The lad said that was a game two could play at. They prepared for the fight and went at it. The fight was an even one for quite a while, with odds rather against James. By this time several persons had come upon the scene, and as was the custom, there was to be no interference until one or the other said enough. James finally succeeded in getting one of the lad's ears in his mouth and chewed it vigorously. This was too much for the lad, so he gave the word "enough." James' teeth, however, had become set and had to be pried apart before the country lad could be released. After the fight was over James, who was about thirteen years old, walked into a justice's office and, addressing him, said: "Squire, I tanned a dog skin for (naming him) and he refused to pay me. I have now tanned his hide and I want to pay the bill." The crowd had followed him to the justice's office. The speech was so novel and delivered with so much earnestness that the justice was taken by surprise. He said: "In view of the provocation and the youth of the offenders the said James will be permitted to go hence without bail." It was customary in those days to settle old scores in this way, but not debts, so the people looked upon it as a natural result of a quarrel. The country lad afterward became a good business man.

About the time of the removal of the first courthouse to the square a fight between two men occurred in Noblesville. One of them was arrested on the charge of assault and battery and was taken before a justice of the peace. There was a large number of witnesses, so the justice held the trial in the courthouse. After hearing all the evidence and arguments of the attorneys the justice directed the constable to lock all the doors leading from the court room. When this was done the justice delivered an opinion. He said that it appeared from the evidence that the parties who engaged in the fight differed in a conversation between them upon some matter not made clear to the court; that they had fought an honorable battle and that there was doubt in the mind of the court as to which of the men was the aggressor; that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of this doubt. The court finds that the justice and the constable have done all the work in this matter and that the audience has had all the fun. It is therefore ordered that the audience pay the costs of this trial and that they remain in the court room until the costs are paid. The joke was such a good one that the costs were then and there paid and court adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN MURDERS IN FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers in Fall Creek township were two men by the name of Bridge and Sawyer. These men built the first cabins in the township as early as the year 1821. One of the cabins was built on the south bank of Fall creek at the mouth of Thorpe's creek, but was before the latter creek was named. The other cabin was built on the north bank of Fall creek where the old Indian trace, leading from Noblesville to Greenfield crossed the creek. When, a few years later, other settlers came to the township, they found these two deserted cabins and never knew who built them. Mr. Shirts gives the following explanation of the mystery of the two lone cabins in the wilderness. "The writer of this history learned by accident that the last named cabin was built by a man named Bridge, and, as will be shown hereafter, it is probable that the first named cabin was built by a man by the name of Sawyer, who was a brother-in-law to Bridge. Bridge frequently visited the trading post of William Conner. There was at that time an Indian trail leading past Bridge's cabin from the east to William Conner's trading post and when asked what he was doing he (Bridge) said hunting and trapping. Bridge, Sr., Bridge, Jr., and Sawyer resided in Fall Creek township. Hamil-

ton county, Indiana. Hudson lived in Hancock county, Indiana, very near Sawyer and the Bridges. It is not known where Harper lived. It was evident that the conspiracy to murder these Indians was formed in Hamilton county and as three of the guilty parties resided therein, it is proper that the whole circumstance should be related in this work." He further gives his authority for the reports of the murder trials from O. H. Smith's Early Indiana Trials and Sketches and the other facts were gathered from old settlers of the county. The facts concerning the murder trials following were obtained from the same source, which is undoubtedly a reliable one, as Hon. O. H. Smith was the attorney for the state in the trials of Sawyer and the Bridges and he was largely responsible for obtaining a verdict of first degree murder in the trial of Sawyer.

A FOREST CONSPIRACY.

Early in the spring of 1824 a party of Seneca Indians, consisting of two men named Ludlow and Mingo, three squaws and four children were encamped on the east side of Fall creek about eight miles northeast of the present site of Pendleton. The surrounding country was all new at that time and there were but a few scattered settlements between Indianapolis and Pendleton. Madison county had just been recently organized with Pendleton as the seat of justice. The country around the Indians' camp was one unbroken forest. As all the Indians had not gone west at this time it was no uncommon thing for parties to locate and hunt in any of these unsettled localities, as the hunting and trapping were excellent at this early day, although it is said the white settlers were uneasy when it was known a band of Indians were near and, while the settlers left them unmolested, a sharp watch was kept on the movements of the natives. The Indians began their season's work, the men hunting in the woods with guns and the squaws setting traps, caring for the children and cooking and preparing the game. The children of the party consisted of two boys about ten years of age and two girls somewhat younger. A week passed in this manner and the Indians had had fair successes but the season was still early and they had prospects of better successes to come. Ludlow and Mingo with their squaws and children were seated around their camp fire, unsuspecting of harm and unconscious of any approaching enemies, when there approached through the woods five white men, Harper, Sawyer, Hudson, Bridge, Sr., and Bridge, Jr. Harper, being the leader of the band accosted the Indians as friends and took Ludlow by the hand. He told the Indians his party had lost their horses

and begged the assistance of the red men to help locate the missing animals. The Indians "void of offense" toward any man and unsuspecting of any treachery readily consented to lend their assistance in the search. Ludlow went in one direction and Mingo in another, with Harper following the former and Hudson the latter, keeping some fifty yards behind their intended victims. When they had traveled some short distance from the camp, Harper shot Ludlow through the body killing the Indian almost instantly. He fell on his face dead. This being the signal, Sawyer hearing the shot, fired instantly at Mingo, the ball striking him just below the shoulder blade and passing entirely through his body. Mingo also fell dead. Then the murderers met and all returned within firing distance of the camp to complete their bloody deeds. Sawyer shot one of the squaws through the head. She died without a struggle. Bridge, Sr., and Bridge, Jr., each fired and killed the other two squaws, killing both instantly. Sawyer then fired at the oldest boy but only wounded him. Other members of the party killed the other three children. Harper then led the way into the camp which but a short time before had been a happy family circle and now in which only one boy remained alive, though wounded. Three squaws and three children lay dead. Sawyer completed the terrible deed by taking the living child by the heels and dashing his brains out against the end of a log. Then the marauders completed the deed for which the murders had been the preface. They robbed the camp of furs, game and everything of any value, carrying away the booty with them. Harper, the leader of the gang, left immediately for Ohio and was never brought to justice. Sawyer, Hudson, Bridge, Sr., and Bridge, Jr., were arrested shortly after the crime and placed in jail in Pendleton. Mr. O. H. Smith gives the following description of the prisoners. "When I first saw them they were confined in a square log jail, built of heavy beech and sugar tree logs, notched down closely and fitting tight above, below and on the sides. I entered with the sheriff. The prisoners were all heavily ironed and sitting on the straw on the floor. Hudson was a man about middle size with a bad look, dark eye and bushy hair, about thirty-five years of age in appearance. Sawyer was about the same age, rather heavier than Hudson, but there was nothing in his appearance that could have marked him in a crowd, as any other than a common farmer. Bridge, Sr., was much older than Sawyer; his head was quite gray, he was above the common height, slender, and a little bent while standing. Bridge, Jr., was some eighteen years of age, a tall stripling. Bridge, Sr., was the father of Bridge, Jr., and the brother-in-law of Sawyer."

PRIMITIVE JUSTICE.

The news of this terrible crime spread like wild fire. The settlers were greatly alarmed for fear the other bands of Indians would wreak vengeance on the innocent settlers for the crime of these white men. An account of the murders was sent to the war department at Washington. Colonel John Johnston of the Indian agency at Piqua, Ohio, hearing of the crime took a hand in the matter. He, with William Conner, who was personally acquainted with most of the Indians, visited all the Indian tribes and assured them that the government would punish the offenders, and obtained the promise of the chiefs and warriors that they would wait and see what their "Great Father" would do before they took the matter into their own hands. The fears of the settlers being thus allayed, the Indians and the white settlers went quietly about their respective work and the preparations went forward for the trial. A new log building was erected in north Pendleton, probably for the direct purpose of holding the great trial. It contained two rooms, one for the court and the other for the grand jury. The court room was about twenty by thirty feet with a heavy "puncheon" floor, a platform three feet high was across one end, enclosed by strong railing and containing a bench for the judges and a table for the clerk. In front on the floor was a long bench for the counsel, a little pen for the prisoners and a side bench for the witnesses, the whole being separated from the remainder of the court room by a strong pole with heavy supports, thus keeping the court and bar separate from the crowd. The jail was well guarded both day and night to prevent the prisoners' escape. The court was composed of three judges, William W. Wick, presiding judge, Samuel Holliday and Adam Winchell, associates. Judge Wick was young on the bench but with much experience in criminal trials. Judge Holliday was described in the Smith narrative of the trial as "one of the best and most conscientious men I ever knew." Judge Winchell was a blacksmith and had ironed the prisoners; he was an honest, rough, frank, illiterate man, without any pretensions to legal knowledge. The clerk, Moses Cox, could barely write his name. When a candidate for justice of the peace at Connersville, he insisted he was better qualified than his opponent because, he said, "I have been sued on every section of the statute and know all about the law, while my competitor has never been sued and knows nothing about the statute." Samuel Cory, the sheriff, was a typical Hoosier of that time, tall and strong from clean living, with a voice that made the woods ring as he called the jurors and witnesses.

While the county was thus fortifying itself for the coming trial, the government was also busy. Colonel Johnston, the Indian agent, was to attend the trials and see that the witnesses were present and their fees paid in full. The secretary of war employed General James Noble, at that time United States senator, to prosecute and having power to fee an assistant, he employed Philip Sweetzer, his son-in-law, an excellent young man as his assistant. The regular prosecuting attorney was Calvin Fletcher, a young man of no mean ability.

THE SCENE IN COURT.

The trial of Hudson was the first on the docket and the great day finally arrived. With it began to arrive the great lawyers from this state and Ohio. Judge Wick was absent at the beginning of the trial, which left the associate judges in charge. William R. Morris, one of the lawyers for defense, arose and moved, "I ask that these gentlemen (referring to the lawyers) be admitted as attorneys and counsellors at this bar; they are regular practitioners, but have not brought their licenses with them." Judge Winchell—"Have they come here to defend the prisoners?"

"The most of them have."

"Let them be sworn; nobody but a lawyer would defend a murderer."

Mr. Morris—"I move the court for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the prisoners now illegally confined in jail.

Judge Winchell—"For what? A writ of habeas corpus? What do you want with it?"

"To bring up the prisoners and have them discharged?"

"Is there any law for that?"

Morris read the statute regulating the writ of habeas corpus.

"That act, Mr. Morris, has been repealed long ago."

"Your honor is mistaken, it is a constitutional writ, as old as Magna Charta itself."

"Well, Mr. Morris, to cut the matter short, it would do you no good to bring out the prisoners, I ironed them myself, and you will never get those irons off until they have been tried, habeas corpus or no habeas corpus." That settled the question, and then Judge Wick entered and took his seat between the two associates.

General Sampson Mason published in an Ohio paper the following description of the court scene. "As I entered the court room the judge was sitting on a block paring his toe nails, when the sheriff entered out of breath

and informed the court that he had six jurors tied and his deputies were running down the others."

Mr. Smith remarks, apropos of this description, "General Mason, with all his candor, unquestionably drew upon his imagination in this instance." The grand jury all answered to their names and were sworn before noon. After noon the grand jury brought in an indictment for murder drawn by the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Fletcher, against Hudson. The prisoner was then brought into court by the deputy and two guards. His term of confinement had told greatly on his appearance, as he was now haggard and worn and with eyes downcast and faltering voice and he answered "not guilty" upon his arraignment. The petit jury were strong, hardy pioneers, wearing "moccasins and side knives." The evidence in the case occupied but one day and was conclusive and positive, closing every avenue of hope for the doomed man. The prosecuting attorney read the statute concerning the punishment to a homicide and plainly stated the substance of the evidence. The attorneys for the defense made able and eloquent speeches appealing to the prejudice of the jury against the Indians, relating at length the various Indian massacres of white men, women and children, reading the principle incidents in the life of Daniel Boone and other Indian fighters. General Noble closed the argument for the state in a very able and forcible speech. He presented the bloody garments of the murdered Indians, appealed to the justice and love of law of the jury and adding as a final argument that the lives and safety of the settlers in the state might depend largely upon justice being done in the trial in hand. Judge Wick charged the jury at length, especially emphasizing the fact that "the murder of an Indian was equally as criminal in law as the murder of the white man." The jury retired and when court convened the following morning they brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Motion for a new trial being overruled, the prisoner was brought into court and received his sentence of death from Judge Wick. The time for execution was set and the prisoner returned to jail. Before the day of execution arrived, however, the prisoner made his escape from the guard one dark night, fled to the woods where he hid himself in a hollow log. But his freedom was short lived for he was hunted and found in the log and brought back and lodged in jail, where he remained until the fatal day.

Finally the day arrived for the execution. Multitudes of people were there and among them were several Senecas, relatives of the murdered Indians. The gallows was erected just above the falls on the north side. The people covered the surrounding hills and at the appointed hour, Hudson, by the forfeiture of his life, made the last earthly atonement for his crimes.

Such was the result of the first case on record in America where a white man was hung for killing an Indian. The other cases were continued until the next term of court. This trial and execution took place in 1824.

TRIAL OF SAWYER.

Monday morning of the next term came, and court met. Judge Eggleston and Judges Adam Winchell and Samuel Holliday, associate judges, took their seats, with Moses Cox at the clerk's desk, Samuel Cory on the sheriff's platform and Col. John Berry, captain of the guards, leaning against the logs. The grand jury were called, sworn and charged, and court adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon the evidence of the main witnesses was heard. O. H. Smith, prosecuting attorney, had prepared indictments in his office in Indianapolis. These he presented to the foreman of the grand jury. The foreman signed the bills on his knee, and they were returned into court before the adjournment that night. The court met the next morning. It was agreed between counsel for the state and defense that Sawyer should be tried first for the shooting of one of the squaws. The prisoner was brought into court. He appeared haggard and very much changed by his long confinement. The court room was crowded. Gen. James Noble, Philip Sweetzer and O. H. Smith appeared for the state and James Rariden, Lot Bloomfield, William R. Morris and Charles H. Zest for the prisoner. Judge Eggleston—"Sheriff, call the petit jury." Judge Winchel—"Sheriff, call 'Squire Makepeace on the jury, he will be a good juror. He will not let one of these murderers get away." Judge Eggleston, turning to Judge Winchell—"This will never do. What, the court pick a jury to try a capital case?" The jury was soon impaneled. The evidence was conclusive that the prisoner had shot one of the squaws at the camp after the killing of Ludlow and Mingo by Harper and Hudson. The jury, too, were a hardy, heavy-bearded set of men, with side knives in their belts, and all wore moccasins. Mr. Sweetzer opened for the state with a strong speech. He was followed in able speeches by Mr. Morrison, Mr. Zest and Mr. Rariden for the prisoner. General Noble closed for the state. The case went to the jury under an able charge from Judge Eggleston and court adjourned for dinner. At the meeting of court after dinner, the jury returned the verdict of guilty of manslaughter, two years of hard labor in the penitentiary. Sawyer was immediately put upon trial before the same jury for the murder of the Indian boy at the camp. The evidence was heard and was conclusive against the prisoner. Able speeches were made by counsel for the state and also for the prisoner. The jury was

charged by the court and retired for deliberation. After an absence of only a few minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was remanded and court adjourned.

The next morning the case of Bridge, Sr., for shooting a little girl at the Indian camp, was called. The prisoner entered with the sheriff. A jury was impaneled. The proof was positive. The case was argued as in the case of Sawyer; the jury was charged and after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The only remaining case, the one of young Bridge for the shooting of the other Indian boy at the camp, came on next.

The trial was more brief, but the result was the same—verdict of murder in the first degree, but with a recommendation to the Governor for a pardon in consequence of his youth, in which the court and bar joined. The trials closed, motions for new trials overruled and court adjourned until the next day. The next morning the prisoners were brought into court and the sentence of death pronounced. The time for the execution was fixed for a distant day, but it soon rolled around. The gallows were erected on the north bank of Fall creek, just above the falls. When the hour for the execution had arrived, thousands surrounded the gallows. A Seneca chief, with his warriors, was posted near the brow of the hill. Sawyer and Bridge, Sr., ascended the scaffold together and were executed in quick succession, dying without a struggle. The vast audience was in tears. The exclamation of the Senecas was interpreted, "We are satisfied." An hour expired, the bodies were taken down and laid in their coffins, when there was seen ascending the scaffold, Bridge, Jr., the last of the convicts. His step was feeble, requiring the aid of the sheriff; the rope was adjusted. He threw his eyes around upon the audience and then down upon the coffins, where lay, exposed, the bodies of his father and uncle. From that moment his wild gaze too clearly showed that the scene had been too much for his youthful mind. Reason had partially left her throne and he stood wildly looking at the crowd, apparently unconscious of his position. The last minute had come, when James R. Ray, governor of the state, announced to the immense assemblage that the convict was pardoned. Perhaps never before did an audience more heartily respond, while there was a universal regret that the executive mercy had been deferred to the last moment. Thus ended the first trials in the United States where convictions for murder were had and followed by the execution of white men for killing Indians.

Bridge, Sr., Bridge, Jr., and Sawyer resided in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana. Hudson lived in Hancock county, Indiana, very

near Sawyer and Bridge, Sr. It was not known where Harper lived. It was evident that the conspiracy to murder these Indians was formed in Hamilton county, Indiana, and as three of the guilty parties resided therein, it is proper that the whole circumstance should be related in this work. The main facts in connection with the murders and trials of murderers have been taken from the reports of the murders and trials written by O. H. Smith and published in his work entitled, "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches." The other facts were learned from the old settlers.

THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF ELI TERRY.

Eli Terry was a free negro living near Broad Ripple. In 1841 he was employed by a white man named James Carter to do a year's work which included a trip to Missouri and other work when the journey there and back should be completed. Immediate preparations were made for the journey which was made without any incident of note happening. Carter had one son with him. After a short stay in Missouri, Carter announced to Terry that he was ready to return to Indiana. In payment for services already rendered, Carter turned over to the negro a horse, saddle and bridle. They were now in the wilds of Missouri and one dark night Terry was awakened without previous notice and the journey presumably to Indiana was begun. After a few days travel, Terry observed to the white man that he believed they were traveling in the wrong direction. Carter replied that he knew they were not going home now, that he had a brother in Arkansas whom he wished to see and after arriving there they would return by boat on the river as it was much easier traveling that way. Finally they arrived at the supposed destination, but Carter's brother was mysteriously absent, having removed to Red River, Texas. It seemed very urgent that Carter see his brother so the party set out for Texas, passing through the Choctaw Indians' land. Arriving in Texas, Carter told the negro it was unlawful for a free negro to remain in Texas, as he was liable to be caught and sold into slavery. To prevent such a happening Carter warned Terry to acknowledge him (Carter) as his master while on Texas ground. Clarksville is sixteen miles from Red River and when within two miles of the former, Carter concluded that was a good place to stop. The father and son arranged for the negro to remain with their camp while they went to town, saying they would return when their business was completed and the whole party would return to Indiana. Accordingly, Carter went to Clarksville and there, under the assumed name of Brewer, sold Terry to a man named West, the consideration

being six hundred dollars, one-half in money and a note for the remainder. The note, drawn in the name of Brewer, was then traded to a man named Reed for a tract of land. Carter immediately sold the land for cash. After thus carefully covering his tracks, he and his son left in the night after visiting the camp and after taking the horses and other available things with them. They left the negro to his fate, while they returned home with their ill-gotten gains. The next day West came and claimed Terry as his property and for the first time the negro saw how he had been tricked. Terry's assertion that he was a free negro was unheeded by West, who, in spite of Terry's pleadings, took him into bondage. Can the poor man's misery be imagined? Many miles removed from his friends and relatives, among a people hostile to him as a free man and made to labor and toil for a cruel master, with almost no hope in the future of his condition being bettered. For eight long years he toiled as a slave of West. Then West sold the negro to a man named Chatfield who was going to take Terry farther south and sell him there. If anything could be more miserable than slavery in Texas, it was slavery farther south. Terry's heart died within him at the news but help was nearer than he thought.

FRIENDS TO THE RESCUE.

No word reached the friends of Terry in Indiana as to his whereabouts for several years. What had become of him was a mystery. At last after eight years in some manner, they learned that Terry was in Texas held in slavery. An appeal was made for donations to head an expedition which would go to Texas to the rescue of the unfortunate man. The Friends of Hamilton county, especially those of Washington township, ever ready to help the weak and down trodden, responded liberally. At last the plans were made for the expedition, Thomas W. Council heading the party. Mr. Council selected Paris Harrison of Hamilton county and Mr. Ryman of Lawrenceburg as witnesses to prove the identity of Terry. Mr. Harrison was especially fitted for the expedition which might prove a dangerous one, as he was a man of great courage and fighting qualities; though he was small in stature he was mighty in valor. On the ninth of December, 1849, Mr. Council and Mr. Harrison left on their perilous trip. Proceeding over the Madison & Indianapolis railroad, they were joined by Mr. Ryman at Lawrenceburg. At Lawrenceburg, where a stop was made, a discussion came up as to how the rescuing party had better arm themselves. Several citizens joined in the discussion and it was the general opinion that bowie knives and revolvers would be the proper weapons of defense, but Mr. Council was more level

headed than his advisors and he decided the party would go unarmed. Perhaps the fact that the Quakers met most of the expenses of the expedition had some influence on his decision. The journey was a toilsome, weary one. They proceeded by boat to Cincinnati, where they took passage for New Orleans. Their first object was to procure passage up Red river. The party secured passage on a boat bound for Shrevesport. When they arrived at Shrevesport, they learned that it was five hundred miles to Clarksville. Finally they secured passage on a small boat to a town called Jefferson. Here the party hired horses and went to Sulphur Fork. Crossing Sulphur Fork, the party pushed on in the direction of Clarksville. About two miles from Clarksville they halted at a convenient house where they remained over night and the next morning arrived at their destination. The party succeeded in making friends of two of the best citizens of Clarksville from whom they learned that Terry was in the vicinity. West had just recently sold the negro to Chatfield who was to start with Terry to New Orleans in a day or two. The rescuing party came just in time. It was Sunday when Council and his party arrived, so they lost no time. The following morning they got out a writ for the release of Terry and put it into the hands of the sheriff who in a short time had Terry in his charge. This was all done on the quiet but when Terry was taken in charge by the sheriff, the news spread like wild fire. It was arranged that the sheriff should take Terry to the office of lawyer Morrell, but the news of their coming preceded them and upon their arrival, the house was filled with a motley throng of men and boys and perhaps a few women, who had often before bid defiance to law and order and executed vengeance as pleased themselves. It was a trying and dangerous moment for the little party of rescuers. The law was on their side and if it prevailed all was well, but if not all was lost. The judge on that occasion is described as a "man of great determination and his appearance gave him the ferocity of a beast, with no well defined marks of humanity." But for all that he seemed to be a man of high honor. He himself questioned the negro. "Is there anyone in this room with whom you were acquainted in Indiana?" he asked of Terry. The negro glanced wildly around the room till his eyes fell on Mr. Harrison, then he quickly cried, "There is Mr. Harrison, he knows I am a free man." The judge continued his interrogations concerning the things back in Indiana all of which Terry answered satisfactorily, while the enemies of the party looked on with vengeance and hatred in their faces. A shrewd lawyer undertook to defend the case for West who was away on a journey, and with fierce threats and insinuations made the matter look very uncertain for the negro and his friends from Indiana. The

judge at this juncture postponed further hearing until West should return. The negro was taken in charge by the sheriff for safe keeping. It was nine days before West returned and during that time, Council and his party were unmolested except for attempts at intimidation, such as pointing out a certain tree to the Hoosiers upon which the mob had already hanged six men, but the Indiana party were brave men and not easily frightened. When West returned the judge again took up the case. Again the mob gathered. The witnesses were examined and cross-examined. The lawyers made long speeches, and then the judge promptly decided Terry was a free man. At this unpopular decision the opposing mob was very angry and swore they would appeal the case. Council was prepared for such a move and promptly informed them if an appeal was made that they should pay for every day's work the negro had done and for every stripe he had been given, but if they would let the case stand as it then was, Terry would sign a paper releasing them from all action or cause of action against them. The opposing party wisely accepted the proposition and the negro was given into the hands of his friends. The party immediately set out for the north for they were in constant danger of attack while on Texas soil. But the journey home was made without further mishap and Council and his party returned the negro to his family and friends once more a free man.

THE BRIDEGROOM WHO NEVER CAME.

About sixty years ago, wedding invitations were issued announcing the approaching nuptials of two excellent young people. The bride, then residing with her parents a few miles west of Noblesville, was, as the society column would say today, "one of the county's most popular and talented young ladies." The groom was not a native of Hamilton county although he was a young man of irreproachable character and also a man of some wealth for that time. The wedding day drew near and the preparations for the grand occasion were almost completed. The bride was happy as all brides should be and the groom had arrived safely in Noblesville from his home in a distant part of the state. The great day arrived! At the appointed hour the guests filled the rooms of the bride's home with laughter and gaiety and all were merry as a wedding bell. At last the minister who was to tie the nuptial knot arrived on the scene. But the groom, who had gone to Noblesville to make some necessary arrangements, had not yet arrived. But no uneasiness was felt, for the minister announced to the bride's relatives that he had seen and been speaking with the young man just previous

to his leaving town to attend the wedding. The young man was to have come with the minister but as he still had a little matter of business to attend to before leaving town, he informed the preacher he would hire another means of conveyance as soon as the business was transacted and be at the side of his bride very shortly after the minister's arrival. Again the laughter and music went on, for a wedding in those days was an occasion of great social importance and of merry making. The minutes slipped by and the bridegroom did not come. Still no uneasiness was felt. He had been unavoidably detained and would arrive presently. With the sound of every approaching footstep, every one looked expectantly toward the door but was doomed to disappointment. The hour set for the wedding came and passed and still no bridegroom appeared. Uneasiness became manifest. Again and again the minister was appealed to for reassurance. He had been the one who had last seen the young man. Again and again he repeated the conversation with the bridegroom whose parting words declared his intention of being at the bride's house in a short time. At last the minister's words of comfort and assurance failed to have the desired effect. A sense of dread and fear came to the bride, dressed and waiting for the bridegroom who had not come to claim her. The gay chatter of the guests died away and in its place came a whisper, "Had the bridegroom deserted his bride or had some evil befallen him?" The wedding feast grew cold as the minutes grew into hours and still no word, no sign from the missing young man. The bride was almost prostrated with grief and fear for she never doubted her loved one's honor. The guests one by one silently left the home which had changed from a house of joy to one of weeping.

A search for the young man was begun immediately. His own people employed detectives who worked diligently for days. All clues were run to earth but still no trace of the missing man could be found. The last person known to have seen him was the minister, whose conversation with the missing man occurred on the south side of the public square. The young man had started west, the minister immediately starting for the bride's home saw no more of him and no one else had apparently seen him either alive or dead afterwards. It was as though the ground had opened and swallowed him so complete was his disappearance. His relatives and his bereaved bride believed he had met with foul play. As he carried considerable money on his person, they believed he had been attacked and robbed. There were no banks here then in which to deposit money. But no clue to establish their theory or any other could they find though detectives and friends searched for years afterwards.

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MURDER WILL OUT.

The years rolled around and the incident was forgotten by many. The little disappointed bride never forgot. She was true to her first love always, though, believing him dead, she finally several years afterwards married another and removed to another state where she lived to the time of her death. She never knew what became of her girlhood lover. What sorrow she suffered through all those years may well be imagined. Half a century rolled around, a half century crowded full of modern inventions, ideas and improvements. None of the later generation ever even heard of the missing bridegroom and almost all the older citizens had forgotten it, even if they had at one time heard the strange story.

About 1911 some workmen were doing some excavating or destroying some old sheds not far from the river bank somewhere near the end of Conner street or Maple avenue, when they struck something hard. They dug deeper and found an old chest of some sort. Their curiosity was naturally aroused and finally by main force they pried off the lid which had become set and rusted with age. What was their horror and astonishment when they found a human skeleton doubled together to fit the capacity of the chest. The news spread and as there had been no reported murder of any one missing for years, the wonder grew as to the solution of the mystery. Then some old citizen recalled the story of the bridegroom who never came and every one wondered if this skeleton could have been the remains of that man. A curiously carved ring was found in or near the chest which was the only clue to the identity of the murdered man, for murder it certainly was, but when or by whom committed was the mystery. It was difficult to get in communication with any relatives or friends of the long-missing bridegroom. Many of his relatives and friends, among them his intended wife, were dead. Finally a brother was located and communication established. He was told of the curious ring and later identified the ring as belonging to his long lost brother. He said there had been but two such rings in existence as far as he knew. His father had had two rings made, one for each of his sons and he identified this newly-found ring as a twin to the one he owned. This seemed to prove conclusively the identity of the skeleton and cleared the mystery of years' standing. It was later recalled that some suspicious characters had resided in the section of town where the skeleton was unearthed and that suspicion of the crime had been attached to them at the time of the disappearance of the young man, but nothing could be proven against any of them and so the criminals, who or whatever they were, had long ago disappeared.

A PIONEER ELOPEMENT.

In the summer of 1839 a rather romantic attempt was made by Peter Beaver, who resided at Germantown, to elope with Susan Hudson. Peter was a widower, having been twice married. He had been paying his respects to Miss Susan for some time. When this became known to Miss Susan's parents, they objected to his advances. Clandestine meetings between the pair followed, resulting in an agreement to run away. It was arranged that on a certain day Peter was to procure a marriage license and at night Susan was to meet him at George Beaver's; from there they were to proceed to the residence of a justice of the peace to be married. Peter supposed that he could procure a license in Indianapolis. On the day appointed Peter went to the city and Susan prepared, as well as she could, to carry out her part of the arrangement. The dooryard was fenced in with paling fence and Susan, in order to get to George Beaver's unobserved, pulled off a paling remote from the doors and windows, so that she could the more readily escape from the yard. In the meantime the family became aware that something was wrong and set a sister of Susan's to watch her. It had been agreed that Susan should be notified when Peter returned. To get this information she was frequently out at the fence and her sister was invariably at her side. Finally the word came to Susan that Peter had returned and the time came for her to act. Susan made her way as quietly as possible to the hole in the fence, her sister still at her side; then Susan suddenly turned upon her sister and, like an animal at bay, struck her with her open hand on the head. Susan then darted through the fence and ran with all her might to George Beaver's, where Peter was already waiting for her. Her sister soon recovered from the blow and gave the alarm. Her father and two brothers responded to the call and at once pursued the fleeing Susan. Beaver saw that it would not do for her to stop at the house, so he told her to run on through to a cornfield beyond. This she accomplished unobserved by her father and brothers. In the meantime they surrounded the house and demanded the girl. George Beaver told them that Susan was not in the house and that they could come in and see, which they did. A search of the premises disclosed the fact that the girl was not there. By this time things began to look lively. The Hudsons went to the store of Baker & Finch and insisted that the girl had been concealed there. They demanded permission to search the place, which was given them, but they did not find her. Peter, in the meantime, put on innocent airs, dressed up in miller's clothes, procured a lantern and blanket and started for the mill with the

avowed purpose of tending the mill that night. In the blanket, however, he had concealed his wedding suit. By this time the curiosity of all the people in and near the village had been fully aroused; all taking sides with one or the other party. Two persons, somewhat noted in the neighborhood, finally took a hand. Doctor Cunningham, one of them, took the Beaver side, and Mat Clifton the side of the Hudsons. Mat was not long in discovering that Cunningham intended to aid Beaver and Susan, and was just as fully determined to aid the Hudsons, so with all the cunning and ingenuity of an Indian, which he possessed, he set to work watching Cunningham.

FLOODS IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

In 1828 there was quite a flood in this section, but owing to the lack of improvements at that early date, no damage worthy of note took place. In January, 1847, occurred the second great flood. Mr. Shirts says of it: "All the bottom lands along the river were covered with water and driftwood, fences were washed away, grain that had remained in the bottom fields in cultivation was washed away by the water, shocks of corn and fodder, securely tied as it had been left in the fall before, were frequently seen floating down the river. I remember seeing a pig on one of these shocks floating past Noblesville. It was eating corn, apparently as unconcerned as it would have been in the barn lot at home. On another shock was a chicken floating quietly down stream. The mill dam across the river where Clare is now situated was washed out. Also the mill which stood at that place was washed away. The part of the mill fixtures called 'hoppers' floated down the river. The water on this occasion came over the bank at the west end of Conner street in Noblesville and flowed south through the old canal. A part of the old cemetery was covered by water."

At different times after 1847 the river came up high after the spring or winter rains. At several times in recent years the residents of the southwest part of town, commonly called "Johnstown," have had to be rescued in boats from their partly submerged homes. Usually the rescuing had to be done in the dead of night, for the water always came up suddenly and unexpectedly. But no flood within the memory of man and probably for long ages previous has ever equaled the great floods that swept the entire river valleys of Ohio and Indiana in March, 1913. Just previous to Easter Sunday heavy rains and thaws were the natural forerunner of the following high waters. On Sunday night and the following day and night the rain descended in veritable torrents. By Tuesday morning the region of White

river was one great sea of rushing, muddy water. It continued to rise until Wednesday, when the waters reached their height. The sight was one never to be forgotten by those who saw it. Viewing the river from the Noblesville side, where the Lake Erie & Western bridge spans the stream, it was an awe-inspiring spectacle. The water being about three feet higher than the lower iron span of the bridge, dashed and beat against the iron structure until it seemed it could not withstand the strain much longer. Heavy cars of coal were run on to the bridge to weight it down. As water, like murder, "will out," it washed a great mass of earth away between the pier and town and came rushing through the gap thus formed as though to tear at the very foundation of Noblesville. At this point a span of the track was entirely undermined and two cars loaded with coal hung suspended in mid-air above the madly rushing waters for at least twenty-four hours before the cars went crashing into the water below. The flood extended from this point to the foot of the property owned by John Hare on Federal Hill, the fields and road included in that section being entirely submerged and the houses being in various stages of flood from a foot or two of water in some to the eaves in others. Where the wagon road passes under the railroad, just across the river, there was formed a natural waterway, through which the water rushed with terrific force. Telephone poles, trees, logs and all sort of debris caused added danger to bridges and houses in the path of the water.

PEOPLE RESCUED IN BOATS.

In the southern part of town the damage was greatest. The entire section west of the Lake Erie & Western railroad and south of the Midland railroad was held in the grip of the flood. The houses farthest from the river had but a few inches of water in them, while a few in the low lands were so completely submerged as to be unable to withstand the floods and floated away. The people in that section were rescued in boats and in a few instances the rescue was just in time to save the occupants from going down with their ruined homes. Many pathetic incidents occurred at this time. One old man, it was said, had just finished paying for his little home, when the flood came and carried away all his earthly possessions. The homes which remained were in a terrible state when the waters went down. Many of the homes will show the "high water mark" in places for years to come. The old cemetery was almost entirely under water, the tops of the highest monuments being all that was visible. After the water receded the marble

slabs leaned to the south very much and were thrown down in some instances and it was even said some human bones were washed from their long resting places. For two days Noblesville was entirely cut off from the outside world. No train or traction car could travel, as the tracks were under water and many bridges washed away. The only news consisted of the meager messages which came over the few wires that remained intact. The first train out of Indianapolis was the Lake Erie & Western, which could come only as far as Noblesville. It was several weeks before the damage was sufficiently repaired to allow travel the entire length of this road and the trains made their daily trips between the capital city and Noblesville for some time without being able to go farther north.

But a common calamity always brings out a common sympathy. The more fortunate citizens of our town and county donated liberally of their means. Money, provisions, furniture and clothing were given to the unfortunate flood victims until it was said some of them were better off after the flood than they had been before it. However, this was not true in many instances, for no amount of help could entirely repair the damage or replace the little personal belongings of home and family.

WILY PLAN OUTWITTED.

Germantown was then, and is now, on the north or west side of Fall creek; the dam in which the water was gathered for the mill was a short distance above. On this dam a good canoe was always kept. On the opposite side of the creek resided a justice of the peace, and this was the objective point for Peter and Susan; here they were to be married, provided they could run the Hudson gauntlet. Doctor Cunningham had succeeded in finding and secreting Susan; then he formed his plan, which was to keep the Hudsons up all night, or nearly so, and when they returned home for refreshments and sleep, Beaver and Susan were to be taken across the creek in the canoe by Cunningham. This plan was made known to Peter and Susan and they very readily entered into it. They now had nothing to do but wait for an opportunity to steal away.

In the meantime Mat Clifton was not idle; he had managed his cards well and had in some way become fully aware of the Cunningham plan and laid his accordingly. He kept up an appearance of searching until well into the after part of the night, when, knowing just where the canoe was to land, he posted the Hudsons, with a friend or two, and all became quiet. About daylight the next morning Peter and Susan, arrayed in what they supposed

were their wedding garments, preceded by Cunningham, made their way to the canoe. All seemed to be peaceful and everything was surely quiet. Peter and Susan took their places in the canoe, the doctor shoved it out into the stream and Peter pulled for the opposite shore, feeling assured that they had outwitted the enemy. When the canoe struck the opposite shore, Susan, having been seated in that end, was immediately seized by the Hudsons. Her wrists were gently but firmly bound and the canoe shoved out in the stream. The Hudsons were for the time being masters of the situation. Susan was taken home and was for some time kept under surveillance. Her parents, to cure her, as they said, sent her to a married sister at or near Westfield. For quite a while nothing was heard of the affair. It is fair to assume, however, that Peter and Susan either saw or heard from each other occasionally. It appears, at least, that the matter was not fully disposed of.

At that time there lived in Noblesville a William Archer, engaged in peddling clocks, and to some extent a privileged character. To him Peter applied for aid, and not in vain. Archer was the kind of a man for the work and the job just suited him. He visited Susan's brother-in-law ostensibly for the purpose of selling him a clock and managed while there to speak to Susan in Peter's interest. The result was an agreement to call on a certain day when Susan would be ready. Archer called on the day agreed upon, and while he was making an effort to sell the brother-in-law a clock, Susan, unobserved, stole out of the house and secreted herself in the barn and near the road where the black wagon was standing. When Archer returned to his wagon Susan jumped in. Archer quickly unfastened the horses and dashed away. They were in Noblesville before the astonished brother-in-law recovered from his surprise. Susan was met at Noblesville by her lover and they were married, thus outwitting the Hudsons at last.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Prior to the Civil War "the underground railroad" played quite a prominent part in the history of Hamilton county. Its operation was largely carried on by the Friends in the western part of the county, though not all its supporters belonged to that or any particular religious denomination. The principal promoters belonged rather to the order of the Universal Brotherhood of Man, than to any religious sect. But the Friends here and elsewhere have always stood for universal liberty and peace. Naturally they were very ardent in the work of this peculiar institution, the underground railroad.

The mystery connected with the "underground railroad," the secrecy with which its business was conducted, the results of which were so far-reaching and so novel, have ever lent a charm to the history of this wonderful system which had its beginning in the Southland and ended at the boundaries of the King's domain; while the remarkable character of its dusky passengers, the story of their escape from bondage to freedom over this mysterious route, has added a touch of romance which strongly appeals to the imagination.

It has been impossible to trace to a definite beginning this unparalleled system—this unexplainable, mysterious corporation, organized without officers and without authority, in direct violation of the laws of both the Northern and the Southern states; but we know that it grew and flourished in defiance of all restraining authority; that it spread over the North, rapidly gaining in power until it became a strong factor in the liberation of slaves, and only ended when the stroke of a mighty pen proclaimed the freedom of all the bondsmen within the limits of the United States.

It has been maintained by those actively engaged in the cause that the "underground railroad" had its origin in the slave states, and that a portion of the system lay south of the Mason and Dixon line. However that may be, it is certain that in the South there were those who sometimes assisted the fugitives to cross the line, hiding them in wagons, stowing them away in secret places on steamboats, or conducting them through the country at night, to the Ohio river. Once across the river the fugitives found friends who were willing to aid them on their way to Canada,—that "city of refuge" toward which these dusky forms stole their way through southern swamps, over mountains and through valleys, in the dark hours of the night, guided by the far-off glimmer of the north star, that headlight of the wonderful engine of the "underground railroad."

The danger to the life and property of those who aided in the escape of slaves was very great, both in the North and the South. In some of the southern states the penalty for stealing a negro was death, while a heavy fine was inflicted for feeding or harboring a runaway slave. In the North the penalty for aiding in their escape was severe. The law imposed both fine and imprisonment on the offender, and sometimes exacted the payment of the full value of the slave assisted to escape.

Many of those engaged in the work of the "underground railroad" were men and women of irreproachable moral and Christian character, and, although they were acting in direct violation of the laws of the country, they were actuated by a sincere conviction that they were obeying God's command "to feed the hungry and clothe the naked," for the operations of those in the

North seldom led them south of the Ohio river; their policy being to assist the fugitive after he had made his escape and not to persuade him to run away. In this they felt no condemnation of conscience. They were convinced that they were performing a heaven-appointed duty. They recognized a higher law than that made by man, and when the dictates of humanity conflicted with the laws of the country, they ignored the law, and saw the hand of Providence in each success. They were appalled by no danger, although at all times they exercised the greatest precaution, both for their own and the sake of the helpless fugitives.

In Indiana the sympathy of a large majority of the people was not with the operators of the "underground railroad." In fact, the sentiment of a large portion of the settlers was strongly against them. Even among those who disapproved of the slave system were many who opposed the methods used by those engaged in the work of the "underground railroad," and looked upon them as no better than thieves; for, they maintained, it was worse to steal a negro than to steal a horse, for the reason that a negro was worth more than a horse.

The subject of the gradual emancipation of the slaves was agitated by many who held anti-slavery principles, and manumission societies were formed both in the North and the South—the first of the latter being at New Garden, North Carolina, which some liberal-minded slave-owners joined and advocated plans for gradual manumission. Meantime the "underground railroad" continued to spread over a large portion of the states north of the Ohio river, a number of branches passing through Indiana, and Westfield became an important station. In time, stations were established all along these routes, at distances of from ten to twenty miles apart, and a perfect understanding was maintained between those who were engaged in the work. In the *Reminiscences of Levi Coffin* the author says: "The roads were always in running order, the connections good, the conductors active and zealous, and there was no lack of passengers. Seldom a week passed without our having received passengers over this mysterious road."

The business of the road was attended with heavy expense, which increased with the constantly increasing number of passengers. Ofttimes the fugitives reached the North almost destitute of clothing, and sick from want and exposure; for these, food and clothing must be provided, and they must be nursed back to health and the means for transportation secured before they could be forwarded on their way. The journeys were almost always made at night, often over almost impassable roads, along byways that were seldom traveled; every precaution to evade pursuit had to be used, for often hunters

were on the track, sometimes ahead of them. Everything was done in the most secret manner, the whereabouts of the fugitives being known to as few persons as possible. Often slaves were concealed for days about the premises of a home unknown to neighbors and visitors, or even to a portion of the family.

There were a few careful managers among the colored people, but only a few; the majority could not be trusted; they lacked shrewdness and caution and could sometimes be bribed to act as spies, or to betray the hiding places of the fugitives. It is remarkable how the movements of the slave-hunters became known to the managers of the "underground railroad," in those days when telegraphic communication was an impossibility; and it is remarkable how the names of those actively engaged in the work and the names and location of anti-slavery strongholds became known, not only to the slave-owners, but to the ignorant slaves in the cotton fields of the South. There seems to have been an underground telegraph system as well as an "underground railroad." Thus it was that Westfield came to be regarded in quite a different light from the standpoint of the fugitive slave who hoped to find friends here who would help him on to freedom, and from that of the slave-holder, who regarded it as an abolition hotbed where he could receive no justice; for it was said by slave-hunters that when a runaway "nigger" got to Westfield it was not worth while to look for him.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of slaves who, by means of the "underground railroad," made their escape from bondage. Levi Coffin said that in 1844 it was estimated that the number then in Canada was about forty thousand. That was more than fifteen years before the beginning of the Civil War, and the number constantly increased until that period. Beside this, many of the fugitives found friends and protection this side of the line, and never crossed into Canada. How many perished in the attempt to gain their freedom none can tell. How many were recaptured and carried back to end their days in slavery will never be known.

A number of interesting incidents in connection with the "underground railroad" occurred at Westfield. It is impossible to give the names of all those who were actively engaged in the cause of the fugitive slave, for time has dimmed the memory of those who remain to tell the story. It will be remembered that in the beginning the movement was very unpopular, both within and without the Friends church, the members of which composed a large portion of the community in and about Westfield, and the pioneers in the anti-slavery movement were almost ostracised from the society of their neighbors and some of them were "disowned" by their "meeting." To be

an Abolitionist required great strength of character and a strong sense of moral obligation. To be an operator in the "underground railroad" required not only this but physical courage as well. The odium attached to the calling was very undesirable; those engaged in it often being classed with thieves and robbers. Yet, in the face of all scandal and disgrace, a few courageous men and women quietly continued the work, and endured the slights and insults of former friends and neighbors until the community experienced a revolution of sentiments. Then abolitionism became popular in this section of the county. The Society of Friends opened its doors to take back, without acknowledgment, all those who had been disowned on account of their anti-slavery proclivities, and many of those who had most bitterly opposed the "underground railroad" took up the work themselves and continued it until their services were no longer needed.

Among the pioneers in the movement should be mentioned Asa Beals, one of the founders of the village; Judah Roberts, Louis Roberts, Simon Moon, another founder of Westfield, and his sons, William and Riley; Curtis Hiatt, Nathan Hiatt, Aaron and Elizabeth Lindley, Jonathan Hammer, Joel Denny, Dr. Jacob Pfaff, William Walgerman, William Frost, Border Jackson, Daniel Lighter, Samuel Johns, Milton Stanley and Ephraim Stout. Later came the White brothers, Mordacai, Lilburn and Makajah; Elijah Talbert, Peter Rich, Levi Pennington, the Baldwin brothers, David and Isaac, and many others. North of Westfield, in the vicinity of Deming, the active workers in the "underground railroad" were Elihu Pickett, Jesse, Joseph and Anna Baker, Martin Anthony, Owen Williams, John White, Daniel Masket, Uriah Hodson, Joseph Hadley and a number of others. In the operation of the "underground railroad" the women were as active as the men and their work was just as effective. Perhaps they did not personally conduct the fugitives through the forests and swamps, but they opened the doors of their homes and took them in, sick as many of them were, ragged and dirty as they all must have been, coming in direct contact with them, and performing all sorts of disagreeable service. They cooked food for the fugitives, and spun and wove the cloth which they made into clothing for them. The sick they put into their own dainty beds and nursed them back to health, and if the words of our Savior, "Whatsoever ye do unto the least of these, ye do it unto Me," have any meaning, surely they have entered into their reward.

Louis and Judah Roberts were born in Highland county, Ohio. When young men they were employed to work for a cousin who lived at some point on the Ohio river. There they became interested in the operations of the "underground" in which their cousin was engaged. In 1834 they moved to

Indiana and settled near Westfield. Soon afterward some fugitives were shipped from their old neighborhood on the Ohio river to their home in Hamilton county, and thus a branch of the "underground railroad" was established through Westfield. In the beginning the nearest station north of Westfield was New London, in Howard county, a distance of fifty or sixty miles in these days of gravel roads and excellent facilities for travel, but much farther in those times when the blazed pathway lay through the dense forest and almost impassable swamps. The use of any sort of vehicle was not to be thought of, the only means of travel being on horseback or on foot.

Fugitive slaves were shipped to Westfield from many points. They came from Lafayette, Darlington and Thorntown; from Mooresville, and various points in Henry county, and from Indianapolis. Sometimes they came singly; sometimes a number were together. One night two or three parties, numbering in all twenty negroes, arrived at the home of Judah Roberts, near Westfield. They were all fed and properly cared for and safely forwarded on their journey.

On the spot later occupied by the residence of Anderson Perry once stood a barn belonging to Asa Beals. It differed from the ordinary barns of that period in that it was larger, was built of frame, and had a cellar beneath it; the latter, however, was not generally known. In this cavity many a dusky form was secreted in the darkness, food and drink given through the opening above, the trap-door securely fastened, a bit of hay or straw scattered carelessly over it; and here the fugitive remained until the time and opportunity came for smuggling him away.

A slave named George Hoard escaped captivity with his wife and children and was traced by his master to Westfield. Here he engaged Nathan Hunt to assist him in the search for the family, which had scattered through the woods. Nathan was a stanch Quaker, and, unknown to the slave-hunter, was a firm friend to the runaway negroes; but he went with him in the hope of being able to lead him off the track. By and by they spied a little woolly head and a pair of frightened eyes hid in a pile of brush. The master roughly pulled the child out and gathering it in his arms, remarked, "Here is three hundred dollars saved." Nathan could stand it no longer. He forgot all about his advocacies of peaceful arbitration, and, with a decidedly combative instinct and much physical force, he drew the stout stick which he carried in his hand, and, perhaps with less calmness of voice than is usually employed in connection with the use of the "plain language," he said: "Thee put that child down; it is none of thine." How much moral persuasion was conveyed by the stick and the force with which it was wielded I do not know, but the

child was liberated. The case came to trial and money was collected to recompense the slave-owner for the loss of his property.

A tavern was kept by Mrs. Luvica White where now stands an old shop across the alley from the residence of postmaster Charles Smith. One night a fugitive slave woman was brought here and placed in an upper room. Scarcely was this done when two strange men came and applied for lodging, which was given them. It soon became apparent that they were slave-hunters and were on the track of the woman upstairs, having traced her to Westfield. To leave her in the room would lead to almost certain discovery; but there was no way of getting her out of the house except to pass through the room in which the men were sitting. However, Mrs. White was equal to the emergency. She dressed the negro woman in her own clothes, with bonnet and veil, prepared herself for the street, and the two quietly left the house together without exciting the suspicion of the master. Mrs. White took the woman to the house of her son, Mikajah White. There she was secreted until the danger was past. This was about the year 1850.

Louis Talbert escaped from Kentucky and through the influence of friends became a student in the Union Literary Institute, in Randolph county. He made two unsuccessful attempts to rescue his sisters from slavery, each time bringing with him a number of runaway slaves. Determined to make another attempt to bring his sisters out of bondage, he confided his plans to a fellow student, a young man from Westfield, who, becoming interested in his story, offered to accompany him on his perilous mission. A few months later Louis presented himself in Westfield and reminded his friend of his promise. He was taken to the house of Levi Pennington, who tried to dissuade him from his purpose; but Louis was determined and confided his plans to Nathan Willits, who agreed to go with him. Nathan, however, unwisely told a friend of their intentions; this friend told another person, who knew Louis's master in Kentucky, and wrote to him, disclosing the plot. The result was that when Louis reached Indianapolis he was confronted by his master and carried back to slavery. A short time afterward he again made his escape, again bringing a number of slaves with him. It was estimated that Louis carried off thirty-seven thousand dollars worth of slave property.

FRED DOUGLAS MOBBED.

The route through Hamilton county was via Indianapolis, Westfield, Boxley, New London, in Howard county, and so on to the Canadas. This was only one of many routes where the poor hunted slave found friends, food,

shelter and protection, often to the great danger of his friends who performed this wonderful work, "without money and without price," for the sake of humanity and in accordance with their own conscience. By so doing they were breaking the man-made laws of the state, but they had the approval of the Higher Laws, and that was more than sufficient for those heroic men and women.

While many people were in sympathy with the effort to aid the runaway slaves, yet it is probable the majority of the people in the county were opposed to the movement. Fred Douglas, the famous colored orator, was one of the many slaves brought through Westfield and from there to liberty. He was housed over night at the home of Ephriam Stout. In after years, prior to the Civil War, Douglas was advertised to speak at Noblesville, and when the time came for his arrival he was met by a mob that was determined he should not speak, and his friends were obliged to spirit him away secretly, to keep him from bodily harm. About the same time he undertook to make a speech at Pendleton, at which place he was actually mobbed and egged, many persons from Hamilton county participating in the disgraceful affair. This only goes to show how public opinion was divided on the question of slavery. In a few years from that time, however, the sentiment changed greatly and shortly after the Civil War Douglas spoke in Noblesville to a large and enthusiastic audience, which was glad to do this great colored orator honor, as the former mob had been determined to do him personal injury had he attempted to speak. This incident indicates the great change in the sentiment of Hamilton county toward the slavery question. While not all men in this country can agree as to the exact rights of the negro, all men do agree that he had a right to freedom, and unite in commendation for the brave men and women who early in the century helped this down-trodden race to freedom through the famous underground railroad.

THE STORY OF JOHN RHOADS.

John Rhoads was a colored man who was born in slavery either in Kentucky or Missouri. Whatever the place of his birth, he grew up and spent the most of his early life in the tobacco fields of Missouri. Here, in due time, he loved and was married to Louan, a colored woman, and, like himself, a slave. To this union was born one child, in slavery. Here they toiled year after year, day in and day out, for their master, frequently being chastised by a brutal overseer for some imaginary or, at most, trivial offense. After living and working many years in Missouri their master, Vaughn by

name, decided to go to Illinois and work his human properties on the prairies of that state. After having resided there for a period exceeding six months, the slave owner began to hear things that threatened his possessions. It was whispered that John and Louan were entitled to their freedom by law, having resided in a free state a sufficient length of time. So the owner concluded it was time to remove his human chattels from Illinois to a slave state. He purchased a plantation again in Missouri, and to this place he took John and Louan. But the seeds of freedom and liberty had fallen on good ground while the slaves were in a free state. There John had heard of Canada, the Abolitionists and "the underground railway." The desire for freedom began to grow in the hearts of these poor slaves. It is possible their master may have suspected their secret desires. John and Louan were very watchful, and when strangers came to their master's home they learned what they could of these visitors' intentions, fearful lest they be slave buyers from farther south. Their suspicions and fears at last proved to be well grounded. They overheard sufficient of a conversation between their master and a stranger to learn that Louan, the wife and mother, was to be sold "down south," and thus separated from her beloved family. It was then the seeds of freedom and liberty began to bear fruit. Together, John and Louan reviewed all they had heard of the land of freedom to the north, of the underground railway, with its stations where they might be housed and fed and helped on their journey by friends who were willing to risk much to help such as these poor slaves to liberty.

FLIGHT OF THE SLAVES.

Carefully concealing the grief and fear in their hearts from their cruel master, John and Louan began to make plans to escape. The dread of all slaves was the thought of being sold "down south." No one can picture the grief and consternation filling the hearts of these slaves at the prospect of an immediate and final separation from each other. They ran very grave risks in even attempting to escape, but despite the dangers all about them, they did not despair. Being in a slave state they were surrounded by foes on every hand, who would at any discovered attempt to escape capture them in the most brutal manner, dead or alive. John had met with an accident shortly prior to this, and, though well and strong, was lame. But none of the dangers without or misfortunes within deterred them from their purpose. They decided it was better to brave dangers they "knew not of" than to remain as they then were situated. In a bundle John packed a saw, an

ax and a hammer, which he carried; while Louan took charge of the little boy. Taking a few provisions with them, after waiting for nightfall, they stole out into the darkness from their little cabin in their race for liberty. As they had some knowledge of the route from Missouri to Illinois, having passed that way on their removal from the latter state, they decided to take the same route.

They left their cabin as early as possible after nightfall and headed toward Illinois. They traveled all night. The next morning it seemed to the weary fugitives that Providence was very kind to them, for when daylight came, they arrived at a large swamp. Entering this hiding place, they found a comfortable, yet secluded spot, where they rested and slept all day. Night found them once more on their journey with their faces set resolutely to the east and freedom. The second night's travel and the second day's rest and sleep were but a repetition of the first night and day. But before another night passed trouble beset them on every hand. John's sleep this second day was disturbed by terrible dreams and his wakings were filled with dire forebodings. In his sleep he had what he called a "vision." In this vision he saw two slaves with a child fleeing before the bloodhounds of a cruel master, who was about to capture them and return them to hated bondage. Naturally, under the circumstances he believed his dream to be a warning to himself and family. He felt that at any time they might be torn to pieces by the hounds or if not killed outright be taken back and each sold away from the other. Such separation they dreaded worse than death. Hastily, the little party partook of the remnant of the food which they had taken with them. When it was dark enough to permit traveling in safety they set out again on their weary journey. With hope ahead, but fear dogging perpetually at their heels, they journeyed on, resting during the day and traveling by night, their only food being corn, potatoes and such other things as they could gather without being detected. In some manner they managed to throw their pursuers off the scent, for they felt the men and dogs were on their trail, which was indeed the fact.

PURSUIT OF THE FUGITIVES.

When it was discovered by John's master that John and his family were missing, the man immediately knew the slaves had run away. All was confusion at the old house. Though the family was missing, no one knew what direction they had taken. A vigorous search and diligent inquiry was set about, but without success. In this way considerable time was lost to

the master but gained by the runaways. Finally the master resorted to the bloodhounds. When some dogs were procured the search began in earnest. The dogs took the trail and several times were close upon the fugitives. Thus the race went on to the Mississippi river. John and his little family in the meantime were straining every effort to get to the river and across it before the hounds and men came upon them. At last John reached the broad "Father of Waters." Knowing there was no time to lose, he hastily constructed a rude raft, made from logs and poles cut from the brush along the banks of the river. These he fastened together with hickory bark and small saplings. At last the rude craft was completed. Cutting a strong pole for a paddle, placing his precious tools and his little family on the raft, they started across the river to the Illinois side. They had scarcely covered one-third of the distance when their pursuers reached the bank they had just left. Having no boat or any other means of crossing the river, the master and his helpers also began the construction of a raft. This occupied some time and before the pursuers had launched their raft John and his family had crossed safely to the other side. There being no inhabitants in their immediate vicinity, John and his family started for the interior as fast as they could travel and by the time the master reached the Illinois shore John was far away. But the fugitives were too valuable to their owner for the hunt to be easily abandoned. The dogs were set to hunting the trail, which eventually they found. Not only were the dogs relied upon but the owner of the runaways advertised and offered rewards for the capture of the slaves. By these means they at last found the liberty-loving slaves. John and his family had done their best but the odds were against them. Being now in a free state, they could not be unceremoniously transported back to slavery. They could only be returned by process of law. The footsore and weary little family were placed in jail to await the legal proceedings. Things indeed looked dark to John Rhoads, but light was just ahead and help was nearer than John or his wife thought. The news of the capture of the poor fugitives flew all over that section of the state. The Abolitionists of the state were aroused. Meetings were held and it was determined to rescue these black brothers in need. Communication was begun with John and plans were laid for a rescue. So perfectly were the plans executed that John and his family were rescued and released from jail and started on the underground railway across Illinois and into Indiana, and were miles away before the master knew of the rescue. So secretly was the work of rescue planned and executed that John's pursuers lost trace of him as completely as if he had been drowned in the river,

and the master finally returned to the state of Missouri, disappointed in his guest.

REFUGE IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

In the meantime John and his family reached Indiana and Hamilton county. They remained over night at the home of Joseph Baker, near the little town of Deming, in the year 1837. John's original purpose was to make Canada his destination. But during their short stay at Deming, they made many friends, who prevailed on them to make their future home in Hamilton county, the assurance being given them they could never be taken back into slavery from here. John finally decided to remain in this county and, after a short rest, he set about building a little home for himself and family. The kind people in the neighborhood furnished them with the necessities for housekeeping. There was work in plenty, both for John and Louan, which they performed willingly and well. Though happy and contented in his new home, John was never entirely free from fear of pursuit. In time he purchased a small piece of ground and built a cabin on it, but the cabin was built without any windows, the only mode of entrance being the door or the chimney, and there was but one door. John slept "with one eye open" and with a trusty ax at the head of his bed. He feared that as the laws existed at that time he might yet be discovered and taken again into slavery. Subsequent events proved he had ample reasons for such fears.

Vaughn, the owner of the Rhoads family, lost all trace of his slaves, one reason for this being the assumed names taken by the fugitives, the real name having been Sam Burk instead of John Rhoads.

The way Vaughn finally discovered John's whereabouts was as follows: A kind-hearted old christian gentleman by the name of Abel Gibson moved from near Mooresville, Morgan county, Indiana, to Adams township, this county, and learned of the history of the Rhoads family, and afterward, when making a visit to his former home in Morgan county, stopped over night on his way with an acquaintance of the name of Merritt, near Bridgeport, and to this man he innocently related the story of the Rhoads family up to that date. This man, Merritt, afterward moved to Missouri and by chance located near the Vaughn plantation and became a neighbor of Mr. Vaughn. Vaughn related his story of the loss of his former slaves to Mr. Merritt and Merritt revealed the whereabouts of the unfortunate family and came all the way with the slave hunter to help capture them. Merritt visited his old friend, Abel Gibson, and pretending to be in the business of buying furs, expressed a wish to see John Rhoads for the purpose of buying

fur of him and thus learned the way to his house.' He called at the Rhoads cabin and, while pretending to talk business, examined the house inside and out, and learned all the approaches, and on that very night led the slave hunters to the cabin. Before that night, however, the slave hunters procured the proper papers from 'Squire Tyson, a justice of the peace at Strawtown, which would enable him to place the Rhoads family under arrest. So, with Merritt as a guide, and with a proper officer, the slave hunting party proceeded to the home of John Rhoads in the night time. John, as usual, had securely fastened the door and had his ax standing at the head of the bed. As stated before, the cabin was purposely built without a window, so the only way to get in was either through the door or the chimney. At last, when the forces were properly distributed around the cabin and all was ready, Rhoads was called upon to surrender himself and his family and peaceably go with his old master back to Missouri, but this John refused emphatically to do. John had lived here a number of years by this time and his family had increased in size, and while preparations were going on on the outside preparations also were going on on the inside of the house. John and his faithful wife hastily made a sort of breastworks out of the little furniture they had for protection of their children, and then John took his station at the door with his ax and his wife at the fireplace, which had the ordinary pioneer stick chimney. Louan kept up a fire in the fireplace to prevent any one of the attacking party from climbing down the chimney. An assault, however, was made upon the chimney and door at the same time. The door resisted the first assault, but the clay and stick chimney soon gave way and was torn down. Vaughn ordered his men to enter by way of the fireplace, but Louan stood there with a long stick of hard burnt clay in each hand, declaring her intention of killing the first man who undertook to enter the cabin, and John and his trusty ax did not look at all inviting at the door. Since all had refused to obey orders, Vaughn concluded to make the attempt himself, but no sooner did he undertake it than Louan knocked him down with a lump of clay, which sent him sprawling quite a distance from the chimney opening, and still Louan stood at her post as defiant as ever, inviting the next one to make the attempt to enter, but the next one did not care about undergoing Vaughn's experience. John and Louan, in the meantime, had called loudly for help, and Owen Williams and Jesse Baker were the first to respond, but they were halted by the slave hunting party and officers, who were well supplied with arms. Joseph Baker next arrived, and the men ordered him to assist them in making the arrest, but this he

refused to do, and made for the door of the cabin, which John opened for him.

HELP IN TIME OF NEED.

John and Louan had made a gallant fight; indeed, but they were greatly outnumbered, and began to despair, but Joseph Baker's appearance gave them new courage and they were again ready for the fight. Owen Baker and Jesse Baker soon spread the news and it was not long until people from Deming and Westfield heard of this attempted arrest and were upon the scene. John Rhoads' friends by this time outnumbered his enemies and they demanded to know what Vaughn's intentions were towards the colored family. He said that he wanted to take them before a magistrate so that he might legally identify them. This resulted in a sort of parley, and it was suggested that he had worked his former slaves in a free state long enough to entitle them to their freedom. The suggestion finally was made that the family be taken to Westfield and this was agreed upon, or at least Rhoads' friends acted upon that understanding, and the entire party—slaves, masters and all—repaired to the home of Martin Anthony for breakfast. After procuring a team and a wagon, the Rhoads family was loaded into the wagon and a start was made for Westfield, as the friends of Rhoads supposed, the friends of the family remaining with the party. But Vaughn was determined that the wagon should be driven toward Noblesville, and threatened to shoot any man who attempted to drive toward Westfield with the Rhoads family. This place of parley was at the cross roads near what is known as No. 1 school house in Washington township. At that place the Lafayette diagonal road leading toward Noblesville was crossed by another diagonal road, leading in a southwesterly direction toward Westfield. When the Missourian made his threat a man by the name of Emsley Wade said, "Drive on, I'll catch the shot," and at the same time held out his hands as though he was in the act of trying to catch a ball. Vaughn and his men had placed themselves in front of the team, but a young man by the name of Daniel F. Jones, then of Westfield, sprang into the wagon, seized the reins, which the former driver only too gladly gave up, ordered the men to get out of the way, told them to shoot if they dared, gave the spirited horses a sharp cut with the whip and turned toward Westfield. The horses sprang forward so suddenly that the tongue of the wagon struck the horse of one of the officers, hurling him out of the road and at the same time disarmed him. Jones started toward Westfield in a lively trot and had to drive near the old "Dismal Swamp," that all the old settlers in this part of the country know

about. Jones looked steadily ahead, attending strictly to his driving, and while doing so his passengers "spilled out" through the cracks of the wagon bed, and Jones drove on to Westfield with his empty wagon. Vaughn and his party, seeing that they were outwitted as well as outnumbered, turned toward Noblesville soon after Jones had distanced them in his drive toward Westfield. Vaughn employed lawyers and began suit against those who had assisted in the escape of his former slaves and a long, protracted trial followed (a change of venue having been taken to Marion county), which resulted in a finding that John Rhoads and family, having been worked in a free state for a period of six months and over, were entitled to their freedom. This trial cost the defendants about six hundred dollars in attorney's fees and much loss of time, but they had saved this poor colored family from separation one from the other and from being again doomed to the condition of slavery.

The first night after John Rhoads and family had "spilled out" of the wagon, they were taken to a haystack belonging to Robert Tomlinson, where they remained till morning. Early the next morning Riley Moon brought them across "Dismal Swamp," wet as they could be, to the home of Mr. Lindley, where they were provided with food and dry clothing. They were then concealed in a deep forest near the Lindley home during the day and at night brought to the house again, where they were warmed and fed. Thus they remained concealed in the woods and the swamp until it was safe for them to live in the open again. After the trial which freed them, they settled on a part of the Lindley farm, where John and Louan, with their family, lived unmolested in regard to slavery until death claimed him and his faithful wife.

AN INDIAN STORY.

When Mrs. Rebecca Maker was just a young girl in her teens she resided not far from the present site of the hamlet of Clare. As was the custom in those days, she set out one beautiful day in early autumn to gather wild grapes for the family use, either for jellies to be stored and kept for winter or to be baked immediately in some tempting dish. She had been quite successful in her quest of the dainty fruit, having her basket almost full. She walked quietly through the deep woods entirely alone, as she thought, but like the maidens of that day unafraid of danger, when suddenly, without any previous warning of the approach of any one, even by the slightest snapping of a twig, a hand, large, muscular and fearsome, was extended over her shoulder and into her precious basket of grapes, a voice very

close to her ear said, "Indian like grapes." The hand grasped a big bunch of grapes and her visitor disappeared as suddenly as he had come. But it can well be imagined he left a little maiden rather frightened and eager to be at home and out of reach of mysterious hands, even of friendly Indians.

THE MURDER OF BENJAMIN FISHER.

It is believed that none of the eye witnesses to this tragedy are now living, and, like other occurrences that have been perpetuated only in traditional form, the story has become somewhat distorted by frequent repetition, viva voce; consequently, there are almost as many versions as there are people who have heard the circumstances narrated. Without attempting to correct what may be erroneous regarding it, we will give preference to the narrative of his daughter, Mrs. Simmerman, as told to the writer. It is substantially as follows: One John Shintaffer kept a stock of goods at Strawtown, consisting of such articles as were usually in stock among Indian traders, and, of course, the inevitable whisky was a part of his merchandise. Of this the Indians purchased liberally and drank freely. On one occasion, in March, 1821, an Indian came to his establishment, half intoxicated, and after a few grumbling remarks, accused Shintaffer of putting "heap White River" into his liquor, or in other words, diluting it with water from the river. Shintaffer, who was by no means a man of amiable temper, permitted his anger to overrule his judgment, and, seizing the drunken and almost helpless Indian, threw him violently into the midst of a log-heap then burning on his place, blind to, or careless of, the consequences that he knew must follow such atrocity when the news reached the tribe. The Indian, unable to extricate himself from the fiery prison, yelled in his agony, while the white fiend stood by unmoved, unpitying, and witnessed his horrible death. Had he but pursued a different and more pacific course, the bloody sequel might have been averted; but the Indians, whose amiable bearing toward the white invaders of their hunting grounds was far from sincere, were glad of an opportunity of gratifying an expression of the hatred that rankled in their breasts, under the specious plea of revenge. Accordingly, the news had scarcely reached the Indian camp, when ten or eleven braves, armed with tomahawks and clubs, repaired to the residence of Shintaffer. The latter saw them coming and guessed the object of their visit. He made hasty preparations for defense, and all the men then at home in the settlement, while they had no sympathy with Shintaffer in the commission of his crime, knew they must share the result of it, and formed themselves in line of battle to resist the

savages and protect their homes. A fence divided the Indians from the settlers, and the battle began by one of the former picking up a hickory club and throwing it at one of the white men. Some one returned the compliment with deadly effect upon one of the Indians, who then fled, pursued by the settlers. It was in this chase that Mr. Fisher received a death wound from a tomahawk. Fearing the consequences of their raid, the Indians broke camp immediately, and left, it is said, for the neighborhood of Fort Wayne. Mr. Fisher had always been on friendly terms with them, but this friendship failed to protect him against their passion for revenge. Another account of this tragedy was contributed by a correspondent of the *Anderson* (Indiana) *Democrat*, under the title of "A Strawtown Reminiscence," and republished in the *Noblesville Ledger* of January 3, 1879. The narrative reads as follows:

"For several years after the admission of Indiana as a state in the Union, society in general was in a very chaotic and immoral condition. The transforming of the country and people from a state of semi-barbarism to one of intelligence and refinement could not be brought about in a short season, but must be the work of years. This portion of the state at that period was the home of several tribes of savage Indians, among whom could be numbered the Delawares, Miamis and Pottawatomies. Driven from one position to another by the continued encroachments of the whites, defeated in many bloody encounters by Wayne, Harrison and other able commanders of the early days, and seeing the country, which for ages had been their home, taken from them, it is not to be wondered at that they continually held deep feelings of revenge; and, although there was a quasi state of peace, there were frequent encounters between them and the first settlers, which, although not rising to the dignity of a battle, were attended with the loss of life and the shedding of blood.

"The valley of White river was a favorite home of the Indians, and there were large numbers of them residing along its banks, from Muncie's Town to Strawtown, and up to the years 1820 there were not, perhaps, a dozen white families dwelling along the country between the two points. Strawtown was, for many years, an important trading post on the Western frontier, and large numbers of Indians congregated there.

"Drunkenness and quarrels were frequent. Among the residents of the place at this period was a notorious character, rejoicing in the name of Shintapper, who was the owner of a 'gin mill,' situated on the north side of the river, near the fort. His place was the headquarters for many of the highest people of the region around, and the Indians were among his most frequent customers. Upon one occasion, an Indian who had become intoxicated

and loitered around his place, incurred the displeasure of the saloon keeper, who, maddened, threw the almost helpless Indian into a large fire, and, despite his yells, allowed him to remain there until death relieved his sufferings. He was of the Pottawatomie tribe, and, learning the fate that had befallen him, his brother Indians determined at once upon revenge. Late one afternoon, in April, some eight or ten Indians, armed with tomahawks and clubs, were seen emerging from the woods to the northeast of the fort, and bearing down quickly and stealthily toward the house of Shintapper. Their movements were noticed by none more earnestly than Shintapper himself, who, divining their purpose, hastily called in five or six whites near by, and immediately placed his house in a state of defense. Among the white men was numbered Benjamin Fisher, father of Charles Fisher, who is well known to the readers of the *Democrat*. The Indians, immediately upon arriving at the house, demanded that Shintapper should come forth, and, being refused, sought entrance. A general fight was now opened—the Indians with tomahawks and the whites with clubs, stones and anything that could be readily used. The white men soon emerged from the building, when the Indians beat a retreat, and were followed for a short distance, losing one of their number (who was killed in the first engagement). They soon rallied and attacked the whites with redoubled fury, during which time, Mr. Fisher, who was somewhat in the advance of the others, was seized by an Indian, struck down with a tomahawk, and scalped before assistance could be rendered him. The Indians immediately fled and, knowing the feeling that would be aroused by this tragedy, retreated in the direction of Fort Wayne, and were never seen afterward in this locality.

“On the night following the tragedy, Shintapper, who had been the direct cause of it, hastily placed a few articles of his plunder in a canoe and, seizing oars, departed, to be seen no more.

“A small mound in the cemetery at Strawtown marks the last resting place of Benjamin Fisher—one of the hewers of wood and drawers of water in the pioneer days.”

THE FIRST HOTEL.

The first hotel ever known in this county was kept by George Shirts. His wife was the daughter of Solomon Finch and she had the reputation of knowing how to make the best corn pone that could be had between Indianapolis and the Wabash. Travelers are said to have inquired for days for the “landlady that made good corn bread.” At this early tavern the whole court used to domicile during its sessions, and Judge Wick used to

remark that "it was the best corn pone stopping place in the Fifth judicial district." George Shirts erected the first frame house in Noblesville. Besides being a tavern keeper he was the first shoe maker in the county and made all the shoes and moccasins used in the community for years.

HAMILTON COUNTY'S SEVEN THOUSAND HOMES. .

The United States Census Department at Washington has issued a bulletin dealing with the ownership of Hamilton county homes. The important facts contained in the bulletin relative to this county are as follows:

There are 6,941 homes in Hamilton county. Of this number 3,028 are farm homes. Of these 1,180 are owned by their occupants and are free of mortgage incumbrances. The mortgaged farm homes number 837 and renters occupy 995 farm homes in this county.

Out of a total of 6,941 homes in the county, 3,913 are urban homes. There are 2,148 urban home owners in the county. Of this number 466 are mortgaged and 1,611 of the urban owned homes are free of incumbrance. There are 1,667 rented urban homes in the county. The census enumerators were unable to secure data pertaining to the ownership of a small percentage of both the rural and urban homes in this county.

POSTOFFICES OF THE COUNTY.

Hamilton county has ten postoffices and thirty-five rural routes, as follows: Noblesville, eleven routes, Nos. 1 to 11; Cicero, three routes, Nos. 12, 13 and 14; Arcadia, two routes, Nos. 15 and 16; Atlanta, four routes, Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20; Sheridan, six routes, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26; Hortonville, one route, No. 27; Westfield, four routes, Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31; Carmel, three routes, Nos. 32, 33 and 34; Fisher's Station, one route, No. 35. Eagletown and Jolietville postoffices but no routes.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

It would be impossible for a person to be lost in any woods in Hamilton county at the present day, for the simple reason that the largest patches of timber contain but a few acres at most and even small patches of woods are few and far between. But early in the last century for the word to come that any person "was lost in the woods" struck terror to all hearts, especially if the lost one were either a woman or child. At that time the woods were dense with no well defined paths to those uninitiated in woodland ways, and

were infested with bears and wolves, as well as poisonous snakes. Consequently, there was great consternation in the little settlement in Clay township in 1827, when the word was sent to the neighbors that Mrs. Margaret Gray, an elderly lady of eighty years, had wandered into the woods and had failed to return to her home. Every one physically able joined in the search, dropping whatever work he had in hand. The old lady had already passed one night in the woods before the alarm became general. On the previous evening she had gone in search of a missing pig, her only guide through the forest being a narrow cow path, which had become obliterated by the wind-strewn leaves. Failing to find the stray pig, she had thought to retrace her steps toward home, when she found herself hopelessly lost in the forest with night almost upon her. All night her husband, with a few near neighbors, searched the woods in all directions without success. During the progress of the search, some of the party came upon some recent bear tracks, which added to the horror of the situation, as they feared they might come upon the mangled remains of the old lady at any time. She was not discovered until about sundown of the second day. Colonel Daniel Heaton was the fortunate one of the party, for he it was who found the old lady safe and unhurt but much exhausted from fright and exposure. He placed her upon his horse and took her in all haste to his own home, where she remained over night and was given all possible comforts, while the news of her discovery was spread through the settlement. The old lady lived four years after this trying experience. Mrs. Gray was the grandmother of James G. McShane, of Clay township, and some of her descendants still reside in Hamilton county.

CORN PONE.

Mr. Shirts tells the following story: About the year 1830 Robert Stitt, who resided in the vicinity of the Connor mill, two miles southwest of Noblesville, after having spent the day in town, started south from the public square on Eighth street for his home. At the south line of the old town he was accosted by a stranger on horseback, who said to him, "My friend, can you tell me where I can find the woman who makes good corn pone?" "Well," replied Stitt, "if it is the woman that stays at the tavern you are after, you are on the right track. Keep straight ahead until you come to the sign board. There you will get corn pone, venison and plenty to drink, so that you will not go hungry or dry." The stranger had started on, when Stitt called to him, "Say, mister, which way may you be going tomorrow? If you are looking

for land I will be a good hand to show you around," but the stranger did not care to publish his movements, so he rode on without replying.

It was seldom that wheat bread was found on the table, so the woman who could make good corn pone was in demand by the traveling public. There was no such thing as baking powder or soda, and cooking vessels were scarce. Corn pone was baked in a pot holding from two to four gallons. Corn bread, as a rule, was baked on a board placed before an open fire. This was called johnny cake, and the board was the johnny cake board. The meal for the johnny cake was mixed with water and often without salt. When properly mixed it was spread out evenly on the board and placed before the fire. A substitute for soda was sometimes found by burning a dry elm tree. Such a tree usually had a thin, hard crust on the inside. This tree was fired at the bottom while standing and the inside would burn out first. When it was entirely consumed and the ashes removed a large amount of cinders were left. A small quantity of these were then placed in a bottle and dissolved with water. After the cinders were thoroughly dissolved the contents of the bottle were used in bread and had the same effect as soda. The difficulty attending the making of good corn pone in those days was so great that one having acquired the art was sought out by travelers. This woman the stranger was seeking was my mother.



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Ira W. Christian

GEOGRAPHICAL

[illegible][illegible]

His greatest contribution to the world of film and television, however, has come in the form of his work as a producer. He has produced some of the most iconic and beloved TV shows of all time, including *Seinfeld*, *Friends*, and *The Big Bang Theory*. His ability to create relatable and hilarious characters has made him a household name, and his shows have become a cultural phenomenon.

[illegible]



Isa. W. Christian

BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. IRA W. CHRISTIAN.

The Christians of old Virginia, of Georgia and Indiana always have been a generous, high-spirited, struggle-conquering, home-loving, country-serving, God-fearing, stalwart people. The subject of this sketch is a true scion of the old stock and a very worthy representative of the family. Wherever you meet him he is always the same cheery, level-headed, well-poised, plain-spoken, generous-minded, open-hearted, enthusiastic man, with clear vision, seeing through the social, civil and political pretenses, yet never ill-natured in doing so.

A man who loves the silent road, the pathless woods, the flowers of the fields, the lifting hills, the open sky, and the storm-bearing ocean, and who from his boyhood has known the blue-bird to be the emblem of happiness, and yet, with deeper ardor, loves his fellowmen, the people, the honest, common people, for he is one of them.

His greatest delight is found in his own home, with his good wife, his children and his children's children. Is a lover of a good horse and has always owned one. His few books, his flowers, his farm and his little garden are things that contribute much to his enjoyment.

Judge Christian is a member of the Christian church, and holds to no creed but the Bible. He is a Republican in politics, honored by his party and honoring it with a fealty that has in it no shadow of turning, but at the same time is most generous to his political opponents. He believes that the American woman should share with the men all civil and political rights; that they are by nature the two halves of the human race, appointed by God to walk together side by side, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, bearing each its equal burden; he, the father, and she the mother of the race. He is opposed to the liquor business in every shape and form, holding that the government that sanctions its sale by license or otherwise is guilty along with the men that sell it. He believes that honest toil should have an honest wage, that the

humblest man or woman in America should stand level with the highest in the law.

His favorites among the gems of literature are the Book of Job, the Psalms of David, the Four Gospels, the letters of St. Paul, Homer's Illiad, Milton's Paradise Lost, the plays of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and the plays of Shakespeare, the world's greatest poet. History holds charms for him no less than poetry; these are the things that keep his world renewed and sweet and ever young.

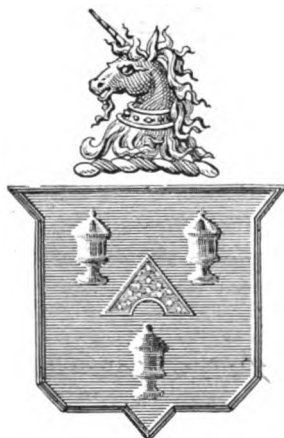
His motto ever has been: "Push and smile," and that, with his favorite quotation from Shakespeare, contains the gist of his philosophy:

Love all, trust a few,
Do wrong to none; be able for thine adversary
Rather in power than use; and keep thy friend
Under thine own life's key; be checked for silence,
But never tax'd for speech.

History and biography for the most part record the lives of only those who have attained military, political or literary distinction, or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community, cannot, from its very nature, figure in the public annals. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession, in an eminent degree, of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to public stability—of men who, without dazzling talents, have been exemplary in all their personal and social relations, and who have enjoyed the esteem, confidence and respect of those around them—ought not to be allowed to perish. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life. Among the individuals of this class is Ira W. Christian. His record is the account of a life which is, in the main, uneventful, as far as stirring incidents or startling adventure is concerned, yet is distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. His life history exhibits a career of unswerving integrity, indefatigable private industry and wholesome home and social relations—a most commendable career crowned with success. It is the record of a well-balanced mental and moral constitution strongly marked by those traits of character which are of special value in such a state of society as exists in this country.

The Christian family was descended from Thomas Christian, who came from England to America in 1656 and settled in Charles City county, Virginia, on the James river. While the family did not assume in the eighteenth century the important position it has enjoyed in the nineteenth century and which it enjoys today, the term "Mr.," accorded Thomas Christian, the immigrant, is indicative of his social standing. Going back to England, we find the ancestor of the family on record was a member of the House of Keys, in the Isle of Man, at Tyndwall Court, held in the island in 1422. The first to settle at Ewanrigg was Ewan Christian, Esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of Edward Christian, Esq., of Minton, judge of the Isle of Man.

Below is a cut of the coat of arms of the Christian family, with the family motto: Azure; a chevron humettée between three covered cups, gold. Crest—unicorn's head erased, silver, collared and armed, gold.



The following description of the crest is from Fairbain's *Crests of England and Ireland*, page 108:

Christian, John, Esq., M. A., of Ewanrigg Hall, Cumb., and Milntown, Isle of Man, a unicorn's head, erased, ar. armed and gorged with a collar, invecked, or. *Salus per Christum*.

As this matter will be of interest to many persons who are unacquainted with the terms used in heraldry, it is thought to be not inappropriate to add an explanation of those terms. Erased means having uneven or jagged edges, as if torn from the body by violence. Ar. (argent) means that the head is of the color of silver. Armed means that the horn is of different color from the head, and or., indicates that it (the horn) is of gold. Gorged with a collar, invecked, or., means that the neck is encircled with a collar whose edges do not lie flat against the neck, but are arched or rolled outwards

and over, and that the color of the collar is gold. The field of the shield is blue, the chevron and the cups gold; the head and neck silver, the horn and collar gold.

Elijah L. Christian, the father of Daniel L. Christian, was born in Westover Parish, Virginia, July 28, 1794, the son of Jesse Christian, who was the son of Charles Christian. Father and son were Whigs and soldiers in the Revolutionary War from Virginia. Jesse Christian and his two brothers, George and Turner, moved into Georgia, when they were grown and settled in the vicinity of Atlanta, on the Chattahoochee river, and Turner's Ferry, north of Atlanta, was named after Turner Christian. Elijah L. Christian married in Georgia in 1820 and died in 1848. He had three sons, Daniel R. Christian, born November 19, 1821, died in prison March 4, 1865; Jesse T. Christian, born November 15, 1823, died in 1843; John Willis Christian, born December 7, 1825, was an architect of great promise at Atlanta when the Civil War divided the two brothers—there is no record of his death. The descendants of the Christian family who served in the Federal and Confederate armies in the Civil War are almost innumerable. It has been said that no one of the name ever failed to bear himself with credit, while many of them were conspicuous for gallantry and devotion to duty.

Ira W. Christian, ex-judge of the Hamilton circuit court, was born in Clay township, in this county, October 25, 1855. He is the son of Daniel R. and Eliza (Click) Christian, natives of Georgia and Indiana, respectively.

Daniel R. Christian had a most remarkable career in many ways. He was born on November 19, 1821, on a plantation near Marietta, Georgia, his father, Elijah L. Christian, being a Georgia planter and a large slave owner. In 1839, in company with his father, Daniel R. Christian came north as far as Louisville, Kentucky, in search of runaway slaves. He and his father were en route to Missouri, where he expected to buy land and establish his son, Daniel R. At Louisville Elijah L. Christian was called back to Georgia on business matters and left his son, Daniel R., at the Gault House in Louisville, until he could return. A chance acquaintance with one of the guests at the hotel changed the whole career of Daniel R. Christian. Staying at the same hotel was a Mr. Filbert Wright, a very brilliant man and a native of Tennessee, who lived near Salem in Washington county, Indiana. They became acquainted and their acquaintance soon ripened into friendship; in fact, they became so intimate that when Mr. Wright left Louisville for his home near Salem he had no difficulty in inducing young Christian to accompany him and be his guest until his father returned from Georgia. Mr. Christian had a fine saddle horse and he and Mr. Wright set out on horse back for the

Wright home in Washington county, Indiana, twenty-five miles away. Soon after reaching the home of Mr. Wright, Daniel Christian received a message from his father to the effect that he would not be able to return north and directing his son to return home at once. The young man had grown to like Indiana and it is to be inferred that there was something else besides the climate with which he was in love. Another consideration which induced young Christian to remain in the north was the fact that he hated slavery. Upon due consideration, therefore, young Christian sent word to his father that he had decided to remain in the north. He sold his fine saddle horse and sent the proceeds to his father in Georgia and settled in Washington county, Indiana, to make his home. He remained with Mr. Wright and, since he was a man of education, Mr. Wright induced him to teach the school in his neighborhood during the coming winter. Mr. Wright was the school director and he had no difficulty in securing the place for young Christian. He proved to be a splendid teacher and continued in the school room during the winter time for several years, not only in Washington county, but after he removed to Hamilton county, Indiana.

It is necessary at this point to leave the history of young Daniel R. Christian to tell something of the Click family who had come to Washington county from North Carolina, having originally come from Prussia to this country in 1770. They settled in North Carolina, where they remained until about 1810, when they came to Indiana and made their home in Washington county, near Salem. Eliza A. Click's mother was a Rhetts, her grandfather Rhetts coming from Alsace, France, in 1740, and settling in Virginia and later moved to North Carolina. Representatives of the Click and Rhetts families were soldiers in the Revolutionary War from North Carolina. It is not on record that Eliza A. Click was a pupil of the young teacher, Daniel R. Christian, but it is enough to say that they became acquainted, their acquaintance ripening into love and this was consummated by their marriage at Salem, Indiana, August 27, 1843. After their marriage Daniel R. Christian and his young wife continued to reside in Washington county for a time, teaching and attending the famous May's Seminary. In 1847 he decided to move north to Kokomo, Indiana, and in accordance with the custom of those days the family put all of their possessions into a large wagon and started to drive from Washington county to Howard county, Indiana. Again it seems that fate was destined to take a stand in the career of Mr. Christian and his family. Before the family reached Howard county one of the horses failed him and he found himself with his wife and family stranded in Hamilton

county, not far from where the Hill church stands on the Marion county line, and thus the Christian family became identified with Hamilton county and not Howard county. Fortunately Mr. Christian and his family found shelter with Joshua Wright, a kinsman of Filbert Wright, of Washington county, the early friend of Mr. Christian. Finding it impossible to proceed to Howard county, the family settled in an old log cabin in the wild woods. A few years later Mr. Christian purchased a farm over on Williams creek, a mile away, in Clay township, where Ira W. Christian, whose history is subsequently related in this connection, was born. Daniel R. Christian became a school teacher in the schools of Clay township and continued to instruct the youths of this county for about twelve years. He also served as trustee of Clay township and while holding this office was instrumental in establishing a good school system in not only his own township but throughout Hamilton county. In 1859 the Christian family moved to Noblesville and lived for a year on the lot at the oak tree where Aaron Spanneeth now lives, Mr. Christian contemplating the practice of law. However, he had a large family and he had to do something which would yield an income sufficient adequately to care for his family. Within a year he saw that the law would not pay, so he purchased a farm two and one-half miles southeast of Noblesville and removed his family upon it in March, 1860. Here he was living when the Civil War broke out in 1861. During the summer of '62 he helped organize the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Ninetieth Indiana Volunteers, becoming a member of Company A, and was its quartermaster-sergeant during the war. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered into service August 22, 1862, at Indianapolis, Indiana. In September, 1862, the regiment was sent to the front and was actively engaged in Kentucky during the fall and winter of 1862-63. Early in 1863 they campaigned against Gen. John H. Morgan from Bucksville, on the Cumberland river, through Kentucky to Indiana, through Ohio to Buffington Island, capturing Morgan on July 19, 1863. On the return march to Kentucky the regiment was remounted, after which it marched over the Cumberland mountains, reaching Knoxville, Tennessee, September 1, 1863. Then ensued the campaign of East Tennessee and West Virginia, known in history as the Burnside campaign and siege of Knoxville; then followed the battles of Salina, Rheatown, Strawberry Plains, Blountsville, Bristol, Zollacoffer, Henderson's Mill, Bean Station, Walker's Ford, Dandridge and others; then the return march via Cumberland Gap to Nicholasville, Kentucky, in March, 1864. As soon as the regiment had a runout and equipment it set out over the Cumberland mountains to join Gen. W. T. Sherman at Ringgold, Georgia, and actively engaged on the left of the lines

of Sherman's army to Atlanta, beginning at Ringgold Gap; fought in the Battle of Dalton on May seventh, at Resaca on the fifteenth, Adairsville on the seventeenth, Cassville the eighteenth, Altoona Pass, June first; New Hope Church, June fourth; Big Shanty, June ninth; then followed Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, and Marietta July third. On July 5 Johnston's army was forced across the Chattahoochee river and on the tenth was compelled to abandon the river and retreat towards Atlanta, seven miles away. At this time Johnston was relieved of his command and Gen. J. B. Hood took command of the Confederate army. On July 22 the Confederates abandoned the heights along Peach Tree creek, Sherman pushed vigorously forward towards Atlanta but was checked by Harden in a terrible battle. It was here that General McPherson fell. Sherman was finally victorious. At this time Sherman dispatched cavalry to make raids on the railways in the rear of his antagonist. Generals Stoneman and McCook were sent out on this business, on different routes, but with the intention of co-operating. The Fifth Cavalry—three hundred strong—was under command of Col. Thomas H. Butler, attached to Stoneman's cavalry. Stoneman passed west around Atlanta and south towards Macon, destroying railroads. In the vicinity of Macon, Stoneman's cavalry was met by Gen. Joe Wheeler and the battle of Macon was fought July 27, 1864, in which the Fifth Cavalry was literally shot to pieces. McCook, failing to connect with Stoneman, the Fifth Cavalry was selected to hold Wheeler in abeyance until the other regiments should make good their escape, and for four hours this regiment fought Wheeler's entire army. When overpowered and captured they were marched without delay to Andersonville prison in southern Georgia. On this raid Daniel R. Christian passed within a few miles of his old Georgia home, whence he had set out with his father twenty-four years before.

There has been so much written and said about Andersonville prison that it seems pertinent to make more than a passing mention of it in this connection. It was established in November, 1863, as one of the Confederate military prisons and continued to serve in that capacity until the close of the war. Sixteen and one-half acres were cleared off and a high stockade built around the land. The first prisoners arrived in February, 1864, and in May, of that year, there were thirteen thousand prisoners, this number by June increasing to such an extent that it was necessary to add ten more acres to the original sixteen and one-half acres. By August of 1864 there were more than thirty-two thousand prisoners within the twenty-six and one-half acres. These men were without any shelter other than that provided by rude tents which they themselves constructed. It is not possible to go into details here

and tell of the horrible sufferings which these men endured. It is sufficient to state that there were forty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-five prisoners at this prison, of whom thirteen thousand seven hundred and fourteen died and were buried there, nine hundred and twenty-one of whom were unknown.

In this prison Daniel R. Christian was placed on August 1, 1864, and kept there until late in November of the same year. Immediately after the fall of Atlanta the Confederate authorities removed many prisoners from Andersonville in November. Christian was taken with the detachment which was sent to Camp Florence, South Carolina, where he spent the winter of 1864. After Sherman had retired from Georgia, the prisoners at Camp Florence were taken to Willington, North Carolina, and in a few days were removed to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where Daniel R. Christian died a prisoner, March 4, 1865. After the war, in 1866 or 1867, the soldiers who died at Goldsboro were removed to the National Cemetery at Raleigh, North Carolina, and he occupies one of the three thousand five hundred "unknown" graves in that historic "bivouac of the dead." Thus ends a history of a man who was true to every duty and a man who was held in the highest esteem by everyone who knew him. He left a heritage to his children than which there is no greater, a pure and undying devotion for his home, his country and his God.

The historian must now revert to the family of Daniel R. Christian in Hamilton county. When he went to the front in 1862 Daniel R. Christian left his wife and seven children, five sons and two daughters. The wife and growing sons managed and cultivated the farm, the boys doing the work of men. His death found them with a farm of four hundred and ten acres, but which was encumbered with a heavy mortgage. The father's parting admonition to his young sons when he left for the front was "Take good care of mother," and the little fellows naturally measured up to the injunction of their father. An interesting sidelight upon the horrible struggle which existed in the sixties is shown in the following incident. During the presidential campaign in 1864, when Ira W. Christian, whose history is set forth later on, was a boy of nine years, he was in a field next to the Cumberland road rolling the ground for wheat, riding the old family mare. It happened that on this particular day a company of people, men, women and children, went by the field in wagons and on horseback on their way to Noblesville to attend a Democratic campaign rally. George McClellan was the Democratic candidate for President. As the crowd passed along the road they hurrahed for McClellan and young Christian, the nine-year-old patriot, returned their cry

with a hurrah for Lincoln and Morton. Some one in the crowd along the road hurrahed for Jeff Davis, and young Christian responded with the reply "and a rope to hang him." At this reply on his part a half dozen young men left their horses, climbed over the fence into the field and made a rush for young Christian, yelling at the same time that they would make him hurrah for McClellan. It is not cause for wonder that he was terribly frightened. They caught hold of the bridles of his horse and said he had to hurrah for "little Mac," but he said "I will die first." At this juncture a good, motherly old woman in the company came to his rescue by calling out to the young men, "Boys, you ought to be ashamed; you know that his father is today a prisoner in a southern prison!" That did the work and the young men jumped back across the fence, mounted their horses and rode off.

After the death of the father the widow, whose courage never failed and whose devotion to her family never flagged, and her family kept diligently at work drowning their sorrow and grief in their daily labors. They determined to relieve the farm of the heavy mortgage and it must have been a happy day when they paid the last cent of the financial burden. The noble and heroic mother passed away April 29, 1884, leaving six children living and one deceased. The children of Daniel R. Christian and his wife are as follows: James R., Greensburg, Indiana; Mary, who died January 1, 1866; Frank, who died in February, 1891; Ira W., with whom this narrative subsequently deals; William S., who became an eminent attorney and died November 8, 1909; Jennie (Christian) Young, died May 30, 1893, and George S., cashier of the American National Bank of Noblesville.

Ira W. Christian hardly could have failed to achieve success in life with such noble parents. Thrown early on his own resources and assuming a man's responsibilities when he was a mere youth, he quickly acquired that sturdiness of character which has made him the successful man he is today. He was reared and educated in the country and after finishing the course in the common schools of his county attended the Noblesville high school for two years, then took the complete four-year course at Butler University at Indianapolis and later entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the degree of Bachelor of Laws being conferred upon him the following year. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college Greek letter fraternity. Prior to this time he had read law in the offices of Moss & Stevenson, of Noblesville, so that he had a practical knowledge of law when he commenced his practice in 1882. He opened an office in partnership with his brother, James R., who had just retired from the office of county clerk. In the fall of the following

year his brother, James R., retired from the firm and went on his farm. At the same time his brother, William S., came into the firm, he having just been graduated from Hanover College. The two brothers practiced together until 1886, when Ira W. was elected county clerk. He assumed his duties on November 2, 1887, for four years. At the expiration of his term he and his brother, William S., again resumed their partnership in the law practice. This partnership continued until October 19, 1903, when Mr. Christian was elected judge of the Hamilton circuit court for a term of six years. Upon retiring from the bench he resumed the practice of law with his nephew, Floyd G. Christian, who had succeeded his brother in the firm of Christian & Christian, William S. having died November 8, 1909. The firm has a growing practice in the state and federal courts. It is needless at this point to enter into a discussion regarding the ability of Mr. Christian, it simply being sufficient to say that nothing like weakness ever has appeared in either his official or professional life. His hand has been at all times vigorous and firm, and with his broad knowledge of jurisprudence in all of its ramifications he has won high rank among the leading legal men of his community.

Mr. Christian was married September 19, 1883, to Mary Durbin, the daughter of Thomas J. and Martha (Deupree) Durbin, of Edinburg, Indiana. To this union have been born two children, Paul D., a farmer and stock raiser of Johnson county, Indiana, and Haddee, the wife of John A. Beals, of New Orleans, Louisiana. He and his family are members of the Christian church and always have taken an active part in the church and Sunday school work, Mr. Christian at present being a trustee of the church. He and his wife always have been active in all movements prompted by the local desire for the civic, moral or intellectual advancement of their home city.

Fraternally, Mr. Christian is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He also is a member of the Indiana Division of the Sons of Veterans and as such has been a teacher of patriotic principles for twenty-five years on Decoration days, at Sheridan, Rising Sun, Bloomington, Winchester, Wabash, Richmond, Fort Wayne in 1895, and also in 1905, and Terre Haute in 1914. His orations on these occasions are of a very high order. He is a Republican in politics and always responds to his party's call. He has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions, and his advice and counsel frequently have been sought by the leaders in state politics. Mr. Christian is a man of action and a man of worth, utilitarian rather than theoretical, a hater of shams, pretenses and subterfuge. His chief characteristics include force of character, persistence,

unswerving integrity and unmatched energy, which have made him an influential factor in his county. He always has played a leading part in the affairs of his city and county and through his persistent efforts he has made for himself a place in the history of his county which justly entitles him to a high place among the county's representative men.

JUDGE MEADE VESTAL.

Indiana always has been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps none of the newer states can justly boast of abler jurists and attorneys. Many of these have been men of national fame, and there is scarcely a town or city in the state that can not boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with any of the distinguished legal lights of the country. While the growth and development of the state in the last half century has been most marvelous, viewed from any standpoint, yet of no one class of her citizenship has she greater reason for just pride than for her judges and attorneys. In Judge Vestal are found united many of the rare qualities which go to make the successful lawyer and jurist. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind; but rather has those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity.

Meade Vestal, the judge of the Hamilton circuit court of Indiana, and the son of George W. and Mary Elizabeth (Maker) Vestal, was born November 29, 1866, on a farm three miles west of Noblesville. George W. Vestal was born in 1835 in North Carolina and came to this county in 1860, where he followed farming and carriage making. After coming to this county he married Mary Elizabeth Maker, a native of this county. Later in life he engaged in the drug business for many years at Noblesville and died in that city January 27, 1913. His first wife died in December, 1873, and he later married Clista A. Maker, a sister of his first wife. His second wife died November 11, 1906. By the first marriage there were seven children, who grew to maturity. George W. Vestal was an influential man in Democratic politics during his life time and one of the leaders in his party in Hamilton county. He was a candidate for county auditor when the county was strongly

Republican and was able to reduce the regular Republican majority more than one-half. Later he was elected city treasurer of Noblesville and held this position for several years.

Judge Vestal was reared in Noblesville, his parents moving to this city when he was only three months of age. He took a common and high school course at Noblesville and was graduated from the high school in 1885. He then entered the law office of Shirts & Shirts of Noblesville for one year, after which he entered the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating with the class of 1888. He was admitted to the Hamilton county bar the same year and has been in continuous practice at Noblesville since that time. For the first three years of his practice he was in partnership with Shirts & Shirts, then, after practicing a year by himself, he formed a partnership with Joseph A. Roberts, which continued for the next seventeen years, or until Judge Vestal took the bench. His record as an attorney in this county has been one of exalted character and he has been honored in many ways by his fellow citizens. He is an able and reliable counselor and is thoroughly grounded in the principles of the legal practice. Broad and liberal in his views, with consideration for the greatest good of his fellow men ever before him, his conduct always has been that of a true and loyal citizen and he is ready at all times to make any reasonable sacrifice for the cause in which his interests are enlisted. He is withal a man of the people, proud of his distinction as a citizen of the state and nation, for whose laws and institutions he has a most profound admiration and respect. With his strong mentality, wise judgment and unimpeachable integrity, he has demonstrated his ability to fill honorably the important official position which he is now occupying. From the point of critical legal scholarship, keen intellectuality and professional success, he easily stands in the front ranks, while in all that constitutes the upright man and public-spirited citizen, he stands today among the leaders of thought and the molders of opinion in his community. Politically, Judge Vestal always has been a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and always has been active in its councils. For ten years he was chairman of his party's county committee. During his long residence in the county he has been a frequent delegate to district and state conventions. He was elected in the fall of 1908 as circuit judge of the Hamilton circuit and went on the bench October 19, 1909, for the six-year term, as provided by the constitution of Indiana. It is needless to add that he is performing his duties in this important office with that conscientious devotion to duty which has characterized his whole life.

Judge Vestal was married June 29, 1892, to Corinne Clark, daughter of

Joshua A. and Mary Elizabeth (Ross) Clark, of Noblesville. The Clark family were early pioneers of this county, and prominently identified with its early history. Judge Vestal and wife have two children, Harold, who is now a student in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and Mary Elizabeth, a student at Roanoke College, Roanoke, Virginia.

In his fraternal relations, Judge Vestal is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also being a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. He has long been a close student of Masonry and has filled all of the chairs of the different degrees to which he has attained. He was prominently identified with the movement which resulted in the erection of the new Masonic Temple in Noblesville. Judge Vestal also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are members of the Christian church of Noblesville, and always have taken an active interest in church work, the Judge now serving the congregation to which he is attached as deacon. He is a man of musical tastes and for many years has been the choir director of his church, as well as director of the Noblesville Military Band, an organization which for many years has had a state-wide reputation. He and his family have been prominently identified with the social, religious and intellectual life of the community and with all of the varied interests of his city during their residence here. He and his wife are prominent members of the Shakespeare Club, one of the oldest literary organizations of the city. The record of Judge Vestal is an enviable one in every respect and this brief sketch is but a poor tribute to his worth as a citizen.

HENRY BROWN.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industry with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is, then, with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such a record as has been that of Henry Brown, a man who has been a successful farmer and an efficient official of Hamilton county.

Henry Brown, whose term of office as sheriff of Hamilton county, In-

diana, expired January 1, 1915, was born September 2, 1865, on a farm in Rush county, Indiana, the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Beckner) Brown. Nicholas Brown was born in 1840 in Germany and came to America with his parents when he was thirteen years of age and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Shortly afterwards his father moved to Rush county, Indiana, where Nicholas Brown grew to maturity and where he married Catherine Beckner, who was a native of Rush county. Nicholas Brown is still living in Rush county, this state, his wife having died in March, 1867, when Henry, whose history is here presented, was only two years of age.

Henry Brown received a good common school education in the country schools of Rush county, Indiana, and remained with his father on the farm until he was married, in 1891. After his marriage he settled in Rush county on a farm, where he remained until December, 1895, when he moved to a farm in Noblesville township, this county. Four years later he moved to Noblesville and engaged in the retail meat business, following this line of business until 1908, when he again moved to a farm in Wayne township, this county. In 1912 he returned to a farm in Noblesville township, where he was living when he was elected sheriff of Hamilton county. As a farmer, Mr. Brown had a reputation as one of the most progressive agriculturists of his county, being a hard worker, a good manager and a man of economical habits, and he made a success which was commensurate with his efforts, and at the same time so conducted himself as to win the hearty approval of his fellow citizens. The nine years which he spent in Noblesville conducting a retail meat market stamped him as a man of excellent business ability, and this fact, no doubt, had not a little to do with his election as sheriff of his county.

Mr. Brown was given the unique honor of being the first Democratic sheriff ever elected in this county, and upon assuming the duties of this office, on January 1, 1913, he at once demonstrated his peculiar fitness for this important office, giving it the same painstaking and conscientious attention which he has always given to his personal affairs, with the result that his administration met with the hearty commendation of every one with whom he was any way officially associated. Mr. Brown always has been active in public affairs, although he had never held a public office before, one reason being that Hamilton county has been for more than fifty years one of the Republican strongholds of the state.

Mr. Brown was married March 8, 1891, to Cora Beckner, the daughter of Jasper and Mary (Edwards) Beckner, of Rush county, Indiana, and to this union have been born two children, Mary, the wife of Jesse Musselman, of Wayne township, this county, and Donald, who is still making his home

with his parents. The family are members of the Christian church and take an active part in the various branches of the church work. Mr. Brown is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America, and takes an active part in the work of these fraternal organizations. Mr. Brown has been true to every trust which has fallen to him and is eminently deserving of the enviable position which he holds in the esteem of the citizens of his county. In the public life of his community he always has taken a deep interest and has given his support to such movements as would serve the best interests of his fellow citizens.

BUZAN E. PARDUE.

In the world of action, will is power; persistent will, with circumstances not altogether unfavorable, is victory; nay, in spite of circumstances altogether, persistency often will carve out a way to unexpected success. Read the life of Frederick the Great and you will understand what this means. Fortune never will favor a man who flings away the dice box because the first throw brings a low number. There is only one thing that can give significance and dignity to human life,—virtuous energy.

Buzan E. Pardue, the son of Francis M. and Maria Jane (McCray) Pardue, was born June 20, 1857, at Knightstown, Indiana. His father was a native of Richmond, Indiana, and his mother was born in Knightstown. Francis M. Pardue was a contractor and a man of influence in his community until his death, July 13, 1873. He and his wife reared a family of four children: Clara M., deceased; Buzan E., whose history is here presented; George, who died at the age of twenty; John C., a farmer in Hancock county, Indiana. The mother of these children died October 9, 1899.

Buzan E. Pardue was educated in the district schools of Hancock county and lived in that county until his marriage, in 1902. He then came to Hamilton county, where he has since lived. While living in Hancock county he was engaged in the mercantile business at Eden with Lee D. Olvey. Upon moving to this county Mr. Pardue lived one year in Noblesville, after which he lived on a farm for eight years, since which time he has resided in Noblesville. He has a fine farm of one hundred acres, which he rents out to responsible tenants but at the same time keeps under his general supervision.

Mr. Pardue was married February 19, 1902, to Martha E. Richwine, the daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Crim) Richwine, both of whom were

natives of Virginia. The Richwines came to Hamilton county about sixty-five years ago and have been prominent factors in the life of the county ever since. Abram Richwine died April 26, 1896, and his widow passed away February 14, 1891. They were the parents of four children: Caleb, deceased; Mrs. Mary E. Essington, of Noblesville; George C., of Noblesville; Martha E., the wife of Mr. Pardue.

Mr. Pardue long has been actively identified with the Republican party and for years has been one of its leaders in Hamilton county. The party, recognizing his ability, chose him as the chairman of the County Republican Committee on February 10, 1914, and he is now making plans for the success of his party in the coming election. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and give generously of their means to its support. Mr. Pardue is an active, progressive citizen, always on the alert for any thing which will benefit his fellow men in any way, and consequently is well deserving of the high regard in which he is held by those among whom he is best known.

EMIL G. DECKER.

Fortunate is the county which has efficient county officials, and there is probably no county office which demands a more thoroughly competent man than that of assessor. There is a marked tendency in these days to elect only such men for our public offices as have the necessary qualifications, and when once a man shows that he has the necessary qualifications we keep him in the office. The position of county assessor is one demanding the knowledge of a large number of details such as can be learned only after a period of study. Every one must admit that there is a special training for this particular office, one of the most important within the suffrage of the people of Indiana today. The subject of taxation is one of the most trying forms of Indiana at the present time. If all public officials, and especially the assessors, were fully competent, this cry would not be so insistent. What has been said in regard to the qualifications of a public official has a special bearing upon the life of Emil G. Decker, who, during his recent incumbency, was recognized not only as the most faithful assessor Hamilton county ever had, but as one of the most capable county assessors of Indiana.

Emil G. Decker, the son of George and Christina (Seyfort) Decker, was born September 5, 1869, at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana.

Both of his parents were born and reared in Germany and came to this country in their youth. In 1806 they met in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where they were married and where Emil G. was born. George Decker was a tailor by trade, having learned this occupation in his native land. During the Civil War, when Governor Morton needed drill masters for his raw troops, George Decker volunteered his services and rendered efficient help in drilling the troops of the state. He had served in the German army and was an accomplished drill master as a result of the many years of severe training which he had received in the Fatherland. He was not only a drill master during the war, but served in several important campaigns in Kentucky and along the border during the rebel raids. In 1887 George Decker came to Noblesville and became the manager of the tailoring department of the store of Ezra Swayne, at that time one of the leading merchants of Noblesville. Mr. Decker continued in the tailoring business until a few years ago, when he retired from active work and is now living a retired life in Noblesville. His wife died January 5, 1906.

Emil G. Decker received a good common school education in the schools of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and was equally well educated in the German and English languages. In accordance with the German custom, he learned the trade of his father and when he came to Noblesville with his parents, although he was only sixteen years of age, he was able to take his place in the tailoring establishment where his father worked, and continued to work at his trade until 1906, when he became the county assessor of Hamilton county.

It is in the office of assessor that Mr. Decker has rendered valuable service to the citizens of his township and county. His first work in the office was in 1898, when he became deputy assessor for Noblesville township under David Sipple. He served two years as deputy and in 1902 was elected assessor of Noblesville township, serving four years. He rapidly became acquainted with all of the multitudinous details of the office and upon retiring from his term was again made deputy under his successor, A. C. Wood. The Republican party, of which he has been a staunch supporter since coming to this county, recognized in him a man of superior ability along this particular line, and in November, 1906, elected him assessor of Hamilton county for a term of four years. At the expiration of his first term he was nominated and elected for a second term, being the only man in Hamilton county who ever was re-elected to this important office. His term of office expired January 1, 1915. During his many years' service as assessor he has made a study of the subject and when the state board of assessors met in the annual meeting he was selected as a member of the committee to instruct township assessors.

This committee, recognizing his thoroughness in township work, as well as the thoroughness of his supervision of township assessors when he was county assessor, made him chairman of the committee. In this capacity he served for five years, and it is not too much to say that Mr. Decker, during this five years, was really the controlling factor in the establishment of a system of instructions for assessing throughout the state. Mr. Decker always had been a Republican in politics until the summer of 1912, when he became affiliated with the new Progressive party, and in the new party, as well as in the old Republican party, at once forged to the front and became the first county chairman of the Progressive party in Hamilton county. Besides that he has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions, and in all has taken a prominent and active part.

Mr. Decker was married April 1, 1896, to Claudia, the daughter of Edward and Sarah (Alfrey) McCord, of Fortville, Hancock county, Indiana, and to this union have been born two children, Esther and Edward, both of whom are now attending the schools of Noblesville. While not a regularly affiliated member of any church, yet Mr. Decker is a firm believer in the work of the church, and has been a liberal supporter of the churches in Noblesville. He is a man of charitable impulses and is always willing to help anyone who is in distress.

In the fraternal life of Noblesville, Mr. Decker always has taken an active part. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is now serving his twelfth year as secretary of the Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been for several years the keeper of records and seals in that organization. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and in that fraternity has served for nine years as chief of records. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Haymakers, being treasurer of the latter order for eight years. At the present time he is secretary of the building committee of the new Masonic temple in Noblesville. For many years he has been manager of the Noblesville Military Band, one of the most popular military organizations of the state. It is a band of forty-five pieces and has won a reputation which is beyond the confines of Indiana. Mr. Decker was prominent in its organization in 1887, and has been actively identified with it ever since. Suffice it has been said of the life of Mr. Decker to indicate that he is a man of much value to his community. In every capacity he has measured up to the full standard of American citizenship. The value of such men to a community cannot be estimated, and he stands today as one of the representative citizens of Noblesville and Hamilton county and eminently worthy of representation in this biographical volume.

R. PHILIP CARPENTER.

It is a well recognized fact that the most powerful influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency, and thus has always been, and in the hands of persons competent to direct it, always will be the most important factor in molding public opinion and shaping the destiny of the nation. R. Philip Carpenter, whose life history is here recorded, devoted fourteen years of his life to the newspaper business, and was until recently the editor and publisher of the *Hamilton County Times* at Noblesville, this county. A college-trained man and a lawyer of some years' experience, he brings to his chosen profession a well-trained mind and the ability to publish a paper in such a way as to command respect and patronage.

R. Philip Carpenter, the present postmaster of Noblesville, and the son of Rufus C. and Sarah J. (Stultz) Carpenter, was born in Mattoon, Illinois, December 21, 1872. He came with his parents to Putnam county, Indiana, when he was six years of age, and attended the common schools of that county until he graduated, after which he entered the Central Indiana Normal School at Ladoga, Indiana, and afterwards became a student at DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. He left school when in his junior year and took up the study of law under the tutelage of Judge Presley C. Colliver, of Greencastle. Upon mastering the rudiments of this profession, he was admitted to the bar and opened an office at Crawfordsville, Indiana, for the active practice of his profession. There he practiced with that success which attends a bright young lawyer and gradually drifted into politics, and as politics is intimately connected with journalism, he soon found out that the newspaper man is really more of a power in the political world than a politician himself.

The first newspaper experience of Mr. Carpenter began in 1900, when he acquired the Roachdale (Indiana) *News*, and since that time he has been actively engaged in his chosen life work. After conducting the Roachdale *News* for some years he disposed of this paper and became connected with the Seymour *Democrat*, at Seymour, Indiana, which he disposed of in 1908 and purchased the *Hamilton County Times*, of Noblesville, and continued to publish this paper down to January 16, 1915. Being a Democrat in politics his paper espoused the principles of that party, and under his able leadership became a power in Democratic circles in Hamilton county. Mr. Carpenter is a fluent writer and a man of forceful expression. While he is an aggressive

Democrat, he is not a blind partisan and while editing the paper did not hesitate to point out the weaknesses in his own party when he saw them. Following the election of 1912 Mr. Carpenter was an applicant for the position of postmaster of Noblesville. In the contest before the executive committee of the Democratic Central Committee he was chosen from a large field of other worthy applicants as the choice of the Democrats of Noblesville and, upon the recommendation of his party in this county, he was appointed by President Wilson to this office and assumed his duties on April 1, 1914. After being selected for the postmastership he disposed of a half interest in his paper to Fenton J. Lawler, a young newspaper man of Bloomfield, Indiana, but in August, 1914, bought back Mr. Lawler's interest and on January 16, 1915, sold the paper to Messrs. Paul Poynter and Norval K. Harris, of Sullivan, Indiana, and Mr. Harris is now in charge of the paper.

Mr. Carpenter was married in 1897 to Zella Brandon, of Greencastle, the daughter of James and Mariah (Dawson) Brandon, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Myla Louise, born while her parents were living in Seymour.

CHARLES B. MACY.

It cannot be other than interesting to note in the series of personal biographies appearing in this work the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are here outlined, and the efforts which have been made in each case to throw well focused light upon the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective career. It is safe to say that there are at least one hundred different occupations represented in Hamilton county today, and it is not within the province of anyone to say that one is more important than another. There are a few occupations in which there are but few representatives and of these there is one occupation which stands unique in the manufacturing industries of Hamilton county. There is one man who knows more about the manufacture of paper than any other man in the county, a man whose great ability along this line has been recognized by the greatest paper company in the United States. It has been his life work as it was that of his father before him and there is no angle of the business with which he is not thoroughly acquainted. Charles B. Macy, the superintendent of the American Straw Board Company's plant at Noblesville, Indiana, is recognized as an expert in his chosen life work and he has built up an industry of which Noblesville is truly proud. Not only is he a

business man who has built up an industry of large proportions in this county, but he has contributed largely in various other ways to the development of his county. He is a fine type of the self-made American citizen, the man who shoulders his share of the burden of community life and bears his burden in a worthy manner.

Charles B. Macy, one of the leaders in his profession in the United States, was born April 2, 1866, in Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, and is a son of John and Albertine (Hayner) Macy, his father being of English extraction and his mother of German descent. His parents, both of whom were born in America, have been dead many years. John Macy was a paper manufacturer and it was in his establishment that his son was first initiated into the mysteries of the various processes of paper manufacture.

Charles B. Macy was reared in his native town and given the best education which his village school afforded. Before leaving home at the age of twenty he had learned the rudiments of paper making in his father's mill and when he went to Akron, Ohio, in 1876, had no difficulty in finding employment in a paper mill in that city. He remained in Akron until 1887, when he came to Kokomo, Indiana, and took charge of the plant of the Kokomo Strawboard Works. Two years later this plant was sold to the American Strawboard Company and Mr. Macy was transferred to Tiffin, Ohio, where for the next six months he had charge of a plant owned by that company. In 1890 Mr. Macy came to Noblesville and completed the erection and equipment of the American Strawboard Company's plant in this city, becoming the superintendent of the plant upon its completion. Here he remained for ten years and in 1900 he went to Chicago and took charge of the plant owned by the Chicago Coated Paper Company, continuing in the employ of this company for six months. From Chicago he went to Piermont, New York, where he built a paper plant for the American Strawboard Company, then to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he built a paper plant for the Chicago Coated Paper Company. In 1902, having been gone from the county for two years, he returned to Noblesville, where he has since resided, resuming the superintendency of the plant of the American Strawboard Company. The Noblesville plant is one of the largest which this company has in operation and has a daily capacity of fifty tons. Mr. Macy has a thorough knowledge of every phase of the paper industry and is one of the most efficient men in the service of the American Strawboard Company.

Mr. Macy is financially interested in several of the enterprises of Noblesville, being a stockholder in the Kline-Macy Foundry Company, the American

National Bank, the Wainwright Trust Company and the water works. He is also a stockholder in the Sheridan Packing Company, at Sheridan, this county. He is a man of keen business ability, and his advice is always considered sound in financial matters.

Mr. Macy was married November 12, 1872, to Laura Viall, the daughter of John Viall, of Akron, Ohio, and to this union has been born one son, Lewis C., who married Greta Geneva Phillips, November 19, 1912, and is now employed in the office of the American Strawboard Company in Noblesville. Mr. Macy is affiliated with the Christian church, of which his wife is a member and is a generous contributor to the various activities of that denomination.

In politics, Mr. Macy has always been a staunch Republican, but owing to the nature of his business and his frequent changes of residence, it has not been possible for him to take a very active part in the political affairs of Hamilton county. However, he is deeply interested in all questions affecting the welfare of his home city and is an ardent advocate of good government. Fraternally, he is a Mason and has attained to the thirty-second degree in that order. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. He is a man of pleasing personality, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Noblesville. He is a man of broad sympathies and takes an abiding interest in the welfare of those about him.

CASSIUS M. GENTRY.

The life history of Cassius M. Gentry reveals a character of unusual force and eminence. For a number of years he has been recognized as one of the able and successful lawyers and prominent citizens of Noblesville, Indiana. As a lawyer he has a comprehensive grasp upon the philosophy of jurisprudence and is easily the peer of any of his professional brethren at the Hamilton county bar; as a citizen he is public spirited and enterprising, deeply interested in the educational and religious welfare of his city; as a friend and neighbor he combines the qualities of head and heart which have won confidence and commanded respect; as a servant of the people in the office of prosecuting attorney he served in a manner which won for him the commendation of law-abiding citizens of his county. Starting in life as a teacher in the public schools he gradually worked himself to a place where he realized that there were larger things in store for him. Recognizing the great

opportunities for good offered by the conscientious practice of the law, he left the school room and matriculated at one of the best law schools in the country and was graduated with distinction from the law department of Yale University. Such is the general standing of the man whose life history is here briefly recorded.

Cassius M. Gentry, the son of Francis M. and Barbara J. (Wise) Gentry, was born September 25, 1866, on a farm near Perkinsville, Madison county, Indiana. Francis M. Gentry was a native of Indiana, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Gentry. Ephraim Gentry was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and grew to manhood and married in the county of his birth. After his marriage he moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, with his family and there Francis M., the father of Cassius M., whose history is here presented, was born. Ephraim Gentry was a captain of a company of state guards during the War of 1812. Shortly after the close of that war he moved with his family to Wayne county, Indiana, settled in the primitive wilderness of that county and literally carved a home out of the virgin forest. There Ephraim Gentry lived the remainder of his life and there Francis M. grew to manhood and married. After his marriage, Francis M. Gentry moved to Madison county, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1867, leaving his widow with seven children, Cassius M. being the youngest of the family.

Cassius M. Gentry was reared on the farm in Madison and Hamilton counties, this state, and was given a good, common school education. Being naturally of a studious turn of mind and being blest with an active brain, he began to teach school when little more than a lad. He taught for three winters, spending his summers working on the farm. He saved his money with the intention of entering college and the happiest moment of his life was the day he matriculated in Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1894, and for the next four years taught the sciences in the Kokomo high school. However, he felt there was a larger career in store for him in the law, and he taught for the purpose of obtaining money to pursue his legal education. In 1898 he entered the law department of Yale University and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1901.

Immediately upon his graduation from Yale, Mr. Gentry came to Noblesville, Indiana, and entered into a partnership with Judge Theodore P. Davis and Judge Frank E. Gavin, the firm being known as Gavin, Davis & Gentry. Here he soon became familiar with the legal procedure of Indiana and was thrown into contact with the large practice of the firm. His college training

of seven years and his naturally studious turn of mind now proved of great benefit to him. He mastered legal details with exceeding rapidity and showed a grasp of legal technicalities which was surprising in one of so little experience. At the expiration of three years in this firm he formed a partnership with Ernest E. Cloe, the firm being known as Gentry & Cloe. This firm has been in existence down to the present time and has enjoyed a continued and ever-increasing practice, being recognized as one of the strongest legal firms in this section of the state. Gentry & Cloe have one of the best law libraries in Indiana, a most valuable asset to the modern law office.

Mr. Gentry has been associated with the Republican party since reaching his majority, and always has been active in public and political affairs. In 1904 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Hamilton county, and such was his success in this office that he was re-elected for a second term in 1906. In the general public affairs of his home he has always taken a deep and abiding interest. He is a member and the present treasurer of the City Board of Education, as well as a member and president of the Public Library Board.

In addition to his large legal practice Mr. Gentry is interested in the raising of live stock. He has a fine farm in White River township, this county, where he engages extensively in farming, stock raising and stock feeding. He keeps only the best breeds of stock upon this farm and has one of the finest herds of Aberdeen Angus cattle to be found in this section of the state. He is a member of the County and State Draft Horse Breeders' Association. Among his other interests, Mr. Gentry is a stockholder in the First National Bank, of Noblesville, and the First National Bank, of Arcadia, his firm being the attorneys for these banks.

Mr. Gentry was married October 4, 1901, to Margaret Mehlig, the daughter of Louis and Melinda (Morgan) Mehling, of Kokomo, and to this union have been born three daughters, who are still with their parents, Margaret Louise, Esther Bertha and Frances Josephine. Mrs. Gentry is prominent in the affairs of the women's clubs of her city and is a woman of gracious charm and pleasing personality. Mr. Gentry and his family are earnest and loyal members of the Presbyterian church, in which denomination he is an elder. For some time he was superintendent of and now is a teacher in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. Personally, Mr. Gentry is a very pleasant gentleman to meet and is held in high esteem not only for his superior professional abilities, but for his public-spirited nature, wholesome private life and high ideals of public service.

HENRY C. GAETH.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, and only those men who have diligently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of Henry C. Gaeth of Noblesville, Indiana, it is plainly seen that the success which he enjoys has been won by commendable qualities, his personal worth having gained for him the high esteem of those who know him.

Henry C. Gaeth, a box manufacturer of Noblesville, Indiana, was born November 15, 1874, in Indianapolis, Indiana. His parents, Frederick and Caroline Gaeth, were born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to America in their youth. Mrs. Gaeth died in 1884, while Frederick Gaeth is still living in Indianapolis. He entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad company upon coming to America and was in continuous service with that company until he was retired on pension in July, 1912, a period of thirty-eight years of honorable service.

Henry C. Gaeth was reared in Indianapolis and educated in the public schools. He left school when he was a junior in the high school and became a clerk in the ticket brokerage office of Thomas H. Webb. After working here for two years he went to the J. S. Carey box manufacturing plant where he worked for three years. While working here he became interested in the manufacture of boxes and barrels and got his first insight into this business. In August, 1892, he came to Noblesville and became interested in the Lay Pail Company which manufactured lard tubs. He continued with this company until it retired from business, after which he became connected with the Noblesville Glass Company as its secretary. At the same time he manufactured the boxes used in shipping the wares of the glass company, engaging in this as a private enterprise. When the glass company moved to Evansville in 1901, Mr. Gaeth remained in Noblesville and devoted his entire attention and energy to the manufacture of boxes and barrels for shipping purposes. Under his able management he has built up a company which is one of the most prosperous concerns in Noblesville. He manufactures all sizes and grades of shipping boxes and barrels and has had the satisfaction of seeing his business increase from year to year. Much of his product goes to the manufacturing concerns of Noblesville, although he also ships his products to other parts of the state. He employs twenty men the year round and has built up a

business which pays out a goodly sum in wages each week to the laboring men of this city.

Mr. Gaeth was married November 28, 1905, to Margaret Wild, the daughter of Leonard and Margaret (Barth) Wild, one of the prominent families of Noblesville. A sketch of the interesting career of Mr. Wild appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Gaeth have no children.

In politics, Mr. Gaeth has long been identified with the Republican party, but though interested in its success he has never been a candidate for any public office. He is a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Noblesville and also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church and have always been interested in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Gaeth is treasurer of the church and holds the same position in the Sunday school organization. He has taught the boy's class in the Sunday school for the past nine years and in this way has been a potent influence for good in his community. In fact he stands in favor of every measure which he feels will benefit his city in any way, and no public enterprise is launched which does not find in him a hearty and enthusiastic supporter. The family residence at one hundred and seven East Logan street, is the center of many hospitable gatherings of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Gaeth is a woman of refinement and culture and is deeply interested in all measures advocated by the women of her city.

BENJAMIN F. HADLEY.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting even in a casual way to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is the worthy subject of this review, and as such it is proper that a review of his character be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and county in which he resides.

Benjamin F. Hadley, a prominent furniture dealer and undertaker of Noblesville, Indiana, was born near Mooresville, Morgan county, this state, in

1847, and is the son of John and Rebecca (White) Hadley, his father being a native of North Carolina. John Hadley came to Morgan county, Indiana, from North Carolina with his parents, Eli and Margaret (Towell) Hadley, in 1817, and settled in the dense forest that covered the land which they entered from the government. Rebecca White was a niece of Levi Coffin, who was so prominently connected with "the underground railroad" in Indiana previous to the Civil War. The Hadleys and Whites were extensive landowners in Morgan county. John Hadley died in April, 1888, and his grave was the first in the Westfield cemetery in Hamilton county. His widow died May 8, 1908, having previously married William Macy after the death of her first husband. To John Hadley and wife were born two sons and two daughters, Cynthia, deceased; Benjamin, whose history is here presented; Jennie, the wife of Amos Spray, of Indianapolis and Alonzo, also of Indianapolis.

Benjamin Hadley was reared on his father's farm in Morgan county, attended the district schools of his neighborhood in the winter time and assisted his father on the farm during the summer seasons. When he was twenty years of age he entered the Friends Academy at Mooresville for two winter terms, driving back and forth each day the distance of two and one-half miles. The academy at that time was in charge of the two Dorlan brothers, Edward and Alpheus. While attending the school at Mooresville, he met Emma Brown, who was one of the teachers in the high school, and while sitting at her feet as a pupil, young Benjamin fell in love with the young teacher. Before he was twenty-two years of age they were married, and to this happy marriage were born four daughters, Luella, the wife of Dr. C. H. Tomlinson, of Cicero; Elma, the wife of Walter Sanders, a carpenter of Noblesville; Carrie, the wife of Henry Wall, a druggist of Noblesville, and Grace E., who graduated from the Bradley Institute at Peoria, Illinois, and now is a teacher of domestic science in the schools of Jackson township in this county. Grace graduated from the Noblesville high school and was a student at Earlham College before entering Bradley Institute. The mother of these children died December 20, 1896.

After his marriage in 1868, Benjamin Hadley farmed in Morgan county until 1874. He then came to Adams township, Hamilton county, where he followed agricultural pursuits for the next ten years. He then sold his farm and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Westfield, where he remained until 1895, and in that year came to Noblesville, where he engaged in the same business at No. 10 East Logan street, and has remained in the same location to the present time. He carries a full line of furniture, sewing

machines, pictures, picture frames, as well as a complete line of musical instruments of all kinds. He is a licensed embalmer and funeral director and has his full share of business in this line in Noblesville and the surrounding territory. Mr. Hadley is a man of keen business ability, and by his upright methods and strict integrity, has won the confidence of all who have had any business transactions with him.

Mr. Hadley was married the second time on June 21, 1899, to Mrs. Mary O'Neal, of Richmond, Indiana. Fraternally, Mr. Hadley is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men, and has always taken an active interest in the work of those fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Indiana State Funeral Directors' Association.

Mr. Hadley and his family are faithful and earnest members of the Friends church, and have always contributed liberally of their substance to its support. He always has been a staunch Republican and always has been interested in the welfare of his community. He never has been an aspirant for public office, feeling that he never had the time to engage in the game of politics. While living in Westfield he was a member of the school board, and in that capacity did everything possible for the advancement of the educational interests of Westfield and vicinity. Mr. Hadley is a man of well-balanced mind, sound and practical intelligence and mature judgment, and with his geniality and amiability of disposition, he has won a large and loyal following among his acquaintances. No citizen stands higher in the community than Mr. Hadley for the reason that he has always given his support to every movement for the educational, moral or material advancement of its citizens.

ALBERT R. BAKER.

One of the pioneers of Hamilton county is Albert R. Baker, a man who has been actively connected with the growth and development of his native county for more than half a century. He has seen service in the school room, in township and county offices, in city offices, in the business circles of his county and in the agricultural life of his community. In every capacity he has measured up to a high standard and to-day there is no more highly respected citizen in the county. He has grown up with the county and has never failed to do his share toward the advancement of its intellectual, civic, moral and material welfare.

Albert R. Baker, the son of Joseph and Anna (Mills) Baker, was born

September 6, 1846, in Jackson township in this county. His father was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and his mother in Highland county, Ohio. The Baker family originally came from England and were of Quaker stock, the first members in this country coming over with William Penn. Nehemiah Baker, the father of Joseph, went from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his family and later settled in Wayne county, Indiana. The Mills family went from Ohio to Wayne county and there Joseph Baker and Anna Mills were married. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Hamilton county and located in the woods in Jackson township. They built a rude log cabin and began to make a home in wilderness. Joseph Baker died in Noblesville, October 12, 1873, and his widow passed away in Noblesville township. They were the parents of four children who lived to maturity, four others dying in infancy. The children who lived to maturity are as follows: James, deceased; Nehemiah, of Noblesville; Albert R., whose life history is here recorded; Elizabeth, deceased.

Albert R. Baker was reared on the farm and educated in the country schools of his home neighborhood. He was ambitious to secure a good education and later attended the Union High school at Westfield, Indiana, and the schools at Adrian, Michigan. He then started to teach in this county and completed five very successful terms in the public schools. In 1872, he withdrew from the teaching profession and engaged in the drug business with George W. Vestal, the partnership continuing for the next five years. He was next interested in the livery business in Noblesville and conducted it very successfully for thirteen years. In the fall of 1890 he was elected treasurer of Hamilton and served for two years to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the county. On leaving the office he engaged in farming for two years after which he again became interested in the drug business at Noblesville. In 1900 Mr. Baker was elected mayor of the city and held the office for four years during which time he favored every measure which he felt would benefit his home city in any way. After leaving the mayor's office he again engaged in the livery business and has followed it down to the present time. In 1908 he was elected to the office of trustee of Noblesville township and is still holding this responsible position administering the office in such a way as to win the commendation of all concerned.

Mr. Baker was married November 13, 1873 to Caroline Cook, the daughter of Levi H. and Mary J. (White) Cook, of Hamilton county. To this union there have been born two sons and two daughters, namely: Olin C., who is married and lives in Albion, Indiana; Fred L., who is married and is a resident of Noblesville; Edith, who married J. D. Allman, who is engaged

in the clothing business in Noblesville; Esther, the wife of Harry Mills, of Noblesville.

The Republican party has always claimed the support of Mr. Baker and it has honored him on several occasions by nominating him for township, county and city offices. He has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions and always has been regarded as one of the leaders of his party in this county. In addition to the offices previously mentioned he has served the public on the board of education and in the city council of Noblesville. The Baker family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and give freely of their substance to its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Baker has been one of the most useful citizens of the county for many years and in all the relations of life has proved his worth.

JOEL D. BRAY.

Indiana will celebrate its centennial in 1916, and it would be indeed interesting if it were possible to present to the people of this state a cabin typical of those that constituted the dwelling places of the early pioneer life of our state. One hundred years ago practically every new house was a log cabin nestled away among the forest trees whose wide-spreading branches almost interlocked over its roof, as if their outstretched hands would shield it from the stormy blasts as well as shelter it from the burning sun. Birds sang in the branches of its protective trees, wild flowers bloomed around its doorstep and altogether the landscape seemed fairer than that which any painter could present to our eyes today. The high cost of living never bothered our good forefathers, and the throes of appendicitis never caused them any suffering. True, they had few of the conveniences of modern life, but that they were happy, as we are today, can hardly be doubted. Today there are living in Hamilton county the representatives of many of these pioneer families and these cherish with the deepest reverence the tales of the vicissitudes which their grandfathers and grandmothers were compelled to meet. One of the earliest families in the county was the Bray family, but unfortunately with the lapse of time it is hard to trace their history.

Joel D. Bray, county recorder of Hamilton county, Indiana, the son of John M. and Sarah (Dickson) Bray, was born February 22, 1851, in Mooresville, Morgan county, Indiana. John M. Bray came to Hamilton county in

1859 and settled on the farm now owned by his son, T. T. Bray, his father having entered this land from the government December 13, 1833, the deed not having been recorded, however, until November 28, 1836. When the family first came to Hamilton county they slept the first night by the side of a large oak log and on rising the next morning, they began to cut logs for their home. It was only a short time until a rude log cabin was raised and in this cabin J. D. Bray was reared to manhood. John M. Bray was a successful farmer in this county, and at the time of his death owned two hundred and eighteen acres of excellent farming land. He was greatly interested in the breeding of live stock and was the first man to bring Durham cattle to Hamilton county. He voted the Whig ticket and upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856, threw his support in favor of the new party. He was a member of the Friends church and a man who was greatly interested in religious work. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was killed in the Broad Ripple wreck, January 31, 1884.

Joel D. Bray was twenty-one days old when his mother died and accordingly he was reared without the ministrations of a loving mother. As a youth he received but meager schooling, since the schools of his day offered but very poor instruction. However, he studied alone and later entered Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, where he spent one year. He would have continued his college course if he had not been stricken with typhoid fever, but his illness left him in such a shape that he decided to remain on the farm and regain his health rather than run the risk of permanently impairing it by returning to college. He remained on the farm with his father until his marriage, when he engaged in farming on the old home farm, where he lived until September, 1899, when an unfortunate accident made it impossible for him to continue farming. While working with a corn-shredder he was so unfortunate as to lose his left arm and this necessitated his retiring permanently from the farm. He moved to Noblesville and became interested in the insurance and real estate business and has been remarkably successful in that line. He built up a good business by careful attention to details until he had a full share of work in his special line in Noblesville and the surrounding territory.

Mr. Bray was married on December 25, 1875, to Mary E. Williams, the daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Murphy) Williams, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bray's grandfather was a minister in the Friends church, a native of North Carolina and an early settler in Wayne county, this state. He was a man of marvelous eloquence and made several trips to England, where he preached for the Friends of that country.

Mr. and Mrs. Bray are the parents of three children, of whom they are very proud, Walter W.; Harry H. and John L. Walter is the assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Noblesville; Harry, who lives in Noblesville for a time was in partnership with two other men in the milk business in Indianapolis, but is now manager of the gas plant at Middletown, Indiana. J. L. Bray, who for a time lived in Orland, Florida, where he was a bookkeeper in the state bank of that city, now is deputy county recorder of Hamilton county, Indiana.

Politically, Mr. Bray is a Republican and for years has taken an active interest in politics, his services in behalf of his party having been rewarded in the fall election of 1914, when he was elected county recorder of Hamilton county. He and his family are all loyal members of the Friends church, and contribute generously of their time and means to its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons Blue Lodge No. 57, and the Improved Order of Red Men, Cherokee Tribe No. 96. Mr. Bray and his wife are now living in their own home near Noblesville, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of modern life. Mr. Bray is a man who is respected by every one with whom he has been associated, and is regarded as a man of the highest integrity and strictest probity.

JOHN GEORGE HEYLMANN.

The name of Heylmann has long been connected with the development and progress of Hamilton county, Indiana. The name has been borne by men who have reflected credit upon their county, upon their state and upon the country which gave them birth. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a country lies not in the machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but rather in the qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish efforts and in his devotion to public welfare. One of the citizens of Hamilton county, who has not only won honor and success for himself in his specific line of endeavor, but who has conferred honor upon his community, is John George Heylmann, today the oldest active business man in Hamilton county. For nearly sixty years he has been identified with the business interests of Noblesville and during that period he has won a name for himself in his particular line of business. He is one of the oldest manufacturers of vehicles in the state and the high quality of his products always has been recognized.

John George Heylmann, son of Frederick C. and Elizabeth (Arndt)

Heylmann, was born October 6, 1834, in Prussia. His father was a farmer and lived all his days in the land of his birth, never coming to America. John G. Heylmann, as a young man of great ambition, felt that America offered so much wider opportunities than his own country that he would come here as soon as he was able to take care of himself. Accordingly, when he was eighteen years of age and had previously received a good common school education in his own land, he came to America and first located at Port Washington, Ohio, a small village about half way between Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Columbus, Ohio. Here he learned the trade of a wagon and carriage maker, a trade which was destined to become his life work and win for him a fortune.

Mr. Heylmann landed in Noblesville, Indiana, in 1855, nearly sixty years ago, and during these three-score years he has been actively identified with the history of the city. Upon coming to this city, he immediately began to follow his trade, and a year later formed a partnership with Wesley Hare, for the manufacture of wagons, carriages and buggies. At that time all vehicles were hand made and consequently the annual output did not compare in any way with the enormous output of the factories of today with their many labor saving machines. The firm of Hare & Heylmann prospered from the start, its products soon becoming well known by reason of their superior qualities. This partnership continued for twenty-one years when it was dissolved and then Mr. Heylmann established a similar factory of his own in Noblesville, which he has continued to operate down to the present time. For the past thirty years his sons have been associated with him in the business. The firm of J. G. Heylmann & Sons has placed its products throughout the state of Indiana and all of the states of the middle west. Mr. Heylmann always has insisted that only the best workmanship and the best materials enter into the manufactured product, with the result that his vehicles always have maintained their high standard of excellence. It is needless to say that he has prospered and that he has become one of the substantial men of his city. For many years he has been a large land owner, he and his sons owning four hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in Hamilton county. In addition to his agricultural interests, he is a director of the Citizens State Bank, a stockholder in the Wainwright Trust Company and also owns much valuable real estate in Noblesville. He lives in one of the most imposing residences in the city of Noblesville at the corner of Tenth and Logan streets.

Mr. Heylmann was married January 13, 1859, to Caroline Barth. To this union have been born six children, three sons, Frederick E., George, deceased, and George B., both of the surviving sons having been associated with

their father in business for many years, and three daughters, two of whom, Caroline and Della, are deceased, and Louise at home.

Mr. Heylmann has been engaged in business in Noblesville longer than any man in Hamilton county. No man within the limits of the county is more widely known and universally respected. He has been a life long Democrat in politics but has never been actively identified with the affairs of his party, his large business interests having demanded all of his time and attention. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Frederick E. Heylmann, son of John G. Heylmann, was born in Noblesville, on October 30, 1861. He was raised and educated in the public schools of Noblesville, and later attended the Commercial College of Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1883, he and his brother George B., became associated with their father in business, under the firm name of J. G. Heylmann and Sons. Within recent years the manufacture of wagons has been discontinued and entire attention of the firm devoted to the manufacture of lighter vehicles, many of them being of special designs and patterns. They are not only manufacturers of high class vehicles of all kinds, but also have added automobiles to their sales department and do a large business along that line.

Frederick E. Heylmann is a stockholder of the Citizens National Bank and a director of the Wainwright Trust Company of Noblesville, and as has been mentioned, he with his brother and father own about four hundred acres of fine farming land near Noblesville which is highly improved and under cultivation. General farming is carried on with a considerable amount of stock raising. Frederick E. Heylmann was married June 30, 1896, to Cora Ingermann, daughter of George W. and Amanda (Dale) Ingermann, of Noblesville. Both of his wife's parents are deceased. Frederick T. Heylmann and wife are the parents of three daughters, Dale, Caroline and Frances. Frederick Heylmann follows in the footsteps of his father in political affairs and always has affiliated with the Democratic party, though he never has been an office seeker. However, he maintains an active interest in public affairs and is a consistent advocate of good government. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Protective Order of Elks. He has retired permanently from active participation in the management of the firm's business, though, still keeping up an active interest in the social life of the community, in the affairs of which he and his family take a prominent part.

John George Heylmann and his sons represent a fine type of American business men, and yet they have never let their material success blind them to their duty to their fellow-men. Personally they enjoy the warm esteem of many men, who recognize in their cordial and affable manners the distinguishing characteristics of the true gentleman.

CHARLES H. WANN.

The career of Charles H. Wann, a native son of this county, sets forth the history of a gentleman who has arisen to a place of prominence in his county solely through the use of his own efforts. For many years a public school teacher of this county, he came in contact with hundreds of young people and in this way exerted an influence for good, which never can be properly measured by earthly standards. A man of high ideals and strong character, he has impressed his individuality upon the growing youths who have been under his able instruction. Ten years of work in the school room gives one a keen insight into human nature and an equipoise which is a valuable asset in any other profession. Mr. Wann always has been active in the civic life of his county and is now the efficient surveyor of Hamilton county. In this office he is performing his duties in a faithful, conscientious and painstaking manner and thereby winning for himself success in a new field of endeavor.

Charles H. Wann, the son of Andrew and Amanda (Snyder) Wann, was born on a farm in White River township in this county February 6, 1884. His parents, who also are natives of this county, are of German descent and those sterling characteristics which have made the German people of this country such desirable citizens, have descended to their son. They are still living in Jackson township near Cicero, where Mr. Wann is a prosperous farmer. He has been active in Democratic politics in this county and has served as assessor and township committeeman from his township, Andrew Wann and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Cicero.

Charles H. Wann was given a good common school education and was graduated from the Arcadia high school in 1902. He then attended Indiana University at Bloomington for two years and the Winona Biological Academy for one term, after which he began teaching school and was in the school room until the end of the school year 1912. He then began teaching at the Hale schoolhouse in Jackson township, in this county, and taught there for two years, after which he taught at Sumner school, in Jackson township, continuously for the next nine years, where he made an enviable record as a progressive and successful instructor of young people. He is a musician of ability and for the past several years has taught mandolin and guitar music in classes in different parts of the county. He owns a small farm in Jackson township where he lived and farmed during the summer season.

Mr. Wann was married September 10, 1907, to Laura Noble, the daughter of Elia and Martha (Hershman) Noble of Jackson township. His wife's

mother died seven years ago and her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wann have one son, Merrill Noble, who was born December 1, 1908.

Mr. Wann always has been a Democrat and has given much active service to his party in this county. In 1910 he was the candidate for county surveyor, but went down to defeat with the rest of the Democratic ticket. Nothing daunted, he again became the candidate in 1912 and was elected at the November election in that year for the two years beginning January 1, 1913. Upon taking up the duties of his office he moved to Noblesville where he is now living. In the performance of his duties in this office of county surveyor he gave the same careful and painstaking attention which he gave to his school work, with the result that his administration of this difficult office gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Wann's service to the county proved so valuable that upon the expiration of his term he still was retained in the public service, being now deputy auditor in the office of County Auditor William O. Horton.

Fraternally, Mr. Wann is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, while he and his wife are both earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active part in church and Sunday school work. For nine consecutive years Mr. Wann taught the Young People's Bible class at the Salem Methodist church in his home township. During his years as a teacher he was regarded as one of the foremost educators of this county. Mr. Wann is a man of clean character in every way and his genial personality wins him friends everywhere he goes. The world needs such men as he, for his influence is always cast for the better things in life.

JAMES T. HINSHAW.

The United States has been called the melting pot of the world, for to our shores have come peoples from every corner of the globe with the result that there is hardly a civilized nation which has not contributed its quota in the past to the hundred millions that today call America their home. The language now contains more than four thousand words, but there is one magic word which has made this country the great nation it is today. Who shall deny that this one word is Liberty! While it is true that there are other talismanic words which have been as magnets to draw to these shores millions from every quarter of the Old World, yet Liberty comprehends them all. It brought the Pilgrim forefathers from England, the Huguenots from France, the Jews from Russia, the Slavs from Austria, the Irish from the Emerald Isle, and the oppressed from everywhere.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES T. HINSHAW

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there came to North Carolina an ambitious son of Ireland who was destined to become the progenitor of a numerous family of worthy American citizens, some of whom are representative citizens of Hamilton county today. The particular motive which induced Thomas Hinshaw to come to North Carolina in 1793 from the green fields of his native Ireland will never be known, but it is reasonable to suppose it was because here might be found that Liberty which was not vouchsafed him in his own country. Born at Bellingham, county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1764, Thomas Hinshaw grew to manhood in his native land and there learned the weaver's trade. During the last year of Washington's first administration he gathered his few possessions, his shuttles, scissors and other tools of his trade and came to America alone and settled on Cane Creek in North Carolina. Some of his shuttles are still in the possession of the family. Concerning his life there is little definite information, but it is known that he married a colleen of the name of Rebecca Holliday after coming to this country. She was the daughter of William Holliday, born in this country, of Irish parentage and proved a worthy wife and mother. There is not much known of the Holliday family, but it is thought that William Holliday and his family went to North Carolina from Pennsylvania or Virginia. The story has been handed down that Rebecca and one sister made the trip in baskets strapped on either side of the back of the horse on which their mother rode to North Carolina. To this first couple of the Hinshaw family in this country were born six children: Mary, Sarah, Martha, Deborah, Stephen and Hannah. From these have come thousands of descendants, but in this present sketch we are interested only in the children of Stephen, the grandfather of James T. Hinshaw, a sterling representative of the name now living in Washington township, in this county, and whose history forms the conclusion of this family narrative.

Stephen Hinshaw was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1803, and as a young man farmed in the summer and worked at the shoemaker's trade during the winter season. He was married November 22, 1826, to Gulia Elma Hoover, who was born in Guilford county, in that state. Her parents, John and Millicent (Winslow) Hoover, were of German descent and devout members of the Friends church. Jonas and Andrew Hoover were the first to come to this country, settling here about 1785. Jonas was the grandfather of Gulia Elma Hoover. He had a son of the name of John and this son married Millicent Winslow, a lineal descendant of the brother of Governor Winslow, the founder of the Plymouth Colony in

Massachusetts in 1620. Thomas Winslow, the father of Millicent, was a noted surveyor of his time. In the fall of 1830 Stephen Hinshaw came to Indiana with his family and lived the first three years on a rented farm in Wayne county, near Richmond. However, he wanted a farm of his own and, hearing of the excellent government land in Hamilton county, came to this county in 1833 alone, and on foot and entered one hundred and sixty acres in Clay township. He then went back to Wayne county and returned to this county with his family and all of his possessions in one wagon. Here, in the wilderness, he built a rude log cabin, twenty by thirty feet, began to clear the land and bring it under cultivation. At first the cabin had no door but a blanket, and the wolves often would come and poke their heads in at the door, but, because of the bright fire in the fire-place, they would not come into the room.

At that time people depended upon wild game for their meat and it was no trouble to keep plenty of it on hand at all times. Deer, bear, squirrels and other game were to be found in abundance, Mr. Hinsaw at one time killing a deer from his own front door. He shot many deer on moonlight nights while sitting in an oak tree by the old salt lick just east of Poplar Ridge cemetery. He prospered and at the time of his death, September 27, 1854, owned two hundred acres of land. His wife passed away April 16, 1873, at the age of sixty-six. Stephen Hinshaw and wife were the parents of ten children: Millicent, Andrew, John S., Thomas, Enos, Alsinda, William H., Rebecca H., Martha A. and Ira. One of the sons of Stephen Hinshaw, served through the Civil War in Company E, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and is the only one of the family who has ever served in any of the wars in this country.

Enos Hinshaw, the fifth child of this family and the father of James T. Hinshaw, was born in Hamilton county in 1834, and remained at home until he was married. At one time he went to Kansas and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, but remained on it only long enough to prove his claim. He then disposed of it and returned to this county, where he lived until the time of his death. His wife was Martha R. Haines, the daughter of James F. Haines and Margaret H. (Ruddel) Haines, and was born in Boone county, Kentucky. James F. Haines, the son of Henry and Hannah (Blankenbarger) Haines, was born in 1808 in Culpepper county, Virginia, and went with his parents to Boone county, Kentucky, in 1823. Margaret H. Ruddel, the wife of James F. Haines, was the daughter of James and Jane (Mulharem) Ruddel, and was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. James Ruddel was born in 1758 in Virginia

and was a large land owner and kept a number of slaves. Ruddel's Mills, Kentucky, was named for him. He had two sons in the War of 1812: Charles was a non-commissioned officer and George was a private. Enos Hinshaw and wife were the parents of eight children, six of whom are still living: George W., Clara A., Etta M., Jennie M., James T. and Albert W. Two of their children died in infancy.

James T. Hinshaw, who is now living in Washington township, in this county, was born three and one-half miles northwest of Carmel on January 10, 1870, and has lived in Clay and Washington townships all of his life. He received a good common school education and remained at home until his marriage, in 1901. In 1896 he bought sixty acres of his present farm, four miles northwest of Carmel. In 1901 he built the handsome residence in which he now lives and subsequently added substantial and commodious barns and outbuildings. He makes a specialty of stock raising, feeding all of his grain to his stock, having found by experience that, with the present good prices paid for stock, this is the most profitable procedure. He has added to the original farm, until he now has one hundred and fifty-three acres of excellent land.

James T. Hinshaw was married on November 28, 1901, to Carrie L. Spaugh. She is the eldest daughter of John E. and Printha E. (Harvey) Spaugh, and was born August 6, 1879, one mile south of Eagletown, in this county. There was a family of five girls and two sons, two of whom died in childhood. Her father was the son of Joshua and Christena (Petry) Spaugh and was a native of North Carolina, coming to this county with his parents in a wagon when four years of age. Mrs. Hinshaw's mother, Printha E. (Harvey) Spaugh, who died September 12, 1911, was the daughter of William and Cinderella (Beeson) Harvey. William Harvey and one brother were left orphans in Wayne county, Indiana, at an early age and their guardian subsequently came to Hamilton county and entered land for them, and in later years both grandparents of Mrs. Hinshaw, Mr. Spaugh and Mr. Harvey helped organize the Little Eagle Creek Christian church.

Mr. Hinshaw has always been a staunch Republican and an active supporter of its principles, although never seeking political preferment of any kind. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and interested in the work of that fraternal organization. He is affiliated with the National Horse Thief Detective Association, an organization for the apprehension of horse thieves. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Hinshaw is a public-spirited citizen, always interested in matters of local welfare and consequently enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a worthy scion of worthy ancestors and reflects credit on his family, whose good name he has ever held spotless before the world.

FREDERICK EUGENE HINES.

If a resume were to be written of the lives of the successful and influential attorneys of the central part of Indiana, the name of Frederick E. Hines, of Noblesville, Hamilton county, would occupy a high position. In the legal profession he has supplemented the practice of the essentials with a wealth of common sense. In every profession theories and rules cannot be literally interpreted; they act as guides only, the human equation being the force that impels decisions of merit. In judicious foresight, cool calculation and prompt initiative Mr. Hines has excelled. He stands for the lawyer in the true sense of that word; that is to say, the man who advocates a sympathetic reading of the law, and not a merciless, steely and unyielding interpretation. He has won for himself a reputation for lofty integrity, and his courteous, affable manner, savored with a brilliant fund of wit, has won for him countless friends and clients among the good people of Hamilton county.

Frederick E. Hines, the son of Hiram and Sarah M. (Neal) Hines, was born on a farm in Jasper county, Missouri, near Carthage. His father was born in Coshocton, Ohio, and his mother in Hamilton county, Indiana. Hiram Hines came with his parents from Ohio to Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1842, when he was only two years of age. He grew to maturity in this county and was married to Sarah M. Neal, who was a native of this county. Shortly after their marriage Hiram Hines and his wife moved to Jasper county, Missouri, where Frederick E., whose history is here recorded, was born. The family lived only five years in Missouri, at the end of which time they returned to Hamilton county, this state, where they lived the remainder of their lives. In 1880 Hiram Hines was elected auditor of Hamilton county for a term of four years and after retiring from the auditor's office engaged in general contracting until 1901, when he was appointed a rural mail carrier and held this position until his death, which occurred March 18, 1913. His widow is still living in Noblesville.

Hiram Hines was a distinguished veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted at the opening of the war in Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana

Volunteer Infantry, and served for four years and a half. He was mustered in as second lieutenant and served with this rank throughout the war. At first his regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, but later was attached to the Army of the Tennessee. After the Atlanta campaign in the summer of 1864 the regiment to which Mr. Hines was attached was transferred to Texas, where he was stationed when the war closed in the spring of 1865. Though his regiment saw active service continuously from the beginning to the close of the war, Mr. Hines served through the whole struggle without being wounded or having his health seriously impaired. He was a member of Lookout Post Grand Army of the Republic, at Noblesville, and always took an active interest in its deliberations. In politics he was an active Republican and a leader in his party in this county. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, while he and his family were earnest and loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frederick E. Hines was but two years of age when his parents moved from Jasper county, Missouri, to Hamilton county, Indiana, and all the remainder of his life has been spent within the limits of this county. He has lived in Noblesville since his father moved there in 1880 to take the office of county auditor. He was educated in the Noblesville schools, graduating from the high school in 1893. He immediately entered Indiana University and graduated from the law department of that institution in the spring of 1897. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Greek letter fraternity while in college and always has been interested in the work of this fraternity. In August, 1897, Mr. Hines opened an office in Noblesville for the practice of his profession and has always practiced alone. He has been admitted to practice in all the state and federal courts and has enjoyed a constantly increasing and lucrative practice. Mr. Hines has achieved a splendid record at the bar, while from the beginning he has been intensely methodical and unswerving in his persistence in search of the true light and of the essentials of legal foundation. Success has crowned his efforts along these lines because he has combined common sense with his practice and uses that Christian charity which is so necessary to the practice of the successful lawyer.

Mr. Hines was married October 23, 1901, to Martha Louise Pfaff, the daughter of William and Emma A. (Killen) Pfaff, of Hamilton county. Her father was a native of this county, while her mother was born in Philadelphia. Both are now living in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Hines have had one child, which is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hines are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active workers in the church and

Sunday school, Mr. Hines having been the teacher of the Business Men's Bible class for several years.

Politically, Mr. Hines is a Republican and has always been interested in all political affairs. He has served as secretary of the Republican County Central Committee for four years, and has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. In 1901 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Hamilton county for a period of two years, and was re-elected at the expiration of his first term, serving four years altogether. In view of the fact that it is customary to give the office for only one term, this speaks well for the efficiency and popularity of Mr. Hines. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Sons of Veterans, Camp No. 56. Those most closely associated with Mr. Hines are loudest in their praises of his personal qualities, and his fidelity to every trust confided in him. He is popular in the official, social and commercial circles of his county, and because of his high integrity, he commands general respect and confidence in the community to whose interests he is so devotedly attached.

CHARLES BENTON JENKINS.

Among the worthy citizens of Noblesville, Indiana, whose residence here has contributed in no small degree to the prestige of the vicinity, is Charles Benton Jenkins, who while laboring diligently for his individual advancement, has never forgotten his obligation to the public, and who invariably has supported such measures and movements as have had for their object the general good and welfare of his community. Although he has been a resident of this county for a comparatively short time, he has impressed his individuality upon the community in such a way as to leave no question as to his high integrity and worth as a citizen. Pre-eminently a business man, he has taken his place at the head of his industrial calling and today is known as one of the most prominent millers of Indiana, as well as being prominently recognized in the deliberations of the National Millers Association. Being favored by few opportunities except those that his own efforts were capable of mastering, and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success of life and Hamilton county is proud to claim him as one of her representative citizens.

Charles Benton Jenkins, the manager and treasurer of the Noblesville Milling Company, was born on a farm near Urbana, Ohio, August 28, 1865. His parents, David and Amelia R. (Wirt) Jenkins, were natives of Page county, Virginia, and Maryland, respectively. David Jenkins came from his native state to Ohio with his parents in 1830 and settled in Champaign county, Ohio, near Urbana. He was a farmer and stock raiser and died August 5, 1912, at the age of eighty-nine years, within a mile of the farm on which he settled as a lad in 1830. His whole life was spent in Champaign county, Ohio, with the exception of one year when he lived near Bunker Hill, in Miami county, Indiana. The Wirt family came from Maryland to Ohio early in its history. One member of the Wirt family, William Wirt, was attorney general of the United States from 1817 until 1829, and has the honor of holding this office longer than any other man in the whole history of the federal government. The wife of David Jenkins died October 12, 1866.

Charles Benton Jenkins was reared on his father's farm in Champaign county, Ohio, and attended the public schools during the winter time and worked upon his father's farm during the summer seasons. He spent one summer at a normal school, preparing himself for the vocation of teaching, after which he taught school for four years, beginning April 2, 1883, his last term ending April 1, 1887. All of his teaching was done in his home county in Ohio. In April, 1887, immediately after the close of his last term of school, he entered the United States railway mail service and continued in the employ of the government until November, 1891, a period of four and one-half years. He was assigned to duty on the Pennsylvania lines between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The milling experience of Mr. Jenkins began in 1891, immediately after he left the mail service. He engaged in the milling business at Saint Paris, Ohio, under the firm name of Jenkins & Dudleston, as salesman, bookkeeper and general utility man. He remained with this company until October, 1893. He felt that he needed special training in a counting and business practice, and in order to develop more efficient practice along these lines he attended the Miami Commercial College at Dayton, Ohio. After taking the course in this institution he entered the wholesale grocery firm known as the Cincinnati Grocery Company, at Dayton, Ohio, but a few months later went back into the milling business with the Marion Milling Company, of Marion, Ohio, as bookkeeper and assistant treasurer. He remained with this company from September 18, 1894, until in October, 1896, when the company went into the hands of a receiver. The court recognized the ability of Mr. Jenkins, as well as his high integrity, and appointed him to take charge of the business. His services as receiver continued for nine months to the

day. At the expiration of his receivership the company was reorganized under the firm name of the Marion Milling and Grain Company. Upon the organization of the new company on July 27, 1897, Mr. Jenkins became manager and treasurer, and remained with the company in this capacity until November 1, 1906. He then opened a brokerage office in Marion, Ohio, dealing in milling and elevator property, although he still retained his interests in the company with which he had severed active connection and continued as a member of its board of directors. He continued in the brokerage business from 1906 until August, 1909, when he was offered his present position at Noblesville.

Mr. Jenkins has been manager and treasurer of the Noblesville Milling Company from August, 1909, down to the present time. This position came to him without solicitation and is a tribute to his knowledge of the milling business as well as a proper recognition of his exceptional business ability. The Noblesville Milling Company has the capacity of twelve hundred barrels of flour daily. It has an elevator capacity of seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat and can keep more grain on hand for its business than any other mill in Indiana. Its products go into many states in the Union, and the company also has a large export trade, especially to Ireland, Scotland and England. The mill is constantly taxed to its full running capacity in order to fill its large orders, and under the skillful management of Mr. Jenkins, the company is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most successful of its kind in the United States.

While in Ohio Mr. Jenkins was secretary of the Ohio Millers Association from the date of its organization in April, 1904, until he left the state and came to Noblesville. He was one of the organizers of the Ohio Association and saw it grow from thirty-eight original members to a flourishing association comprising two hundred and twenty-seven of the best millers in the state of Ohio. He was the leader in this organization from the time of its inception until he left the state and, as manager and secretary, built up an organization which kept the milling business before the people of Ohio in a very creditable light. When he left Ohio to come to Noblesville, he was given a farewell banquet at Toledo by the members of the association and presented with valuable tokens of their esteem. Since coming to Indiana, Mr. Jenkins has been no less prominent in the affairs of the Indiana Millers Association, and is now president of that body. He also is a member of the National Millers Association and prominent in the deliberations of that large organization. He is recognized as a leader in his chosen field. The position, which has come

to him solely through his own undivided efforts, is a tribute to his study of the profession.

Mr. Jenkins was married November 6, 1887, to Ida A. White, the daughter of David and Catherine (Anderson) White, of Saint Paris, Ohio, and to this union there have been born two children, Don B., who married Nelle Sowerwine, a member of a prominent family of Noblesville, and Evangeline, who is still at home with her parents.

Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has taken all the degrees in that time-honored fraternity up to and including the thirty-second degree. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Democrat in politics, and while he always has been interested in political questions, has never been an aspirant for public office in any way. He and his family are earnest and loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Jenkins being a member of the official board of that denomination.

Mr. Jenkins is not only a well trained man in his chosen field, but he is widely informed on all current topics; honest and upright in all of his relations with his fellow men, there are few citizens of Hamilton county who are better known, and none more highly respected. He has performed his full part as a citizen since coming to this county, and has earned the sincere regard and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

JAMES W. SMITH.

It is one of the beauties of our government that it acknowledges no hereditary rank or title, no patent of nobility save that of nature's, leaving every man to establish his own rank by becoming the artificer of his own fortune. Places of honor and trust, rank and preferment thus happily placed before every individual, high or low, rich or poor, to be striven for by all, but earned alone by perseverance and sterling worth, are most always sure to be filled with deserving men, or at least by those possessing the energy and talent essential to success in contests where public position is the prize. James W. Smith affords a conspicuous example of the successful, self-made American, who is not only eminently deserving of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, but also possesses the necessary energy and talent that fit him to discharge worthily the duties of the responsible place with which he has been honored by the people of his county. A man of vigorous mentality and

strong mental fiber, he finds those qualities the chief factor in the carving out of a career that has been above the suspicion of reproach and of honor to the county which he so ably and acceptably serves. Mr. Smith has made a notable success in more than one line of activity, a fact which reveals his many-sided character. As a public school teacher of many years' experience, as a business man handling large financial deals, as a public official and as a private citizen interested in the affairs of his community, James W. Smith has played no inconspicuous part. Such men benefit the community in which they live.

James W. Smith, former mayor of Noblesville, the son of John and Harriett (Thompson) Smith, was born in Marion county, Indiana, near Oaklandon on October 11, 1854. His father was a native of New Jersey while his mother was born in Clermont county, Ohio. John Smith came to Ohio in the early history of the state and later went west and entered land in Marion county, Indiana. After securing a farm in this state he returned to Clermont county, Ohio, married Harriett Thompson and returned to his farm in this county. He was a farmer and one of the largest land owners in the county. He hauled his produce to Cincinnati, Ohio, and drove his stock to the same market. He was a Republican in politics, but the labors of the field were sufficient to keep him occupied all the time. He and his wife were loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were very active in church work. John Smith died in 1891, his wife having preceded him to the grave many years, her death having occurred in 1860. They were the parents of ten children: Cyrus, deceased, who was a prominent school teacher of Indiana during his lifetime; Samuel S., deceased; David T., deceased; Francis M., who is now living on the old homestead in Marion county; Mary E., deceased, who was the wife of James Dunham, a soldier of the Union who took a prominent part in the Civil War and who suffered many hardships in Libby prison; William, deceased; Henry N., Indianapolis; Cinderella, the wife of Summerfield Thomas of West Virginia; Theodore E., who is a farmer in Marion county, and James W., with whom this narrative deals. The father of these children married a second wife, Rebecca Packard, also of Ohio, to which union were born four children, Olive, Lycurgus, Clara and Everett, the latter three of whom are deceased. Olive married Thomas J. White, a prominent merchant of McCordsville, Hancock county, Indiana, where they now reside.

James W. Smith was reared upon the farm in Marion county and educated in the country schools and later attended the Indiana State Normal school at Terre Haute. Early in life he began to teach and for fifteen years taught in the district graded and normal schools of Hancock and Marion

counties. He was an excellent instructor and the teaching profession lost one of its ablest members when he retired from the school room. He went to Noblesville, Indiana, on November 1, 1887, and opened an office for the real estate, loan and general insurance business and has since been a resident of that city. He is a man of keen business ability and rare foresight, the latter quality being an indispensable characteristic for the successful real estate man. His business consists mostly of buying and selling farm land. He buys the farms outright, then sells them, not acting as an agent for the farmer himself. In this way he has accumulated a comfortable competency for himself and is one of the largest land owners of the county, having more than four hundred acres. In addition to his farm interest, he is heavily interested in many of the industries of Noblesville. He has been vice-president of the Wainwright Trust Company since its organization and also vice-president of the American National Bank of Noblesville since its organization in 1910. The latter financial institution has had a phenomenal growth during the short period it has been in existence and promises to become one of the most substantial financial institutions of this section of the state. Mr. Smith is also identified with various public utilities in Noblesville. He was the promoter of the Noblesville Water Company and its president for a number of years. He has been connected with the Noblesville Electric Light Company and the Noblesville Gas Company, both of which have grown to be large and successful institutions of the city, and also has been connected with the water works company and was instrumental in securing for Noblesville the first brick pavements, this improvement having been projected when he was mayor of the city, the people voting for the improvement after a hard contest. Mr. Smith is a very busy man of affairs and a man with large financial interests. He has given generously of his superb powers in furthering the industrial and civic upbuilding of his city and his name justly merits a conspicuous place on the roll with those who have worthily conserved its progress.

Mr. Smith was married September 27, 1883, to Mary E. Littleton, the daughter of William F. and Margaret (Hanna) McCord, of Hancock county, Indiana. To this union has been born one daughter, Myrta Margeurite, the wife of Eugene C. Pulliam, formerly of Atchison, Kansas, now of Franklin, Indiana. Mrs. Smith and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have always taken an active part in church and Sunday school work, Mr. Smith at the present time being a member of the Board of Trustees. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

In the civic life of his community Mr. Smith has taken a prominent part.

For four years he served as mayor of Noblesville and for nine years was on the board of education and was treasurer of the board during the larger part of the time. Mr. Smith keeps in touch with all movements expressive of modern thought along its various lines and is a man of scholarly and refined tastes, while his familiarity with the practical affairs of the day makes him feel at ease with all classes or conditions of people whom he meets.

JOHN A. MATTHEWS.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life, whatever the field of endeavor, is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. So much in excess of those of success are the records of failures or semi-failures, that one is constrained to attempt an analysis in either case and to determine the measure of causation in an approximate way. But in studying the life history of the late well known resident of Noblesville, Indiana, whose name forms the caption of this sketch, we find evidence of many qualities that always gain definite success in any career if properly directed, as his evidently had been done, resulting in a life of good to others and leaving a memory which long shall be cherished in the community of which he so long had formed a valued unit.

John A. Matthews, deceased, for many years one of the best known residents of Hamilton county, Indiana, was born March 2, 1839, in Clark county, Ohio, near New Carlisle. He was the son of Samuel and Lydia (Porter) Matthews, the father being a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and the mother of Clark county, Ohio. Samuel Matthews was a millwright and lived all of his days in Clark county, Ohio.

John A. Matthews was reared in this rural district and was educated in the schools of New Carlisle and Lyndon Hill Academy, Ohio. After graduating from the academy, in 1857, he came to Shelby county, Indiana, and taught the first school on the banks of Flat Rock in the winter of 1857-58. He then returned to Ohio and at the breaking out of the Civil War tried to enlist, but was rejected on account of physical disability. Four of his brothers enlisted and went to the front and it was a great disappointment to John A. that he could not go with them. He remained in Ohio during the war and after his marriage at the opening of the war he learned the broom-making

business, raising the corn from which he made his brooms. He followed this trade for several years in New Carlisle, Ohio, and in 1866 moved to Casstown, Miami county, Ohio, where he began to teach and where he taught for the next ten years. In the fall of 1877 he went to Atlanta, in Hamilton county, where he was engaged as a teacher in the public schools, remaining there until 1886, when he moved to Noblesville and taught in the schools there for the next ten years. In 1896 he was appointed, without any solicitation on his part, as justice of the peace and served in this office for two years. He was then elected for a term of four years to the office, after which he became connected with the circulation department of the *Indianapolis News*, subsequently clerking for two years in the county auditor's office and later in the office of the county treasurer. July 10, 1910, he was again appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace and at the expiration of his appointment he was again elected. He was elected at the November, 1912, election for a full term of four years, and was serving in this capacity at the time of his death. He always had been a staunch Republican in politics and had done much active service as a member of the county committee of that party. He was a frequent delegate to township, county, district and state conventions, and long was regarded as one of the leaders of his party in this county. Before moving to this state, he had been elected for two terms as township clerk of Clark county, Ohio.

Mr. Matthews was married December 3, 1861, to Mary Hill, the daughter of John and Samantha (Stillwell) Hill, and to this union were born four children: Carrie E., the wife of Cassius E. Albert of Noblesville; Osee, the wife of Edward Lytle, of Anderson, Indiana; Theresa H., the wife of John R. Dougherty, of San Francisco, California, and Florence F., the wife of Leroy Dale, of Indianapolis. Mr. Matthews was a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he and his family always were interested in the local activities of that denomination. Mr. Matthews not only took an active part in church work but had been superintendent of the Sunday school and for many years was a teacher in the Sunday school. He had held different official positions in the church, having been active in its support since a young man. He lived a long and useful career and undoubtedly was the means of doing an untold amount of good. No one can estimate the good which an earnest teacher does and during his many years of service he had been the means of directing the minds of the youth of this county to a contemplation of the higher and better things. He proved equal to all the tasks which he undertook and consequently his memory justly deserves the high tribute of respect which the people of this county so gratefully pay.

CYRUS R. HEATH.

In past ages the history of a country was comprised chiefly in the record of its wars and conquests. Today history is largely a record of commercial activity and those whose names are foremost in the annals of the nation are those who have become leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, and the victor is he who can most successfully establish, control and operate commercial interests. Mr. Heath is one of the strong and influential men whose lives have provided an essential part in the history of Hamilton county. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing in the right place and time are the chief characteristics of the man. These, combined with everyday common sense and guided by strong will power, are concomitants which will insure success in any undertaking.

Cyrus R. Heath, the vice-president of the Indiana Gas Light Company, was born September 4, 1867, on a farm in Delaware county, Indiana, near Muncie. His parents, Rev. Jacob W. and Rhoda (Purdue) Heath, were pioneer settlers of Delaware county. Rev. Jacob W. Heath was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife are both deceased.

Cyrus R. Heath was reared in Muncie, Indiana, and attended the public schools of that city. He left school before completing the high school course and began clerking in a book store in Muncie. He worked in the book store for several years and then became interested in the newspaper business in Muncie, eventually becoming editor and proprietor of the *Muncie Daily News*, a strong Republican paper, and one which did a great deal of good for the building up of the city and county, wielded a broad and beneficent influence, long being regarded as one of the leading papers of this section of the state. As editor of this paper, Mr. Heath became favorably known throughout Indiana. Positive in his views he expressed himself in a literary style so admirable as to attract the attention and elicit the praise even of those who disagreed with him in his opinions.

In 1900 Mr. Heath sold his newspaper and came to Noblesville as president of the Noblesville Gas and Improvement Company. This is the first and only company which supplied Noblesville with natural gas. The company was a great factor in making Noblesville an important manufacturing center. In 1912 this company sold its holdings and franchises to the Indiana Gas Light Company, Mr. Heath becoming the vice-president of the new corporation. He still holds this position, although he is also connected with various other gas organizations in different parts of the country. His interests are

not confined solely to the gas companies, since he has financial interests in various corporate companies in other lines of business. He is essentially a man of affairs and with his keen business ability is able to handle complicated business matters in an intelligent way.

Mr. Heath was married November 9, 1900, to Catherine L. Bray, daughter of John L. and Caroline (Thompson) Bray. John L. Bray was a prominent farmer and one of the largest land holders in Hamilton county, at the time he was killed in a Monon railroad accident in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have two daughters and one son, Phoebe Anna, Mary Catherine and Cyrus Ralph, Jr.

The Republican party has claimed the support of Mr. Heath and he has naturally been a prominent figure in politics, owing to his former connection with the newspaper business. While living in Muncie he served two terms as police commissioner by appointment of Governor James A. Mount. He was never an aspirant for any public office and filled this office only at the earnest solicitation of the governor. Since coming to Noblesville he has served as Republican city chairman and has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the thirty-second degree in that order. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the same denomination in which his father served so faithfully for many years. His wife is a loyal member of the Friends church. The family home is one of the most beautiful in Noblesville and is located at the corner of Ninth and Hannibal streets.

DR. WILLIAM B. GRAHAM.

The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of ministering to the ills and alleviating the sufferings of humanity pursues a calling which in dignity, importance and beneficence is second to none other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor to all of his kind, for to him more than to any other man are entrusted the safety, the comfort and in many instances the lives of those who place themselves under his care. Amongst this class of professional men is Dr. William B. Graham, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who has stood for many years with few peers and no superiors among the physicians of Hamilton county, Indiana, during which time he has

not only gained a wide reputation in his chosen vocation, but has also established an equally wide reputation for uprightness and nobility of character in all the relations of life. He early realized that to those who attain determinate success in the medical profession there must be not only given technical ability, but also a broad human sympathy which must pass from mere sentiment to an actuating motive for helpfulness, so he has dignified and honored his profession by noble services in which through years he has attained unqualified success.

Dr. William B. Graham, an honored veteran of the Civil War, and a physician of Hamilton county for nearly fifty-four years, was born on a farm in Butler county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1835. His parents, William M. and Amanda H. (Kerr) Graham, lived and died in Pennsylvania, and never came to Indiana. William M. Graham was a prominent man in his native state, and held many official positions, being at one time a member of the Pennsylvania state legislature.

Dr. William B. Graham was reared on the farm and attended the country schools of his home county. Later he attended the West Sunbury schools in his home county, after which he taught school one year in his home neighborhood. At the age of twenty-one years he left home and came west, where he made his home with an uncle, Dr. Joseph B. Kerr, in Marion county, Indiana. He taught school for four and one-half years after coming to this county, teaching eight different terms in all, most of which were subscription schools. At the same time he read medicine with his uncle, later reading medicine with another uncle, Dr. Harvey Kerr, at Broad Ripple, in Marion county, finishing his medical studies with this latter uncle. However, he felt that in order to make the best success in his chosen life work, he should take a college course, and with this thought in view, entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he spent one year, and then entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in 1861. He first located at Clarksville, this county, in partnership with Dr. P. P. Whitesell, with whom he remained a year and a half, the partnership being dissolved when Doctor Graham received a commission as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He received his commission in the spring of 1863 and nine months later was promoted to the rank of major and made surgeon of the same regiment, serving in this capacity until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged June 24, 1865. During his service in the army, Doctor Graham was captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, but was paroled to take care of those wounded on the battlefield until they

could be sent through the lines, he being obligated to report to the provost marshal at Ringgold, Georgia. Doctor Graham was kept on the battle ground for twelve days ministering to the wounded and at the end of this time reported at Ringgold, from which point he was sent to Richmond, Virginia, where he was kept in Libby prison until November 24, 1863, when he was exchanged and was enabled to return to his regiment, with which he served until the end of the war.

Immediately after the close of the war Doctor Graham returned to Hamilton county, Indiana, and resumed the practice of his profession in Noblesville, where he ever since has made his home. It is not too much to say that no student physician of today, no matter what college he attends or how much time he puts in attending clinics, receives the practical experience that Doctor Graham did at the front. After each battle he had the opportunity to treat more cases than falls to the lot of the ordinary physician of today in a lifetime. Every conceivable variety of wounds were to be handled and in the vast experience which he gained during his service in the war, he received a training which formed the basis for his later successful career. There is no need in this connection to dilate upon his career as a physician during his fifty years of life in Noblesville. Suffice it to say that his name is a household word in hundreds of families, many members of which he has brought into this world, and been present at their departure.

Doctor Graham has kept fully abreast of the times and has been a close student of medical science from the day that he graduated from college down to the present time. He maintains his membership in the Hamilton County, the Indiana State and the National Medical Associations, and takes a deep interest in their annual meetings. He has been president of and has filled every office in the Hamilton County Medical Society. He has been a member of the Hamilton county board of pension examiners and gave twenty-one years of his active life to service on this board. For thirty years he has been the surgeon of the New York Central Railway Company at Noblesville. For several years he was a member of the Noblesville board of health and its secretary.

Doctor Graham was married July 25, 1865, to Clara Darrow, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Passwater) Darrow, of this county, and to this union have been born six children, Alice, the wife of C. J. Smith, of Portland, Oregon; Edith, who is still at home; William D., a dentist of Noblesville; Robert K., of Noblesville, Illinois; Mary, who is at home, and Donald, an architect of Indianapolis.

Doctor Graham is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a loyal member of Lookout Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Noblesville, and has been prominent in the affairs of this post. Politically, he has always been a Republican, but in 1912, he became one of the four million Progressives who voted for Theodore Roosevelt. Religiously, he and the members of his family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church of Noblesville, and have been active in church and Sunday school work. Doctor Graham is now rounding out his four score years and as the twilight of his life draws near, he can look back over a span of years filled with usefulness, no man today standing higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than Doctor Graham, the oldest practicing physician of Hamilton county.

DR. HENRY H. THOMPSON.

Devoted to the noble work which his profession implies, Dr. Henry H. Thompson has been indefatigable in his endeavors and has not only earned the meet rewards of his efforts in a temporal way, but has also proved himself eminently worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling, by reason of his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine is regarded by all those who know him as being broad and comprehensive, and the profession and the public accord him a distinguished place among the men of his class in Indiana. His has been a life of earnest and persistent endeavor, such as always brings a true appreciation of the real value of human existence—a condition that must be prolific of good results in all the relations of life.

Dr. Henry H. Thompson, son of Rev. Oliver S. and Kate (Henry) Thompson, was born May 16, 1877, at Belleville, Illinois. His father was a native of Carroll county, Indiana, and has been a minister of the Presbyterian church all his life. Most of his ministerial services have been in the states of Illinois and Iowa, and he is now living a retired life in Nashville, Illinois. His wife was born in Washington county, Illinois, and is a direct descendant of Patrick Henry, of Revolutionary fame. The Thompsons are descended from the Lorimer family, of Philadelphia. John Craw, the grandfather of Doctor Thompson's mother, served in the Illinois legislature with Abraham Lincoln, and was an intimate friend of the martyred president. He also served in the Illinois Constitutional convention with Lincoln in 1848. Oliver

Thompson and wife were the parents of two children, Florence, who is unmarried and living with her father, and Doctor Thompson, whose history is here briefly recorded.

Doctor Thompson was reared and educated in Illinois, and being the son of a minister, his education was received in the various towns where his father preached. He was graduated from the Nashville, Illinois, high school in 1894 and immediately entered Hanover, Indiana, College, a Presbyterian school. He was graduated from this college in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and immediately came to Noblesville, where he became instructor in Latin in the high school, where he remained as teacher of Latin from 1898 to 1900 and in the latter year was elected principal of the high school, serving in that capacity for one year. In 1901 he was granted the degree of Master of Arts from Hanover College, and in the fall of the same year entered the medical department of Washington University, from which he was graduated four years later, immediately after which he began the practice of his profession in Noblesville, and has been engaged continuously in the practice in this city since that time. During his last year in college he was interne at St. Anthony's Hospital in St. Louis, where he gained valuable experience. In the summer of 1913 he returned to Washington University and took a post-graduate course. Doctor Thompson has kept fully abreast of the times in the advance of medical science and has handled many difficult cases since coming to Noblesville. Natural ability, thorough technical training and a devotion for and enthusiasm in his work have been contributing factors to the splendid success which has characterized his work.

Doctor Thompson has been health officer of Noblesville since 1906 and still holds this important office, having met with unusual success in the administration of its duties. He is a member of the Hamilton County, Indiana State and American Medical Societies. He is a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha medical fraternity, whose membership is limited to honor students. He is the surgeon for the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of Noblesville. Doctor Thompson has built up an extensive general practice and also does a large amount of surgical work.

Doctor Thompson was married October 7, 1908, to Helen Fertig, the daughter of Walter R. and Jennie (Ross) Fertig, a prominent family of Noblesville. He and his wife are both earnest members of the Presbyterian church and are active in church and Sunday school work.

Doctor Thompson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and a charter member of Noblesville Lodge No. 576, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a past master of the Masonic lodge and has held all

the chairs in the Elks lodge in Noblesville. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a Republican, and though he has been active in public affairs has not felt inclined to seek official honors. While in Hanover College he was a member of Beta Theta Pi, one of the oldest Greek letter fraternities. He has always taken a commendable interest in the civic life of his community and although professionally a busy man he has given his earnest support to all movements which have promised to benefit his city in any way.

WILLIAM F. WALL.

To write the personal records of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to positions of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business life and general development of their places of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced within their spheres of usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, build monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. To such a class we have the unquestioned right to say belongs the gentleman whose name appears above.

William F. Wall, the present efficient clerk of the circuit court of Hamilton county, Indiana, was born May 18, 1875, on a farm in Noblesville township, this county, and is the son of Jerry and Susanna (Jones) Wall, his father being a native of Indiana and his mother of Ohio. Jerry Wall, who is still living at Noblesville, was a veteran of the Civil War, serving first in Company B, One Hundred First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and later in the Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. During his service of three years he made an enviable record as a soldier and was prompt and courageous in the performance of every duty which fell to his lot. His wife died March 30, 1912.

William F. Wall was reared on his father's farm in Noblesville township, and received a good common-school education in the schools of his home neighborhood. Later he attended the schools of Noblesville, but left before graduating from the high school in order to go to work. For a time he worked at anything which a boy could find to do in a town the size of Noblesville, and within a comparatively short time found employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of Charles F. Johnson. That his service here

were eminently satisfactory is shown by his record of fifteen years of continuous employment by Mr. Johnson and other merchants of Noblesville. Leaving the store of Mr. Johnson he worked with R. G. Caylor, N. D. Levison & Son and J. Joseph & Company successively, and gave each of his employers satisfactory service.

Mr. Wallace always has been interested in the success of the Republican party and has been a precinct committeeman of the party in Noblesville for several years. In the summer of 1911 he was nominated by the Republicans of Hamilton county for the office of clerk of the circuit court and at the November election following he was elected to this office, assuming its duties January 1, 1912, for a term of four years. He had been a candidate for the same office on one previous occasion, but the fortunes of politics then were against him. He is now performing the duties of this important office in a manner which stamps him as a man of more than ordinary ability, and is giving universal satisfaction, not only to the party which elected him, but to all citizens, irrespective of their party affiliations. He is a capable, painstaking and conscientious official and is giving his office service based upon the best of his ability. His deputy is O. Reuben Mann. His first stenographer was Mrs. Ruth (Mosbaugh) Comstock, who resigned in 1913 and was succeeded by Miss Agnes Hull.

Mr. Wall was married January 17, 1900, to Maude C. Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Harris, of Noblesville, both of whom are still living. John R. Harris was a veteran of the Civil War and is highly honored in the community. Though they are not members of any church, Mr. and Mrs. Wall affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute of their means to its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been active in the work of this fraternal organization in Noblesville for the past fifteen years. It is said that he brought a greater number of applications for membership to this lodge than any other member. In a recent class of twelve, nine of the applications had been secured by Mr. Wall. He has been a member of the Improved Order of Red Men for the past ten years, is past chief haymaker of the local lodge, and in 1909 was a delegate to the national lodge of this order. He has also held membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles for the past ten years. Mr. Wall is a type of the man who makes his way in life unaided and his record shows what honesty, industry and grim determination can accomplish when directed along proper channels. He is a man of genuine worth and high character and has long enjoyed a splendid reputation in the community in which he has lived all of his life.

WILLIAM EDWARD LONGLEY.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the lives of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place in which to reside, if its reputation as to the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading men have been high and their influence such as to mould the characters and shape the lives of those with whom they mingle. One of the most prominent citizens of Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana, who has attained to a position of prominence not only in his own county but in the affairs of the state, is William Edward Longley, who is now the efficient state fire marshal of the state of Indiana. He is a man who has proved true to every trust reposed in him. Whether in his private life or his public life he has never shirked his duty. He has contributed very materially to the civic, moral and commercial advancement of his community, and his straightforward course of daily life has won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moves.

William Edward Longley, the son of Edward and Mary Ellen (Donnavon) Longley, was born in Noblesville, September 26, 1854. His father was born in Kentucky while his mother was a native of Maryland, being born on the Atlantic coast. Edward Longley was the son of John Longley, a pioneer Christian minister who labored in the southern part of Indiana from 1838 to 1848. In the latter year Rev. John Longley came to Noblesville with his family and became the first regular pastor of the Christian church at that place. After a few years' sojourn in Noblesville he went to Lafayette and founded a sanitarium which he conducted until his death about 1863. He was a practicing physician as well as a minister of the gospel and his sanitarium at Lafayette gained more than a local reputation for the effective character of its service. Edward Longley came to Noblesville when his father moved here to take charge of the church and upon reaching his majority became engaged in the harness and saddlery business. He was taken ill and went to Lafayette where he took treatment in his father's sanitarium, but subsequently died in March, 1855. He and Mary Ellen Donavon had only been married about two years when he died, their marriage occurring in December, 1853, and William Edward, whose history is here presented, was only a few months old when his father passed away in 1855. The widow married Ephraim Barks later and lived to a ripe old age, passing away May 2, 1898.

William E. Longley was reared in Noblesville and attended the public schools of that city. Later he attended the Ladoga Academy, a famous school in its day. After leaving school he became an apprentice in the office of the *Hamilton County Register* at Noblesville, and during a three-years' service with this newspaper added not a little to his store of knowledge. After this service in the newspaper office he became a clerk in a furniture store for two and one-half years. In 1875 he went to Indianapolis and clerked in a tea store for the next three years.

While living in Indianapolis, Mr. Longley was married on February 21, 1877, to Clara V. Wright, the daughter of Amos P. and Lucetta (Bodine) Wright, of Indianapolis. To this union have been born four children, one son and three daughters. The son, William R., is a graduate of Chicago University and is now professor of mathematics in Yale University. He is a man of superior attainments and is making a name for himself in his chosen field. The daughters are Edith, the wife of Guernsey Van Riper, of Indianapolis; Alice, the wife of Emmett Fertig, an attorney of Noblesville, and Ruth, who is now a student at the University of Illinois at Champaign. The mother of these children died September 4, 1910.

After his marriage, in 1877, Mr. Longley moved to Noblesville and engaged in the hardware business. His business prospered from the start and he gradually expanded it until he handled not only general hardware but farming implements and furniture and later opened an undertaking establishment. He continued in business for thirty years and built up the largest and most successful establishment of its kind in Hamilton county. A few years ago he disposed of all of his business. Few men in central Indiana are more widely or more favorably known than Mr. Longley. He is alert and progressive in all his undertakings and as a business man has been identified with numerous enterprises in his county. He is a director of the Indiana Loan Association and has been president of the American National Bank of Noblesville since its organization, in 1910, and for fifteen years was president of the Crown Land Cemetery Association.

In politics, Mr. Longley has been a prominent factor in the history of the Democratic party in Indiana for many years. He has taken an active part in the county, district, state and national conventions, and has served his party in practically every capacity. For many years he was chairman of the ninth congressional district Democratic committee and vice-chairman of the Democratic state central committee. He was a delegate from the ninth congressional district to the Democratic national convention at St.

Louis in 1904. His greatest service to his party was given in 1912, when he was the campaign manager for Samuel M. Ralston in his race for governor of the state. In recognition of his faithful and efficient service to the party as well as sterling integrity as a citizen of the state Governor Ralston appointed him fire marshal of the state in March, 1913. This office was created by the 1913 Legislature and is one of great importance.

Mr. Longley is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is treasurer of the board of directors of the State Odd Fellows' Home at Greensburg. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his family are earnest members of the Christian church and he is a member of the board of deacons and one of the trustees of this congregation. For seven years Mr. Longley was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school of this church. He has a beautiful home in Noblesville at ninety-four East Maple street.

GEORGE C. RICHWINE.

In every community are to be found individuals who, by reason of pronounced ability and forceful personality, rise superior to the majority and command the homage of their fellows; who, by revealing to the world the two resplendent virtues, perseverance and effort and directing purpose, never fail to attain positions of honor and trust and become in the full sense of the term leaders of men. Of this class is the well-known gentleman and successful farmer and stockman whose name appears above, a man who ranks among the leading citizens of Noblesville and who for a number of years has borne an influential part in the affairs of Hamilton county, in which he resides.

George C. Richwine, the son of Abraham and Sarah E. (Crim) Richwine, was born September 14, 1852, in Hamilton county, Indiana. His parents were both natives of Virginia and came to Indiana early in the history of the state. Abraham Richwine was a farmer and came to Hamilton from Madison county soon after his marriage. He was a successful farmer, a progressive citizen and a man who always took a deep interest in all public matters. He died in 1896, his wife having passed away in 1892. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Mary Elizabeth, the widow of M. W. Essington; George C., whose history is here set forth, and Martha E., the wife of B. E. Pardue, of Noblesville.

George E. Richwine was reared on the farm in this county, attended the country schools and assisted his father on the farm during the summer time. After completing the common school course he entered the high school at Noblesville, where he completed his education. He then taught school for two years in Noblesville and Fall Creek townships. He was a young man of energy and ambition and before he reached his majority opened a boot and shoe store in Noblesville. He opened this store in the fall of 1872, at a time when this country was experiencing the depressing effects of one of the worst business periods it has ever known. It was a most unfortunate time to start a business venture and within nine months the panic which struck over this country caught him and disposed of his store. He then returned to the farm, where he worked until 1879, in which year he engaged in the sale of vehicles in Noblesville, handling buggies, wagons and harness, at the same time engaging in the buying and selling of horses. He has continued this line of business down to the present time, and has made a notable success of the work. He lived upon his farm, one mile north of Noblesville, up to 1879, when he moved to Noblesville, where he remained until 1899, in which year he again moved to the farm, where he remained until February 3, 1915, when he returned to Noblesville, where he now makes his home. He has been an extensive breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs, having introduced this particular breed into the county. He has shipped his stock for breeding purposes to every state in the Union and has exhibited at state and district fairs for many years. He has always carried away his share of the blue ribbons wherever he has chosen to exhibit. His farm is one of the finest in this section of the state and is a model of attractiveness and convenience. No device which a farmer needs is found lacking on his farm and for this reason he is classed among the most progressive farmers, not only of his county, but of this section of the state. Mr. Richwine is one of the most aggressive business forces in the city of Noblesville and has done much for the city, the Richwine block, which was erected by him in 1914, being one of the notable examples of his enterprise. This building, constructed of Bedford stone and yellow brick, is three stories in height, extending south from the Indiana Loan Association Building, to the corner of South Ninth street and Maple avenue, and contains six business rooms on the lower floor and four five-room flats on each of the upper floors. He also occupies a building on Maple avenue, which he uses as a show room for carriages, buggies, harness, etc.

Mr. Richwine was married May 27, 1874, to Sarah E. Whitesell, the daughter of Philip P. and Elizabeth (Heiny) Whitesell, of Clarksville, in this county. To this union have been born three children: Wally W., who is

in business with his father; Louis K., deceased, and Fred A., who is married and also associated with his father in business.

Mr. Richwine is a Republican in his politics and while he has always been actively interested in the success of his party, has never been an aspirant for any public office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Tribe of Ben-Hur and the Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to his other interests he is a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank and the Wainwright Trust Company of Noblesville. He is a man of splendid business ability and has so conducted his financial affairs as to win the commendation of everyone with whom he has been associated. He and his wife are genuinely hospitable and have a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county. Mrs. Richwine is a woman of culture and refinement and traces her ancestry back to the Revolutionary period. Some of her forefathers were in the Revolutionary War and she takes a great deal of pride in being allied with the Daughters of the Revolution.

ALBERT R. TUCKER, M. D.

There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than the self-sacrificing, sympathetic, noble-minded men whose life work is the alleviation of suffering and the ministering of comfort to the afflicted, to the end that the span of human existence may be lengthened and a greater degree of satisfaction enjoyed during the remainder of the earthly sojourn of those to whom these ministrations are extended. There is no standard by which the beneficent influence of the able physician can be measured; their helpfulness is limited only by the extent of their knowledge and skill, while their power goes hand in hand with the wonderful laws of nature that spring from the very source of life itself. Some one aptly has said, "He serves God best who serves humanity most." Among the physicians and surgeons of Hamilton county of the past generation, who rose to eminence in their chosen field of endeavor was Dr. Albert R. Tucker, whose career was that of a broad-minded, conscientious worker in the sphere to which his life and energies were devoted and whose profound knowledge of his profession won for him a leading place among the most distinguished medical men of his day and generation in the city of his residence.

The late Albert R. Tucker was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, March 24, 1844, and died at his home in Noblesville, Indiana, July 12, 1913. His whole

career, with the exception of the time he spent in the Civil War was spent in the state of his birth. He was the son of Robert and Elizabeth C. (Reed) Tucker, the father being a native of Kentucky and one of the first pioneers of Marion county. He went to Indianapolis in 1821, that being the year the city was laid out, and followed his trade of a cabinet maker. He had the honor of being the first cabinet maker in the city of Indianapolis and consequently he had plenty of work to do in the rising capital city. His wife, Elizabeth C. Reed, was the daughter of Archibald Reed, who also was one of the first settlers of Indianapolis. Robert Tucker served as a colonel in the War of 1812 and after settling in this state, he became a member of the Indiana legislature. The father of Robert Tucker was a native of Virginia and a captain in the Revolutionary War, also serving in the War of 1812. Robert Tucker died in 1872, his wife passing away in 1848.

Doctor Tucker was the youngest of five children born to his parents. He was reared to manhood in Marion county and attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of Company B, in the Seventeenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This company was first commanded by Colonel John Haskell and later by Colonel John T. Wilder and was attached at first to the army of Virginia. After seeing eleven months of service, Doctor Tucker was discharged because of disability. However, he quickly recovered after coming home and again enlisted in the summer of 1862 in Company D, Seventy-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being under the command of Colonel A. O. Miller and assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. In the winter of 1862 the regiment was mounted, and Doctor Tucker was detailed as a scout in Wilder's brigade, serving in that capacity until the close of the Chickamauga campaign. He was then promoted to division scout under General Gerrard and saw hard service in the Atlanta campaign, during the summer of 1864. He was then promoted to corps scout under General George H. Thomas. After Hood's retreat from Georgia to Tennessee in the winter of 1864, he participated in a large number of battles, among which may be mentioned the battles of Greenbrier, Hoovers Gap, Manchester, Chattanooga, Harrison Landing, Buzzards Roost, Rock Springs, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Oak Church, Dalton, Altonna Pass, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Rome City, Franklin, Nashville, Ebenezer Church, Selma and many other minor engagements. He was present at the capture of Andersonville prison and also assisted in the capture of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Southern confederacy in the spring of 1865. He

was also in the campaign after John Morgan, the famous cavalry leader who made the raid through southern Indiana and Ohio. Doctor Tucker was wounded at Chickamauga but never was taken prisoner and was mustered out in July, 1865, having served almost continuously from the beginning to the close of the war. His record indeed was a very distinguished one and too much honor cannot be paid his memory for the service he rendered his country.

Immediately after the close of the war, Doctor Tucker returned to his home in Clinton county. For a short time then he worked at Colfax in Clinton county, but at the age of twenty-one entered the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College, of Indianapolis, and was graduated in the spring of 1866. However, he decided that he wished to study medicine and with this in mind he entered the office of Dr. Joseph E. Milburn of Colfax, where he "read medicine" for a time as was the custom in those days. In 1867 he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago and was graduated in the spring of 1869. He opened an office for practice in Colfax, in Clinton county, immediately after his graduation, but two years later moved to Cicero in Hamilton county where he practiced for the next twenty-two years. He built up a large and lucrative practice in Cicero and was known as one of the most successful physicians and surgeons of that section of the state.

Doctor Tucker was a staunch Republican and always took a prominent part in the politics of his party. He was a frequent delegate to local and state conventions and was a popular campaign speaker for many years. Recognizing his worth as a citizen and his excellent campaign qualities, his party nominated him in November, 1892 for the office of auditor of Hamilton county. He was subsequently elected and took his office in March, 1893, and from that time until his death, remained an influential citizen of the county seat of Hamilton county. This was the only office which he held during his life time, but in the administration of this office he performed faithful and efficient service for the citizens of his county.

Doctor Tucker was married in 1866 to Anna C. Benjamin, who was born at Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Benjamin, early settlers of Colfax, Clinton county, Indiana. Doctor Tucker and wife were the parents of three sons: Harry B., Frank W. and Doctor Frederick A. whose history is presented elsewhere in this volume. The Tucker family are actively identified with all the interests of the Christian church and prominent in the church life of their community. For more than forty years Doctor Tucker was a prominent figure in the social,

political, material and intellectual life of his county and never wearied of doing good.

Doctor Tucker always kept fully abreast of the advance in medical science and took an active interest in the various medical associations to which he belonged. He was a member of the Hamilton county, Indiana and American Medical Associations and served one term as president of the Hamilton County Association. For fourteen years he was a member and president of the County Board of United States Pension Examiners for this county, while for four terms he was medical director of the Grand Army of the Republic for Indiana. He was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while he took an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic at Noblesville. Doctor Tucker lived a long and useful life and no action of his ever brought upon him the censure of condemnation of his fellow citizens. He left a name which is untarnished before the world, a name which will be always honored by his friends and cherished by his children.

FREDERICK A. TUCKER, M. D.

No other profession has accomplished, during the last half century, the progress and development that have been made by the medical profession. The man of original thought and action, whose text book forms but the basis of future work, has ever moved forward, taking advantage of and utilizing new discoveries in the science and looking always for better methods, surer means to the desired end. Such a man is Dr. Frederick A. Tucker, of Noblesville, Indiana. In considering the character and career of this eminent member of the medical fraternity, the impartial observer will not only be disposed to rank him among the leading members of his profession in his locality, but also as one of those men of broad culture and mental ken who have honored mankind in general. Through a long and busy life, replete with honor and success, he has been actuated by the highest motives and to the practice of his profession he has brought rare skill and resource, his quick perception and almost intuitive judgment enabling him to make a correct diagnosis, always an essential preliminary to proper treatment. He has always been a close student of medical science, keeping in close touch with the latest advances along that line, and he has been uniformly successful in the practice. Be-

cause of his high attainments and his exalted personal character, he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

Dr. Frederick A. Tucker, the son of Dr. Albert R. and Anna C. (Benjamin) Tucker, was born February 26, 1874, in Cicero, Hamilton county, Indiana. His father was one of the prominent physicians of his county and state for more than forty years, and a review of his interesting life is found elsewhere in this volume. The death of Dr. Albert R. Tucker in the summer of 1913 removed one of the most influential citizens of Hamilton county and a man who was ever on the alert for the good of his county.

Dr. Frederick A. Tucker was reared in a home which had not a little to do with his present high standing as a citizen in the community. It has often been said that the home life of a man is a determining factor in his career and observation confirms this statement. Doctor Tucker led the life of the ordinary boy, with the exception that his parents gave him every chance to improve his condition, was graduated from the high school at Cicero in 1890 and then took a post-graduate course in the Noblesville high school for one year. The father, wishing to give him the best medical education that the country afforded, sent him to Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, a university which ranks first among the many excellent medical training schools of the United States. Here he spent two years of hard study and then spent the next three years at Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1897. His father had graduated from Rush Medical College in 1869. After graduating from the medical college in 1897, Doctor Tucker was fortunate in being able to secure a position as an intern in the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago and the Lying-in Hospital of the same city, which experience was of incalculable benefit to him. It is but fitting to say that these appointments are given only to those of the highest rank in scholarship. After completing his year of training in the best hospitals of Chicago, Doctor Tucker returned to his home in Noblesville and became associated with his father in the practice of medicine. Two years later he began the practice of medicine alone and has since maintained separate offices. In order to keep fully abreast of the latest advancements in medical science, he has taken several post-graduate courses at Chicago and New York city. In 1910 he took the full summer course at Harvard Medical College at Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is needless to add that with this fine training, Doctor Tucker is widely recognized as a man of superior talent and training.

Doctor Tucker was married December 22, 1897, to Katherine Durfee, the daughter of Josiah and Sarah J. (Frary) Durfee, of Noblesville. Josiah

Durfee was a prominent bridge builder and contractor, building all of the large wooden bridges that are yet standing in Hamilton county. He built the old wooden bridge over White river at Noblesville in 1864 and it still stands as a silent tribute to his sturdy workmanship. He and his wife died many years ago. Doctor and Mrs. Tucker have one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born December 4, 1904.

Doctor Tucker is a member of the Hamilton County, Indiana State and American Medical Societies. He also is a member of the National Congress for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, the American Public Health Association and the American Surgical Society. He always has taken a great personal and professional interest in public health matters and served four years as health officer at Noblesville. In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Hanly as a member of the State Board of Health and in 1909 was reappointed by Governor Marshall, serving eight years in all, four years of which he was president of the board. He is now a member of the executive committee of the Indiana State Anti-Tuberculosis Society and also district councilor for the Indiana State Medical Society. In all of these different organizations Doctor Tucker always has taken an active and interesting part. He has been chairman of the hospital committee of the County Medical Society, through whose efforts the county commissioners have appropriated thirty thousand dollars for the building of a county hospital in Noblesville. This is a new feature in the history of medical science in Indiana and it is to be hoped that in the years to come there will be ninety-two such hospitals scattered throughout the state of Indiana. This thirty thousand dollar building is a tribute to the work of Doctor Tucker who has been largely instrumental in creating the interest which has made this possible.

Though Doctor Tucker has long been connected with the Republican party and always has been actively interested in all matters of public interest, he never has been an aspirant for any public office. He is a fine type of the American citizen who wishes to do everything possible for the good of his county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons, in which order he has attained to the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a prominent part in all the social and religious life of their community. It is needless to add that he has met with material success and his practice is second to none in the county and it has come to him solely because of his recognized ability. He has invested in property in the city of Noblesville and is also a stockholder in the American National Bank.

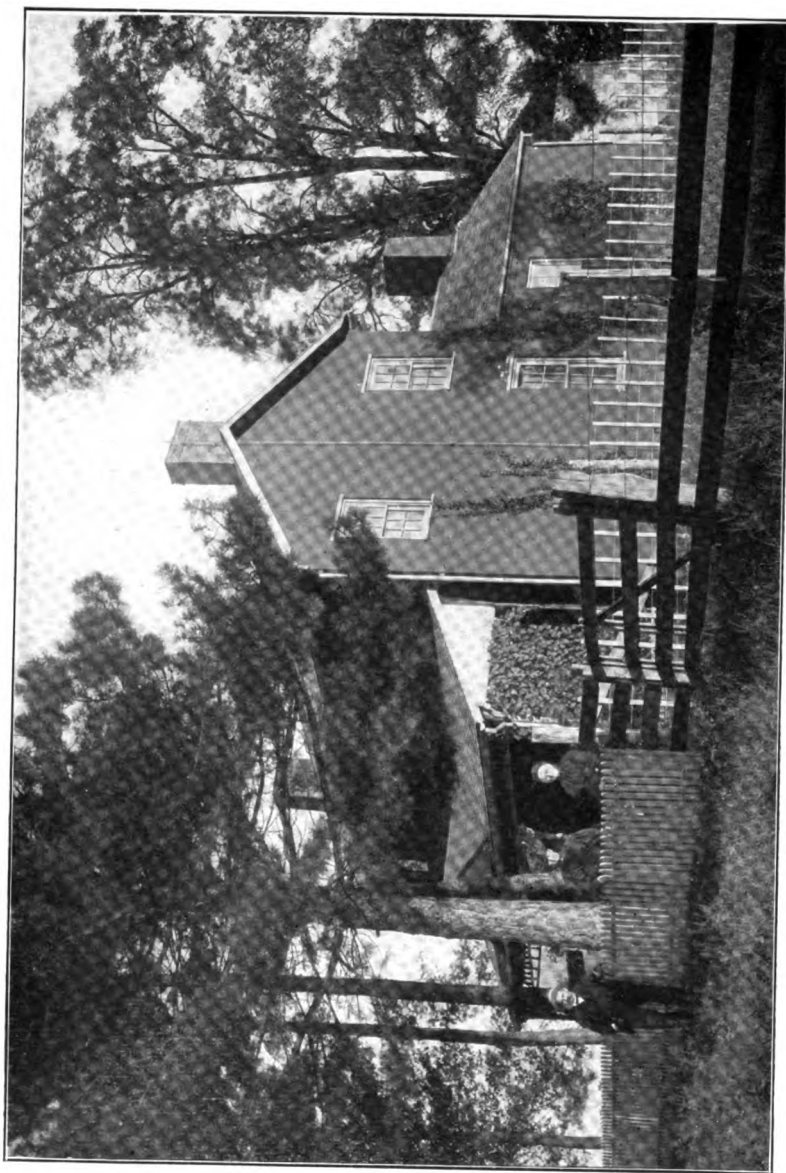
HUGH ANTHONY MAKER.

The Maker family have been residents of Hamilton county, Indiana, since 1829, and since that time have been prominent in the various phases of the county's development. Hugh Anthony Maker is the third in direct line from Peace E. Maker, the first member of the family to locate in Hamilton county. Hugh A. Maker is one of the best known men of his county, a poet, a philosopher, a student of literature, and a man who is interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the county in which he has spent his entire life.

Hugh Anthony Maker, of Noblesville, was born July 21, 1864, in Hamilton county, Indiana, in the same house where his mother had been born twenty-five years before. This house, which was built in 1836, is still standing and is in a good state of preservation. It is a substantial brick structure with a stone foundation. The stone was hauled from Pendleton, and the bricks were made on the spot where the house was built. The mortar was made from lime secured by burning in the same kiln with bricks the limestone which had been hauled from Pendleton for the foundation.

Hugh A. Maker is the son of Seth R. and Nancy J. (Hamble) Maker. His father was born three miles west of Noblesville, November 6, 1836, a son of Peace Eber and Rebecca (Richey) Maker. Peace E. Maker was born near Penn Yan, New York, November 25, 1801. He came to Cincinnati with his parents in 1818 by way of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. The father of Peace Maker built a flat boat near the headwaters of the Allegheny, and floated down that river and the Ohio to Cincinnati, from which city the family went overland to Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, where Peace E. Maker was reared to manhood and married Jane Ross, who died about 1827. In 1829 Peace Maker came to Hamilton county, Indiana, and worked for his brother-in-law, the late Gen. John D. Stephenson, who was the father of the late Judge Stephenson.

In Hamilton county, Indiana, Peace E. Maker was married a second time, on November 14, 1833, to Rebecca Richey, who was born in Huron county, Ohio, December 25, 1810, the daughter of William and Margaret (Bardeau) Richey. They had come from York county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio. Rebecca Richey came to Hamilton county June 2, 1822, before the organization of the county. At that time an Indian village was located on the site of the present city of Muncie, and as she came through there, all of the children of her father's family had the whooping cough. A squaw in the village dug some skunk cabbage root, peeled and scraped it and gave a dose



BIRTHPLACE OF HUGH A. MAKER
There's a halo that hangs 'round the place of our birth.



HUGH A. MAKER

of the scraped root to the children for the cough. The Richey family settled on the east side of White river near Clare, and about a year later moved across to the west side. When the three white men were hung at Pendleton for the murder of the Indians, they spent several days, without charge to the beneficiaries of their kindness, ferrying across the river both Indians and whites, who were on their ways to and from the hanging. William Richey served on the first jury in Hamilton county.

After Peace E. Maker married, he lived three miles west of Noblesville, and lived there all of his life with the exception of four years, which he spent in LaSalle county, Illinois, from 1838 to 1842. Peace Maker was a farmer, as well as a carpenter and mechanic, who was skilled in several different lines. He was a good citizen and actively interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his county. He died January 27, 1879.

Seth R. Maker was reared on his father's farm and was married on June 19, 1861, to Nancy J. Hamble. She was born on the old Hamble farm, the first farm east of the present "poor farm" of Hamilton county, October 13, 1839, and is now living with her son, Hugh A.

Mrs. Maker was the daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (McPeak) Hamble, natives of Ohio. The Hambles started from Chillicothe, Ohio, in the winter of 1831, for the state of Illinois, and reached Strawtown, Hamilton county, Indiana, in December, 1831, at a time when the ground was covered with snow. They were compelled to stay in this county all winter, and during the winter traded his wheel horses and wagon with a man by the name of Dale for eighty acres of land just east of the present county farm. Here the Hambles lived until the death of Mr. Hamble, November 9, 1860. Anthony Hamble was the son of Robert and Mary (Harper) Hamble. Robert Hamble was a native of Ireland, and was about twelve years of age when he started to this country in a sailing vessel which was wrecked on the coast of Virginia. Of all on board the ill-fated vessel he was the sole survivor. Robert Hamble became a ward of the state of Virginia and was bound out by the state to Ebenezer Harper, for whom Harper's Ferry was named. He grew to manhood and married Harper's daughter, Mary, and about the year 1805 started for Ohio. He died on the road about two days' travel from Parkersburg, leaving his widow and children to continue the journey. The son of Robert Hamble was in turn bound out to John Wagner at Chillicothe, Ohio, grew to manhood and went as a substitute for John Wagner in the War of 1812, doing service as teamster in the regiment of Major Croghan. He was married June 12, 1816.

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Seth R. Maker farmed during the war on the Barker farm, and after the war moved to the "Sunny Slope Farm," three miles northwest of Noblesville, and there resided until March, 1887, when he moved to Delaware township, and lived there until his death, October 5, 1905. Seth R. Maker was not a religious man, but was strictly moral and never used tobacco or whiskey. He was a good citizen, highly respected in the community where he lived.

Hugh Anthony Maker grew to manhood on his father's farm. He attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and was a classmate of Governor Ralston, Judge Felt, Thomas Duncan, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, E. E. Barrett, state geologist, and other men who have since become famous in the history of Indiana. After leaving the normal college, Mr. Maker taught school for a time and then returned to his father's farm. He was always deeply interested in literature, and has been known to get up at two o'clock in the morning and write poetry until time to go to work. November 1, 1906, he issued his book of poems, entitled "Odd Odes," a volume which has attracted well-deserved mention. It is a book of nearly two hundred pages and contains poems on a great variety of themes. The poet expresses profound thoughts and excellent fancies and his poems are permeated with a homely philosophy which indicates that the author has a deep understanding of human nature. Many of his poems resemble those of Robert Burns and James Whitcomb Riley in their treatment of homely themes.

If man but knew what nature knows,
What secrets she doth hold,
It mines of knowledge would disclose,
Of value more than gold.
O, vanity, how thou wouldst shrink,
And vanish all thy shows,
And pompous pride, how thou wouldst sink
If man but knew what nature knows.

If man but knew what nature knows,
Our volumes then how small;
What little light our learning throws
On subjects one and all.
O, Literature, how strangely mute,
And Art what senseless pose;
And Science of what ill repute,
If man but knew what nature knows.

ON THE POWER OF THE INFINITE.

The power that once could make me live
Can surely make me live again.
Should it but please that power to give
Life unto the souls as unto man.

In truth I really cannot see
Why that same power at pleasure may
Not build a soul for eternity
Just like a body for a day.

And everywhere—both high and low—
Where space by heavenly orbs it lit,
Material things all tend to show
The potent power of the infinite.

EARLY MEMORIES.

It matters not where our lots may be cast,
Howe'er our fortunes may rise or may fall,
The memories of childhood will cling to the last,
And be ever the dearest of all.

Mr. Maker was a member of the Western Association of Writers during the existence of that literary association, and attended the meetings with such men as Bliss Carman, Opie Reed, Madison Cawein, John J. Piatt, and many others noted in the annals of American literature. In his youth, Mr. Maker studied law at home, but gave it up in order to follow his love for literature. It frequently has been said of him by his friends that his ability is much greater than his fame.

Mr. Maker farmed at home with his father until the latter's death, and remained on the farm only two years after that time. Mr. Maker was a member of the Farmers Alliance and sat in every lodge extant in that order, in subordinate lodge, county, state and national organizations. In the spring of 1907 he made a trip to California, and after his return moved to Noblesville, where he has since lived. On February 10, 1914, he was appointed justice of the peace in Noblesville, and took the office, not for the emoluments thereof, but for the experience which he might gain in handling cases coming before his court. He has never married and makes his home now with his mother in Noblesville.

Mr. Maker is a Democrat, but has never been concerned with political affairs. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist church and the Men's Bible Class, but is not a member of this denomination. He is a genial man in disposition, optimistic in his views of life, and is highly honored and respected by all who know him. He has a wonderful memory and is one of the best informed men in the county on local history, and is at present secretary of the Hamilton County Historical Association.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PATTERSON.

The farmer of Indiana who was born three score and ten years ago can look back over a span of time which has brought about greater improvement in farming than any other period in the whole history of the world. In fact, there have been more improvements within the last fifty years than there were in all the previous years since the discovery of America. It is indeed difficult for the younger generation to realize what the conditions were which existed in Indiana seventy years ago. So different were they from what they are at present that the review of the lives of men who lived during all this period is interesting as well as instructive to the younger generation. These forefathers of ours who were farming before the war can well remember the log cabin home, the mud roads, the rail fences, the grain cut with a sickle and threshed with a flail. Farming implements were very crude compared to the improved machinery of the present and much hard labor was demanded of the farmers as they undertook the task of transforming their lands into a rich and productive field. Gradually time and the white race have brought great changes to the country where the red men formerly roamed.

The late Thomas Jefferson Patterson, an honored veteran of the Civil War, who died at his home in Noblesville, Indiana, July 23, 1914, and whose body now lies buried in Noblesville cemetery, was born April 26, 1844, on a farm in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana. He was the son of Samuel and Margaret (McBurney) Patterson, his father being a native of Preble county, Ohio, and his mother a native of Ireland. Miss McBurney came to America when a young girl with her parents, and settled in Ohio, where she and Samuel Patterson were married. After their marriage they came to Hamilton county, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1852. His wife passed away in the same year.

Thomas Jefferson Patterson was only six years of age when his parents died, and he never knew the loving ministrations of a father and mother. However, he was brought up in a good Christian home and was given as good an education as the country schools at that time afforded. The great rebellion broke out in the sixties and he was seized with the same patriotic zeal which fired the hearts of hundreds of thousands of youths of the North. In 1862 he enlisted as a member of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service. Upon the expiration of this term of enlistment he re-enlisted in Company A, Second Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Most of his service was in the west in the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in all of the battles in which his regiment engaged, and though always at the front never was wounded and never taken prisoner. He was discharged in the summer of 1865, having served his country faithfully and well.

Immediately after the war he returned to peaceful pursuits in his home county and settled on a farm in Fall Creek township. He was married in 1866 and began to build up for himself a large landed estate, each succeeding year seeing him more prosperous than the year before. He was a man of unusual business ability and a farmer who always took the lead in adopting the latest improved machinery or the most advanced methods of agriculture. At the time of his death he owned three hundred and ninety-five acres of land in Fall Creek township, in addition to the valuable residence in Noblesville, into which he moved in 1904, upon retiring from active business. Later in life he became connected with the Manufacturers Natural Gas Company of Indianapolis, as its superintendent, and moved to Frankton, in Madison county, the center of the gas belt. He was with this company, its efficient superintendent, until its dissolution. At the same time he was superintendent of the gas company he was also contractor for the laying of the mains, at the same time planting his farm and constantly keeping a close supervision over it.

Mr. Patterson was married in March, 1866, to Clara J. Brown, daughter of Franklin and Lucinda Brown, of New Paris, Ohio. To this marriage have been born seven children, four of whom are still living: Dora, the wife of Calvin Harrison, of Hamilton county; Rose, deceased; Frank and Maude, twins, both of whom are deceased; Fred, who is married and lives in Hamilton county, and two, Myrtle and Finley, who are still living at home.

Mr. Patterson was a life-long Republican in politics and always was active in the deliberations of his party in Hamilton county. In 1884 he was elected county commissioner for a term of three years and was re-elected in 1890, serving for a period of nine years. The county never had a more

efficient county commissioner than Mr. Patterson, and no suspicion of graft was ever connected with his name. He was also assessor of Fall Creek township for nine years and discharged the duties of that important office in a manner which brought the commendation of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons and a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Noblesville. Though himself not a member of any particular church, his family are all members of the United Brethren church. He was one of the trustees of the church and a liberal supporter of its various activities. Mr. Patterson was one of the leading men of his county for more than fifty years and played well his part in every way possible. He was one of those men with brain and substance who are essential to the material government of a community's prosperity, and his influence ever was worthily extended in behalf of any worthy enterprise that had for its object the advancement of the civic, moral and intellectual welfare of his county. He was personally a kind, large-hearted and charitable man, a friend to every one whom he met. He always maintained his high ideals, nothing ever swerving him from the path of rectitude and honor, and his memory is cherished by many in Noblesville and Hamilton county.

DR. JOEL DIXON STURDEVANT.

Among those men of sterling attributes of character who have impressed their personality upon the community of their residence and have borne their full share in the upbuilding and development of Hamilton county, Indiana, mention must be made of Dr. Joel Dixon Sturdevant, of Noblesville, where he maintains his home, and where he has exerted a strong influence for good on the entire community, being a man of upright principles and desirous to see the advancement of the community along moral, educational and material lines. Professionally, he is a man of recognized ability, who has in his chosen sphere of effort met with a large degree of success, winning the commendation and the confidence of all who have knowledge of the great value of the competent physician to any community.

Dr. Joel Dixon Sturdevant, the son of Calvin and Emma (Beals) Sturdevant, was born November 7, 1877, on a farm in Washington township, this county. Both his parents were also natives of Hamilton county and are still living in Noblesville. In 1896 Calvin Sturdevant was elected auditor of Hamilton county and after retiring from the office in 1901, he returned to his

farm, where he remained until 1907, when he moved to Noblesville, where he died February 3, 1914. Calvin Sturdevant was a lifelong Republican and active in political matters in his county. He served on the Republican county central committee and was a frequent delegate to district and state conventions.

Doctor Joel Dixon Sturdevant was reared upon the home farm and attended the schools of his neighborhood. Later he attended the high school at Westfield, this county, and was graduated from this splendid high school. Being a young man of keen intellectual ability, it was natural that he should take an interest in educational work. After graduating from the high school he taught school in the district schools of Washington township for three years. In the spring of 1898, having reached his twenty-first birthday, he became deputy county auditor under his father and served in this capacity until 1900, at which time he entered the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis and was graduated from that institution April 21, 1904. A number of the best students graduating in each class are appointed as interns to the leading hospitals of Indianapolis, only students graduating with high grades being accorded this honor, and Doctor Sturdevant was one of the few who was fortunate enough to receive an internship. He served in the Indianapolis City Dispensary from May 1, 1904, to January, 1905, and during this time received much valuable experience. On February 1, 1905, he opened his office in Noblesville for practice, and during the past nine years has built up a large and lucrative practice in Noblesville and vicinity. He keeps fully abreast of the times in his chosen profession and takes an active interest in the deliberations of the Hamilton County, the Indiana State and the American Medical Associations.

Doctor Sturdevant was married February 28, 1906, to Lulu Ingerman, the daughter of George W. and Amanda (Dale) Ingerman, of Noblesville, and to this union have been born two children, Josephine, born August 5, 1908, and Amanda, born March 12, 1911. The Doctor is a member of the Friends church, while his wife holds her membership in the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Doctor Sturdevant has been an active Republican since reaching his majority, and has taken a deep interest in political matters since becoming a resident of Noblesville. He has been a member of the county health board, of which he is secretary since January, 1910, and is also a member of the Noblesville city council from the first ward. He is rapidly forging to the front as a successful practitioner and in January, 1913, was elected president of the Hamilton County Medical Society. Fraternally, he is a member of

the Free and Accepted Masons, having attained to the thirty-second degree in that ancient order, as well as having been made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Doctor Sturdevant is a close student of the best professional literature and among his fellow practitioners is held in the highest regard because of his ability and attainments.

EDWARD FORSYTHE.

The history of the commercial life of Noblesville, Indiana, would be incomplete without mention of the life and works of Edward Forsythe, who, for a number of years, has been one of the most prominent representatives of the city's commercial life. For many years a teacher in the public schools, he gained a knowledge of human nature which has proved of great benefit to him in his business career. As an instructor of the youth he was one of the most successful teachers of the county, and the same success which was his as a result of his work in the school room has attended him in his business career. A man who is enterprising, progressive and persevering, as is Mr. Forsythe, will reap a satisfactory reward for his well directed efforts. Not only has Mr. Forsythe been an influential factor in the material progress of his city, but he also has been fully alive to the moral, social and educational life of his community as well. A man of high character and noble aims he is a fine type of the American citizen and a power for good in the community which is honored by his residence.

Edward Forsythe, the son of Robert T. and Alice (Shake) Forsythe, was born February 20, 1874, on a farm in Johnson county, Indiana. His father was a native of the same county, and his mother was born in Kentucky. Robert Forsythe was a farmer and in 1881, feeling that he could better his condition, he moved to Elk county, Kansas, where he remained for four years. Whatever may be the virtues of Kansas land, it is certain that living there at that time had many drawbacks, and in 1885 Mr. Forsythe left Kansas and started back home, stopping for one year in Missouri. He reached Indiana in 1886 and before coming to Hamilton county lived one year in Johnson county and three years in Morgan county. In 1891 he arrived in Hamilton county with his family, and here he followed the vocation of a farmer until his death, in 1905. His widow is still living in Noblesville. Robert Forsythe and wife were the parents of six children, one of whom

died in infancy: Ora, of Noblesville; Edward, whose history is here delineated; Norma D., the wife of Samuel B. Berg, of Noblesville township; Jessie K., the wife of Eugene McPherson, of Noblesville, and Harley W., also of Noblesville.

Edward Forsythe received his education in the schools of Indiana, Kansas and Missouri, and because of the numerous places in which his parents lived, his education was more or less haphazard. He started to school in Johnson county, Indiana, and since he was only seven years of age when he left that county for Kansas, had only started in his educational career. The next four years were spent in the schools of Kansas, followed by one year in the schools of Missouri. His parents then returned to this state, where he attended school in Johnson and Morgan counties before finally finishing his education in Hamilton county. However, he was a youth of marked ability and before he was graduated from the high school he had taught three years. He graduated from the Noblesville high school in 1900, and then taught two years after his graduation, one year being in the schools of Noblesville.

Mr. Forsythe was teaching when he was married and taught for one year after his marriage, after which he became engaged in the sale of fencing, drain tile, gates and general farm supplies in Noblesville, where he has built up a large business. In 1914 he started a mail order department, under the name of the Standard Fence and Supply House. While this line of his business is just in its infancy, it promises to develop into an enormous business in the future. The company handles farm, poultry and lawn fences of all kinds, as well as a general line of farm supplies. This new department of Mr. Forsythe's enables the farmers of Hamilton county to buy in a mail order way if they desire from one they know. Mr. Forsythe is vice-president of the Indiana Loan Association, and is a man of excellent business ability and good judgment in handling the goods which he sells.

Mr. Forsythe was married March 22, 1901, to Eleanor Hare, the daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Allen) Hare, of Noblesville. John H. Hare was for some years the manager of the Noblesville Machine Works, but retired from active work in 1913. Both of Mrs. Forsythe's parents are still living in Noblesville, and they were the parents of four children, one son, who died in infancy; Grace G., the wife of John Riley Pentacost, of Noblesville; Bernice G., the wife of Fred V. Edwards, of Noblesville, and Eleanor, the wife of Mr. Forsythe. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe have one daughter, Elizabeth Alice, who was born January 6, 1912.

Mr. Forsythe is a Republican, and has always been interested in public

matters, particularly those which relate to his home county. He is an ardent advocate of good government, and for this reason takes an intelligent part in all local, state and national elections. However, he has never been an aspirant for any public office, his business affairs demanding all of his time and attention. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he and his wife are both loyal members of the Christian church, in the congregation of which he is an elder and for several years past also had served as a deacon. He has always been greatly interested in Sunday school work and for several years was Sunday school superintendent and is at present the teacher of the adult class of ladies in the Sunday school. Mr. Forsythe is a man of irreproachable character, who has made the Golden Rule the motto of his life. All he has today has been earned by his own efforts and he justly merits the title of self-made man. He and his wife move in the best social circles of Noblesville and are highly esteemed by everyone with whom they come in contact.

JOHN T. KESTER.

Great achievements always excite admiration. Men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor. Ours is an age representing the most electrical progress in all lines of material activity, and the man of initiative is one who forges to the front in the industrial world. Among the distinctive captains of industry in central Indiana a place of priority must be accorded to John Kester, of Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana, for to him is due the upbuilding of the public service utilities of his city, while the comparatively short time within which these great results have been obtained further testify to his exceptional administrative power and executive ability. He is, in the fullest sense of the term, a progressive, virile, self-made American, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the advanced age in which he lives, conducting all his own business affairs, as well as those of the city that come under his direction, carefully and systematically, in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the acquisition of fortune to affect in any way his actions towards those less fortunate than himself, being a most sympathetic and broad-minded man, who possesses a host of warm and admiring friends.

John Kester, the manager of the Noblesville Light & Power Company, was born January 17, 1872, on a farm in Christian county, Illinois, near

Taylorville, the son of I. K. and Sarah Ann (Smith) Kester, who were both natives of Washington county, Indiana, in which county they were reared and married. I. K. Kester served in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in as first sergeant, and acted as captain of his company for a time. His first enlistment was for three months, and upon the expiration of this term of service he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. Soon after the war was over he married in Washington county, this state, and subsequently moved with his family to Christian county, Illinois. His wife died April 19, 1914, but he is still living in Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life.

John T. Kester received his education in the schools of his native county in Illinois, where his father was a farmer and a merchant, and was one of the most prosperous men of his county. Mr. Kester remained on the farm and attended the country schools until he was eighteen years of age, completing the course in the high school at Taylorville in 1890. He was ambitious for higher education, and with the intention of taking a course in electrical engineering, he matriculated at the University of Illinois at Champaign, Illinois, in the fall of 1890. The next two years were spent in teaching and outside working in electricity. In this way he gained a practical knowledge of the subject which has been of incalculable value to him in his later career. His first position was as chief engineer of the electrical power station at Hillsboro, Illinois. Later he was made superintendent of construction and still later general superintendent of the entire system at Hillsboro. The city of Noblesville, Indiana, was looking for a man to take charge of its heat, light and power plant, and in December, 1908, engaged Mr. Kester to take full charge of the plant. The Noblesville plant includes electric lighting and power, steam heating from a central plant, as well as the manufacture of artificial ice. Since taking hold of the business Mr. Kester has increased it remarkably, having increased the gross returns three fold within the past six years. This has been accomplished not by retrenching, but extending the service to various points in the county, thereby increasing the usefulness of the plant as well as extending its benefits to other parts of the county. Mr. Kester is a man of practical ability, and a worker who never feels satisfied until he thoroughly understands every detail of his business. The result has been that the Noblesville Public Utilities plant is ranked among the most successful in the state.

Mr. Kester was married March 16, 1892, to Jennie M. App, the daughter of Oliver F. and Katherine (Seiberling) App, of Decatur, Illinois, and to

this union have been born two daughters and one son: Lenore, married June 10, 1914, to Albert Craycraft at Noblesville, Indiana; Blanche and Paul. The latter are still residing with their parents and are being given the best of educational advantages.

Politically, Mr. Kester has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic party, although he is not in any sense a rabid partisan. He has been one of the leaders of his party since coming to this city and is a member of the Democratic executive committee. The nature of his business is such that he has never aspired to office, being content to serve as a private in the ranks. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in the Chapter and Council. He is a member also of the Knights of Pythias. He and the members of his family are earnest attendants of the Christian church and are active workers in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Kester is a man of keen business ability, and while gaining material success has not neglected those higher duties which he owes to his community. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Noblesville. Mrs. Kester is a woman of many gracious qualities of head and heart and a prominent member of the society of her city. Mr. Kester has always been true to the trusts reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, and his reputation in a business way is unassailable. His actions have always been based on careful and conscientious thought, and when once convinced that he is right, no suggestion of policy or personal profit can swerve him from the course of duty. His career has been signally free from criticism for the reason that he has set his ideals high and has never allowed anything to turn him from the path of duty as he saw it.

ALONZO J. BROWN.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the East and the West are combined in the residents of Indiana. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous Western states is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy which we have borrowed from our Eastern neighbors, and the combination has proved to be one of unusual force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older East, at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the West. This happy com-

bination of characteristics is possessed to a notable degree by the subject of this biographical history, Alonzo J. Brown, of Noblesville. He is too well known to the readers of this work to need any formal introduction here, for his name is deeply engraved in the financial, commercial, professional and industrial history of this section of the state, and he himself is filling a large place in the public affairs of this community. Recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community along material and civic lines, he is regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising men of his city and county.

Alonzo J. Brown, the president of the Wainwright Trust Company, was born January 2, 1858, in Vermilion county, Indiana, and is the son of Mercer and Elizabeth (Mills) Brown, his father being a native of Illinois, and his mother of this county.

Alonzo J. Brown was educated in the country schools of Hamilton county and worked upon the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Noblesville, where he worked for the next three years and upon attaining his majority, was appointed deputy county treasurer, serving in that capacity from 1879 to 1887. It was in the office of county treasurer that he learned the many different phases of financial procedure and acquired a knowledge of all of those details which lead to a successful business career. Upon leaving the office of county treasurer in 1887 he at once became a partner of the late Major W. A. Wainwright, the firm being known as Wainwright & Company and engaged in the mortgage loan, insurance and abstract business, this company being the forerunner of the present Wainwright Trust Company, one of the most substantial financial institutions of Noblesville. In 1901, in connection with J. C. Jones, who purchased the interest of Major Wainwright, Mr. Brown organized the Wainwright Trust Company, becoming its first president. This company has been remarkably successful from the beginning and under the charge of Mr. Brown, who has been its president since its organization, it has taken its place among the leading institutions of this county. His capable management of the interests of the company and his sound judgment have won him the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated in any way.

Mr. Brown was married August 17, 1881, to Jennie Stafford, the daughter of Joel and Hannah (Davis) Stafford, of Noblesville, and to this union have been born two sons, James A., now living in San Francisco, California, and Dr. Harry S., of Wisconsin. Mr. Brown and his wife are members of the Friends church and have always been interested in the various activities

of that denomination, to which they have contributed liberally of their means. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In politics, Mr. Brown has been a staunch Republican, but the nature of his business has prevented him from taking an active part in political affairs, although he takes an abiding and intelligent interest in the current affairs of the day. He is a man of strong and vigorous personality, with a keen grasp of business affairs, and is eminently well fitted to manage important financial enterprises. He is progressive in his ideas and well deserves the success which he has attained by reason of his well directed efforts since becoming actively identified with the business life of Noblesville.

ERWIN COX.

A farmer and manufacturer of Hamilton county, Indiana, is Erwin Cox, who is now living on the farm where he was born. The Cox family have been residents of this county for many years, and have always been public-spirited citizens, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the county. Mr. Cox is a man of industry and business ability, and since beginning the manufacture of concrete silos in 1912, has built up a large business along this line.

Erwin Cox, the son of Stephen and Julia (Rich) Cox, was born three and one-half miles northwest of Westfield, February 19, 1868. The history of his father, Stephen Cox, is given elsewhere in this volume.

Erwin Cox received a good, common-school education in the district schools of his township and then attended the Union high school at Westfield. He remained at home until his marriage in 1889, and then began keeping house where he is now residing. The farm on which he now lives belonged to his father, but he has bought it and placed many extensive improvements upon it since it has come into his sole possession. As a farmer he ranks among the most progressive of his township, but for the last two years he has given the major portion of his attention to the manufacture of various kinds of concrete products. He has built a plant for this purpose and has installed modern machinery with a view of increasing his output. He manufactures drain tile and fence posts, but gives most of his attention to the manufacture of concrete silos. The silos which he constructs are made of slabs one foot wide and three feet long with grooved edges, so that they fit closely together. He has patented this kind of a silo, and the success with which it has been

received by the farmers indicates that he has a silo which will meet with an ever increasing demand. His business has already extended beyond Hamilton county into the adjoining counties and is only in its infancy. He has a plentiful supply of sand and gravel on his farm and with shipping facilities only one mile away is in a position to build up a big business.

Mr. Cox was married August 15, 1889, to Theodate Johnson, who was born near New London, Howard county, Indiana, December 1, 1870, daughter of Demsey and Mary (Johnson) Johnson, natives of Ohio. Demsey Johnson was a son of Robert and Milly Johnson, and when a child, moved with his parents from Ohio to Howard county, Indiana. They made the overland trip in wagons and Demsey walked most of the way. He grew to manhood in Howard county and married Lucy Newland, and after her death he returned to Ohio and married Mary B. Johnson, the mother of Mrs. Cox.

Demsey Johnson moved to Westfield, Indiana, about 1881, and bought a farm one-half mile south of Westfield and lived there until his death. Mr. Johnson helped to organize the State Bank of Westfield and was a director in the bank until about four years before his death. He was a public-spirited citizen and always took a great deal of interest in the Union high school at Westfield. He and his wife were loyal members of the Friends church. He left two children, Mrs. Cox and Lucy, the wife of John Whicker.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox have four children living: Alvin E., Myron R., Mildred and Carl J.

WILLIAM O. HORTON.

Whenever a man shows a special aptitude for any particular work the community of which he is a member usually recognizes the fact. However past experience has shown that the community has not always been infallible in its choice of public officials. The tendency now is to select such men for public offices as have the necessary qualifications to fill them, in such a way as best to conserve the best interests of the public. It is univesally admitted today that many of our public officials are inefficient and that the duties of many officers are not satisfactorily performed. As far as the law is concerned there is only one public official, other than the public school teacher, who is required to have any special qualification for the position which he seeks. This is the county superintendent and in Indiana he is not elected by direct vote of the people but by the trustees of the various counties. The

time will undoubtedly come when all of the public officials of the county will be compelled to take an examination in order to demonstrate their fitness for the position which they seek to hold. Nevertheless there are hundreds of our officials today who are fully competent to fill the duties of their respective offices. Among these, William O. Horton, the present auditor of Hamilton county, is a conspicuous example.

William O. Horton, the son of George W. and Mary R. (Paine) Horton, was born June 4, 1860, on a farm in Adams township in this county. His father was born in Boone county, Kentucky, and his mother in Virginia, both coming to Hamilton county when young people. George W. Horton was a prosperous farmer of this county for many years, a Democrat in politics, and a man who was highly respected by every one who knew him. He died March 18, 1891, at the age of seventy-five, his wife dying November 15, 1890. They were the parents of six children, two of whom are living: Hubert W., deceased; Laura A., deceased; James T., deceased; John B., deceased; William O., whose history is here recorded, and Clova, the wife of Henry D. Cutts, of Adams township, in this county.

William O. Horton was reared upon his father's farm and educated in the schools of his home neighborhood. He remained at home until he was married at the age of twenty-one and then began to farm in Adams township. A few years later he moved to Washington township where he lived until March, 1912, when he moved back to Adams township where he is now living. In addition to his general system of farming he has been extensively engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, shipping most of his stock to Indianapolis markets. He is one of the best judges of live stock in the county and has been very successful in this line of business. His farm is well improved in every way and he keeps it at the highest state of productivity by a system of scientific crop rotation. He is progressive in all of his methods and never hesitates to adopt the latest machinery nor the latest improved methods of agriculture.

Mr. Horton was married September 14, 1881, to Elizabeth Sumner, daughter of Greenbury C. and Amanda (Moore) Sumner, of Adams township. Mr. Sumner is deceased and his widow is still living on the old homestead in Adams township.

Mr. Horton always has been a Democrat in politics and always has taken an active interest in the deliberations of his party. He has been a member of many different political party committees in his county and a frequent delegate to his party's conventions. A proof of his popularity and recognized ability is shown by the fact that he was nominated to the office of county

auditor by his party in 1912 and in the fall of that year was elected to that important office. He assumed that office January 1, 1914, for the regular term of four years and is now administering its duties in a satisfactory manner. Unlike most officials he remained upon his farm seven and one-half miles west of Noblesville, and drives back and forth from his farm each day. He is a man of recognized business ability and integrity and fine personal qualities. He enjoys a splendid reputation throughout the county and is honored by the citizenship because of his genuine worth and high character.

JOHN OWEN.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life. Apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate success, if not renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse fate would seem almost to justify the conclusion that self-reliance, with a half chance, can accomplish any object. The life of John Owen, the recent postmaster of Noblesville, Indiana, is an example in point, for, by his individual efforts, and close adherence to his every duty, he has overcome the obstacles encountered on the highway of life and is now very comfortably fixed regarding this world's comforts and has at the same time won a reputation for right living among his fellow men.

John Owen, the son of James A. and Jane (Haworth) Owen, was born in a log cabin on a farm about four miles northwest of Noblesville on June 25, 1875. His father was a native of North Carolina and came to Hamilton county, Indiana, when a boy with his parents, James R. and Susannah (Fouts) Owen. The family settled here in 1857. James A. Owen grew to maturity in this county and married Jane Haworth, who was born in the county. James A. Owen was seventy-seven years of age on March 6, 1914, and his wife was seventy-one years old on June 6, 1914, and both are enjoying good health and are now living a retired life in Noblesville, where they are surrounded by every comfort and convenience of modern life. James A. Owen has been a lifelong Republican in politics and in 1896 was elected

sheriff of Hamilton county, serving his term to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county. James A. Owen and wife were the parents of four children. Havilah, the oldest son, died at the age of twenty-seven while a law student at the University of Michigan. He died suddenly of heart trouble in the prime of life. He was a young man of great promise and an orator of great ability for one so young. Charity Ann, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Owen, taught in the schools of Hamilton county for many years and is now living retired with her parents in Noblesville. Joel E., the second son, is now with the Wainwright Trust Company, of Noblesville, and John, the youngest, is the man whose history is here delineated.

John Owen was reared on the home farm, attending the district schools during the winter season and assisting his father on the farm during the summer months. After finishing the course in the common schools, he attended the high school at Westfield, and when nineteen years of age was appointed a teacher in the Indiana Reform Schools for Boys at Plainfield, Indiana, and taught there for a few months. At the age of twenty, when his father became a candidate for county sheriff, he took upon himself the management of his father's campaign. During this campaign he showed considerable ability along political lines and has been interested in politics more or less ever since. During his father's term of office as sheriff he served as deputy sheriff and upon leaving the office became connected with the construction company which was then building the Indiana Union traction lines in this state. He was connected with the claim and ordinance department and was in the employ of the company for several years. During all of this time he was active in Republican politics and was a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. He was especially active in congressional and state politics, and was for a time the secretary of the county central Republican committee, and, in fact, practically acted as county chairman.

Recognizing in him a man of ability and a man who had served his party faithfully and well, he was recommended to President Roosevelt for the position of postmaster at Noblesville, and on February 4, 1906, he was appointed by President Roosevelt to this position. At the expiration of his first term he was reappointed for a second term by President Taft on March 30, 1910, and served out his second term in the office. He was an efficient and popular official and gave a faithful account of himself while administering the arduous duties of this important position.

Mr. Owen has various business interests in different parts of the state,

being connected with the gas and oil industry. Although he has never been married Mr. Owen is active in social affairs. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since he was twenty-one years of age, and upon the organization of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Noblesville he became a charter member of the lodge. He is a member of the Friends church and has always been generous in his support of this denomination. He was brought up in the church, his parents both being loyal members of the Friends denomination. Mr. Owen is a man of kindly disposition, honest and thoroughly trustworthy and commanding the respect of all with whom he has made dealings. He is a man among men in all that he does and naturally exerts a potential influence in the affairs of his city and county.

THOMAS MORROW.

Although Thomas Morrow has lived most of his life in Indianapolis, yet he is well known as one of the recent substantial citizens of Carmel, Hamilton county, where he lived for three years or more. He is a progressive business man and during his residence at Carmel contributed in a material way to the prosperity of the town and thus incidentally to the welfare of Hamilton county. He has proven an honorable member of the body politic and in every relation of life has never fallen below the true dignities of the good American citizen, or in any way resorted to methods which have led to criticism or censure. He is essentially a self-made man and whatever he has today is due solely to his own unaided efforts in the world.

Thomas Morrow, the proprietor of a bakery and restaurant formerly at Carmel, now engaged in business at Indianapolis, was born September 22, 1886, in Hamilton county. He is a son of James W. and Emmily (Lane) Morrow, his father being a native of this county and his mother a native of Porter county, Indiana. James W. Morrow was the son of James and Rebecca Morrow, natives of Ohio, who were among the early settlers of Hamilton county, having settled here about 1828. They entered government land and started out under the trying conditions which existed everywhere in this section of the state at that time. They put up a rude log cabin, cleared the land and gradually brought their farm under cultivation. When they came here they had no difficulty in securing plenty of meat to eat, inasmuch as there were plenty of deer, bear, and small game to be found everywhere. James Morrow, senior, and his wife were the parents of eight children: Daniel,

James W., the father of Thomas, whose history is here given, Charles, Jack, John, Nathan, Jane and Marguerite.

James W. Moroww attended the common schools of his home neighborhood in the winter season and assisted with his help on the farm during the summer vacation. He lived at home until he was married on December 27, 1860, and then rented a farm in this county. He lived upon the farm until 1880, when he moved to Carmel and purchased a tile factory, which he operated for the next ten or twelve years. He disposed of the tile factory and was then elected trustee of Clay township, this county, holding the office from 1896 until 1902. A few years after retiring from the office of township trustee he was elected assessor of Clay township and was holding this office at the time of his death, March 6, 1911. He was a strong Republican in politics, and always took an active part in the public welfare of his community. James W. Morrow and wife were the parents of five children, all of whom were born on their father's farm near Noblesville. They were Schuyler, James, Clara, Thomas and Edmond.

Thomas Morrow attended the schools in his home neighborhood and after his parents moved to Carmel he attended the high school of that town, almost completing the course. When he was thirteen years of age Mr. Morrow went to work for his uncle on the farm, and continued to work for him and to attend school during the winter months. He worked for his uncle for about ten months and then married and moved to Indianapolis, where he lived for about ten years. While working in Indianapolis he was clerically employed, and upon the death of his father in 1911 moved back to Carmel to live with his mother and there opened a bakery and restaurant which he operated until in August, 1914. He then took a long trip through the south and in January, 1915, engaged in the confectionery business in Indianapolis, opening an attractive store in Sixteenth street at Talbott avenue, where he handles confectionery and allied lines and which bids fair to receive the large patronage to which its surroundings and able management entitle it.

Mr. Morrow was married October 30, 1888, to Amanda E. Moulton and to this union have been born two children: Mabel and Ralph Emerson. Mabel is the wife of Samuel Bray, a draughtsman for the National Motor Car Company at Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Bray have two children, Kathleen and Winifred Scott. Ralph Emerson is still in high school. Fraternally, Mr. Morrow is a Free and Accepted Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of pleasing personality and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ELIAS MANSFIELD SHELBURNE.

The man who wisely and vigorously applies his talent to that profession which he chooses as his life work is nearly sure to be successful. It is not the man of brilliant attainments who makes the most brilliant success in life, but rather the steady plodder, who keeps his work ever in hand and pushes forward to a definite goal. The greatest results are often attained by the simplest means, by the exercise of the ordinary qualities of commonsense and perseverance. The every day life with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the best kind. Every vocation demands a repetition of the same details day after day, and the man who can best meet these as they arise is the one who achieves the highest success in life.

Elias Mansfield Shelburne, a prosperous farmer and stock breeder of Clay township, this county, was born February 13, 1851, three miles north of Zionsville, Boone county, Indiana. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Bishop) Shelburne were natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. John Shelburne, the son of Augustine and Jane (Bush) Shelburne, was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana in 1836, being one of the first settlers in Boone county. Augustine Shelburne was born in 1756 and was a soldier and an officer in the Revolutionary War. He was a prominent man in his day and in addition to being a prosperous farmer, was a Baptist minister of great power and influence. The family history of the Shelburnes is somewhat obscure, but it is thought that the father of Augustine Shelburne was William Shelburne, and that the grandfather of Augustine was the first one of the family to come from England to this country. It is probable that the first Shelburne came to this country about 1650, leaving England on account of religious persecution. The best record which the family has at the present time concerning the first of the family to come to this country shows that there were two brothers of the name who came here and settled in Virginia.

John Shelburne was twice married, his first wife being Susan Ashby, a native of Kentucky, but she only lived six years after coming to Indiana in 1836. To this first union of John Shelburne were born four children, Emma Jane, James, William and Thomas. Two years after the death of his first wife John Shelburne married Elizabeth Bishop, their marriage occurring June 26, 1844, and to this union were born seven children, John D., Susan F., Elias M., with whom this history deals; Samuel P., Isaac, Edward and

Elmira E. Elias M. and Elmira E. are the only two children now living. Elizabeth, the second wife of John Shelburne, was born in Virginia, the daughter of William and Susanna (Hutton) Bishop. Her parents moved from Virginia and settled in Boone county, this state, where they purchased two hundred acres of land for six dollars an acre. The first home of the Bishops upon coming to this state was a low, two-roomed log cabin, and here William Bishop and wife lived for many years with their six children.

Elias M. Shelburne received a very meager common-school education. In his boyhood there was only two or three months of school each year and the instruction was very limited. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age and then married and remained on his father's farm, where he continued to reside until 1892, when he purchased his present farm in the western part of Clay township. In 1909 he built his present attractive home, one of the most substantial homes of the township. He has lived on this farm for the past twenty-two years with the exception of three years when he lived in Zionsville.

Mr. Shelburne was married March 7, 1872, to Rosalia West, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Evans) West, born in Lebanon, Indiana, July 2, 1853. Her father was born in Kentucky and came to Indiana when a boy with his parents, Willis and Elnora (Dickson) West. Her mother, Susanna Evans, was born August 5, 1827, in Pickaway county, Ohio, a daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Bell) Evans. The family came from Ohio to Indiana and settled in Wayne county, and later, probably in 1838, the Evans family moved to Boone county, where they entered three hundred and twenty acres of land from the government. Samuel and Susanna (Evans) West were married September 28, 1845, and to this union were born twelve children, Willis G., Jonathan E., Martha J., Rosalia, James E., Margaret; Mary E., Samuel A., Charles J., Susanna, Albert F. and Harvey W. At the time of Mrs. Shelburne's mother's death, May 24, 1913, she had forty-one grandchildren, fifty-two great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild living.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelburne are the parents of seven children, six of whom are now living, Elmer, Alva, Lora, Sadie, Bessie and West. The other child died in infancy. Elmer married Sylvia Freeman and lives in Texas on a farm near Rosenberg, and has two daughters, Gladys Marie and Ruth. Alva married Lydia Wheeler and lives seven miles southwest of Zionsville, in Hendricks county. Alva and his wife have had three children, Lester, Lillian and John M., who was killed when three years of age. Lora married David Orr, and lives in Warren county, Indiana, and has three children, Clifford M.,

Sadie M. and William Dale. Sadie, the twin sister of Lora, is still living at home with her parents. Bessie is the wife of Clayborn Orr and lives in Warren county, this state. She has two children, Charles and Mary. West married Pearl Barker and lives on a part of his father's farm. They are the parents of one son, Voyl.

In politics, Mr. Shelburne has always adhered to the principles of the Democratic party but has never been actively engaged in political affairs. He has been road supervisor in his township, and while in that office, performed conscientious service for his fellow citizens. He and his family are all church going people and Elmer has been superintendent of the Sunday school several years. Mr. Shelburne takes an abiding interest in governmental issues and is a liberal supporter of all measures pertaining to the welfare of his community.

THOMAS HUSSEY.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of Thomas Hussey, a well known and influential farmer and prominent stockman of Clay township, Hamilton county, Indiana, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancing his individual affairs, but his influence is felt in upbuilding the community. He has been an industrious man all his life, striving to keep abreast of the times in every respect, and as a result every mile post of the years he has passed has found him further advanced, more prosperous, and with an increased number of friends.

Thomas Hussey, one of the most prosperous farmers of Clay township, was born January 13, 1853, in Fayette county, Indiana, and moved to this county with his parents, Joseph and Sarah (Frazier) Hussey, when he was six months old.

Joseph Hussey was born in 1815 in Guilford county, North Carolina, and was the son of John and Mary (Thornburg) Hussey. John Hussey died when his son, Joseph, was only an infant, leaving his widow with two sons, Joseph and Jonathan. They lived with their mother until Joseph was seventeen years of age, and then he and his brother came to Indiana, settling in Fayette county, in 1832. John Hussey as the son of John and Mary (Jesup) Hussey, both of whom were born in England.

Joseph Hussey was married in 1837 to Sarah Frazier, who was born September 10, 1820, in Wayne county, Indiana, and was a daughter of John

and Rachel (Beard) Frazier, and a sister of John Beard, who was largely instrumental in getting free public schools in Indiana. The Thornburgs were natives of Ireland, as were the Beards, while the Fraziers were natives of Scotland. After his marriage Joseph Hussey moved to a farm of one hundred and three acres in Fayette county, this state, where he lived until 1853, when he moved to Hamilton county and bought two hundred acres of land in Clay township. Shortly after his marriage in 1837 he entered land in Tipton county, but never lived on this land. Joseph Hussey remained on his farm in Clay township until his death, which occurred July 13, 1898. He and his wife were earnest members of the Christian church and he was a strong Republican in politics. His widow died December 6, 1899. To this marriage were born ten children, John, who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; William, who was county commissioner for two terms; Martha, Mary, Elizabeth, Harriett, Thomas, whose history is subsequently related in this connection; Rachel, Franklin and Milton.

Thomas, the seventh child born to his parents, was given a good common-school education and remained at home until he was married in 1878. His father then gave him forty acres of land, which is a part of his present farm, and with this as a nucleus he has surrounded himself with a substantial farm of three hundred and sixty acres in this county. Before his marriage Mr. Hussey had built a small three-room house and in this he and his family lived for fifteen years after his marriage. His wife was a true help-mate in every way and they worked together to bring about their present prosperity. In 1893 they built their present spacious home of twelve rooms, which is now fitted up with all the modern conveniences. He has always been a large breeder of stock, having found by experience that he made better profits by feeding his grain to his stock. In the past few years he has branched out in the raising of stock in the breeding of pure bred Holstein cattle for general and exhibition purposes as well as for the markets until he now has one of the finest Holstein herds to be found in this section of the state.

Mr. Hussey was married December 8, 1878, to Serepta Daubenspeck, the daughter of Greenberry and Sarah Elizabeth (Hessong) Daubenspeck, and was born in Marion county, Indiana, July 31, 1857. The Daubenspecks were of Irish descent originally and went from Rush county, Indiana, to Marion county, where Mrs. Hussey was born. Her father, Greenberry, was the son of Peter and Ruth (Rush) Daubenspeck. Her mother, Sarah Elizabeth Hessong, was the daughter of Peter and Catherine Hessong, of German

extraction and natives of Maryland. Greenberry Daubenspeck taught school in Marion county for several years and managed his farm during the summer vacations. He is now living in Zionsville, Indiana, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Greenberry Daubenspeck and wife were the parents of four children, Serepta, the wife of Mr. Hussey; Laura A., deceased; Ruth Anna, deceased, and Peter.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hussey have reared an interesting family of ten children, in order of birth as follows: Lewis F., born September 8, 1879; Anna L., born March 6, 1882; Maude E., born November 15, 1884; Owen D., born February 10, 1887; Roscoe Beard, born June 1, 1888; S. Lena, born January 31, 1891; Helen Jane, born September 6, 1893; Martha E., born April 23, 1896; Olive Mary, born August 22, 1898, and Garnet K., born December 6, 1901. Lewis F. married Sarah Johnson and lives south of his father's farm and has one daughter, Loretta J.; Anna L. married Cloyde Goodnight, a minister of the Christian church, now stationed in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, John Thomas; Maude E., who was graduated from the Noblesville high school, is still living with her parents; S. Lena married Walter D. Stout and lives at Shirley, where Mr. Stout is superintendent of the creosote factory; Roscoe Beard died when he was eleven years of age; Owen died in infancy; the other four children, Helen Jane, Martha E., Olive Mary and Garnet Katherine, are still at home and in the public schools of Zionsville; Lena, the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Hussey, attended the Central Normal College at Danville for two years and then entered Indiana University, where she was graduated in the literary course in 1913.

Mr. Hussey has been a life-long Republican and always takes an active interest in the public affairs of his home county, and has served as county commissioner for two terms, while in this office giving his hearty support to all measures which he felt would be of benefit to his county in any way. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. Religiously, he and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church and contribute generously to its support at all times. In addition to his agricultural interests Mr. Hussey is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Noblesville, and has been connected with that financial institution for several years. Mr. Hussey is proud of the fact that with the exception of the forty acres which his father gave him upon his marriage he has earned everything which he now has. He has been unfaltering in his support of everything which he believed would benefit his county,

and has always stood in defense of his positions and convictions in a manner which has won for him the admiration of his friends and acquaintances. His life has been crowned with prosperity which has come from his well-directed efforts, industry, economy and perseverance.

GEORGE POWELL.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record a verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of George Powell the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well-defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

George Powell, the trustee of Clay township, in this county, was born May 16, 1867, on the farm where he is now living four and one-half miles southwest of Carmel. His parents, Isaac and Mary Jane (Seright) Powell, were natives of Indiana. His father was born in Fayette county and his mother in Decatur county. Isaac Powell was the son of Thomas and Anna (Chadwick) Powell, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. Thomas Powell and wife were married in Indiana and came to Putnam county in 1841, settling near Clay Center in Clay township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mary Jane Seright was the daughter of George and Susan (Ritter) Seright. The Powells are of Welsh descent and the Serights are of Irish descent, but it is not known when the first members of either family came to the United States.

George Seright, the maternal grandfather of George Powell, was a man of great influence in his day. He was born in Kentucky and served in the War of 1812 and later in the Indian wars in the west. He also participated in the Mexican War in the forties. At the battle of the Thames in the War on 1812 he took an active part and was present when the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed. He often said that Tecumseh was then skinned by the Kentuckians, and that from his skin they made razor straps. After returning to his native state after the War of 1812 George Seright became a

flat-boatman on the Mississippi river and made five trips to New Orleans with cargoes. He would then not only sell the cargo but the boat as well and return home on foot. He made the trip back on foot from New Orleans by himself at one time, and becoming sick on the way home, was three months on the way.

George Powell was one of four children born to his parents and lived at home until he was married. He attended the common school during the winter and assisted with the work on the farm during the summer vacations. After he was married in 1889 he moved on one of his father's farms and lived there until 1901 when he moved to Noblesville to assume the duties of deputy county auditor, his father being auditor at that time. His father, Isaac Powell, was an influential man in this county. In addition to serving as county auditor he served as township assessor for two terms, as well as township trustee for two terms and a part of a third. George Powell lived in Noblesville only eighteen months and then moved back to his farm on account of his health. In addition to his regular farming he raises Rose Comb white Leghorn chickens for show purposes and has won several prizes. He has taken all first prizes at the annual exhibition of Poultry Fanciers of Indiana held at Indianapolis. In 1907 he won the gold loving cup at Zionsville for the highest scoring pen of any breed of poultry.

Mr. Powell was married on Christmas day in 1889 to Nettie M. Brown. She is the daughter of Leander S. and Rosan (Butterfield) Brown and was born in Clay township, in this county, December 20, 1874. Leander Brown was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, near Plainfield while his wife was born in Hamilton county, near New Britton. The Butterfield family are of Irish descent while the Browns are of German extraction. Mrs. Powell is one of twelve children and lived at home until her marriage at the age of fifteen. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are the parents of four children, all of whom are living at home: Harry, Charles, Mary Rose and Edna Magdaline. Charles, Mary and Edna are in high school at Carmel and Charles and Mary were graduated with the class of 1914.

Mr. Powell is a stanch Republican in politics and previous to his election as township trustee served as road supervisor in his home township. He was elected for four years but afterwards the legislature extended the terms of all trustees in the state to six years. In this office he is paying particular attention to the schools and the highways of his township. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias while he and his wife are both members of the Pythian Sisters. All of the family are members of the Christian church, Mrs. Powell having been a member since she was thirteen years of

age. Mr. Powell is an able citizen of estimable qualities and the kind of a man who is an influential factor in the welfare of any community. Although he is primarily interested in his own affairs, he has likewise maintained a deep regard for the advancement and the welfare of his community, and for all enterprises in which his fellow men might be benefited.

LOUIS N. JOSEPH.

The life history of Louis N. Joseph, of Noblesville, Indiana, is full of interest in many ways. It is interesting in view of the fact that he is connected with so many different business enterprises and yet has a firm grasp upon all of them. He is not only a clothing merchant with a store in one city practically under his control, but also has clothing establishments in two other cities which he manages indirectly. He is one of the largest farmers of his county and his farms, aggregating eight hundred and seventy acres, are in as high a state of cultivation as can be found in the state of Indiana today. However, his interests are not confined to the clothing business and agriculture. He is also one of the largest gravel-road contractors in the county, and has built as many or more miles of gravel roads in Hamilton county as any other man. It would seem that in these three different kinds of activity there would be sufficient to keep any one man busy, but notwithstanding this, he is directly interested in other enterprises, being a heavy stockholder not only in all of the banks of his own city, but in various banks and insurance companies in Indianapolis as well. He has heavy mining interests in the west, owns the complete water system of the town of Beaver, Utah, is vice-president of the Sheridan Packing Company, and president of the Water Works Company of Noblesville. It is not surprising, in view of his many and varied interests, to find that he is the largest individual tax payer in Hamilton county.

Louis N. Joseph, the son of Solomon and Augusta (Bamberger) Joseph, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1869. His parents were both natives of Germany and came to this country before either one of them had reached their maturity. Solomon Joseph was sixteen years of age and Augusta Bamberger was thirteen years old when they came to this country, although they did not come here at the same time. They both came directly to Cincinnati, Ohio, and were married at the ages of nineteen and sixteen, respectively. Solomon Joseph was a young man of wonderful business ability and was soon one of the leading clothing merchants of Cincinnati, where he

lived for many years. His wife died on July 25, 1878, leaving her husband with seven children. After the death of his wife, Solomon Joseph went with his family to Shelbyville, Indiana, where he engaged in the clothing business with his brother, Julius Joseph, in which place he continued in business for five years. In 1883 Solomon Joseph came to Noblesville and engaged in business under the firm name of J. Joseph & Company, this firm continuing until the death of Solomon Joseph which occurred December 4, 1892. The sons of Solomon Joseph, Julius Joseph, Jr., and Louis N., whose history is here related, then continued the business under the same name. In 1899 Julius Joseph, Jr. retired from the firm and went to New York city, where he is engaged in the wholesale clothing business at 588 Broadway, with the firm of Schatz, Joseph & Marks. At this time, 1899, Louis N. Joseph attained complete charge of the clothing business in Noblesville, although he still retains the firm name of J. Joseph & Company. The location of the store at No. 13 South Side square has not been changed in the thirty-one years of the existence of the store in this city, although a new building was erected in 1899. Mr. Joseph carries a large stock of everything in the way of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings, and has enjoyed a large patronage because of his square dealing and courteous treatment of customers.

However, the clothing business has been only one of the many business ventures of Louis N. Joseph. He has for several years been interested in farming and now is the owner of seven hundred and thirty acres of fine farming land in Hamilton county, and one hundred and forty acres in Marion county, Indiana, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Joseph personally supervises his farm and is one of the largest corn and wheat growers of the county. He feeds most of his grain to stock. He is the owner of ten business blocks in Noblesville on one side of the public square and the postoffice building on Logan street. He is president of the Needham Clothing Company with stores at Shelbyville and Wabash, Indiana. He is a large stockholder in the First National Bank, in the Citizens State Bank and in the Wainwright Trust Company, three of the strongest financial institutions of Noblesville. He is vice-president of the Sheridan Packing Company, at Sheridan, Indiana, which does a large amount of business annually, is a director in the Kline-Macy Foundry Company, of Noblesville and is president of the Noblesville Water Works Company, with a controlling interest in this company. He owns the entire water works system of Beaver City, Utah, and has heavy mining interests in Park City, Utah. In addition to these many interests, he has other large property and business interests. He is the largest life insurance policy holder in Hamilton county, Indiana, as well as the county's heaviest individual tax payer. He also is a heavy

tax payer in Marion county, Indiana, where he has a large share of stock in the Aetna Trust Company, of Indianapolis, and the Sterling Fire Insurance Company, of the same city. He is a member of the advisory board of the Sterling Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Joseph was married July 18, 1894, to Celia Oppenheimer, daughter of Elias and Minnie (Seigel) Oppenheimer, of Salt Lake City, Utah, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph are the parents of two children, Augusta, who is now a student at Belmont College, in Nashville, Tennessee, and Edgar, who is still a student in the Noblesville schools.

Mr. Joseph has always been a Republican in politics, but has never been an office seeker, his large business interests requiring all of his attention and energy, so that he has not had time to take a very active part in public affairs. Nevertheless he is deeply interested in the welfare of his city and county and has been liberal in his donations to all worthy movements. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

One other interest of Mr. Joseph which should be mentioned is his activity in the cause of good roads for his county. Ever since Hamilton county began building free gravel roads he has been an extensive road contractor, having associated with him in this business T. E. Ramsey, and this firm has built more miles of improved roads in the county than any other contractors. It is interesting to note that Mr. Joseph takes so much interest in agricultural affairs. He keeps in close touch with the work done on his farms and sees that they are always kept up to the highest state of efficiency. No farms in the county have better buildings of every kind than his. There remains one other industry with which Mr. Joseph is connected. He is the largest stockholder in the Orona Telephone Company now operating in this county, being one of the original promoters of the company and always having been much interested in its development.

Enough has been said to show that Mr. Joseph is truly a man of affairs. No man in his county has taken more interest in improving it in every way, and it is no wonder that he is looked upon as one of the representative men of his county. In addition to his beautiful home in Noblesville he has a fine summer home at Allenhurst, on the Atlantic coast in New Jersey, where he and his family spend some of the time every summer. Yet it is to be noted that Mr. Joseph has not permitted material things to supplant his better nature. His life has been filled with good deeds and kindly thoughts, and all who know him entertain for him the highest regard because of his upright and honorable career. In all of the relations of life he has been true and faithful to the duties and trusts reposed in him.

CHARLES L. BRAY.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that come in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful business men of Noblesville, stands Charles L. Bray. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

Charles L. Bray, the president of the Noblesville Fuel & Supply Company, was born October 25, 1875, in Mattoon, Illinois, and is the son of Rev. Calvin and Emily (Ward) Bray, his father being a minister of the Friends church. Reverend Calvin and family moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, in 1881 and in Hendricks and Marion counties Charles L. Bray grew to manhood.

Mr. Bray attended the public schools of Hendricks county and graduated from the academy at Plainfield in 1896. He then took a commercial course at the Central Normal College of Danville, Indiana, graduating in 1898, after which he took one year in the literary department of Earlham College at Richmond. He then engaged in farming and dairying in Marion county for several years and was a successful and prosperous farmer, but in 1908 decided to leave the farm and moved to Noblesville, having been elected president of the Fuel and Supply Company at that place. He has been president and active in the management of this company for the past six years and has had the satisfaction of seeing it do a constantly increasing business. The company ships sand and gravel, handles, coal, wood, cement, tile, cement block, porch columns, roofing, paint, posts, fencing and farm machinery, and does an extensive wholesale and retail trade throughout Central Indiana. Mr. Bray is a man of keen business ability and knows how to serve the wants of his customers in a very satisfactory manner. In addition to his interests in this company he also has valuable business property in Noblesville.

Mr. Bray was married August 24, 1899 to Sarah Newman, the daughter of John Newman and Hannah (Osborn) Newman. Both of the parents of his wife died when she was a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Bray have three children: Ima, Russell and Willard.

In politics Mr. Bray is affiliated with the Republican party and is very much interested in good government. He is an ardent advocate of all progressive and moral reforms and has been especially active in temperance work in Noblesville. He is one of the prominent leaders in the fight to abolish saloons from his home city. He has never sought or held public office, preferring to serve as a private in the ranks of his party. He is a clean, high-minded citizen and takes an interest in all measures which he feels will benefit his community in any way. He is a staunch supporter of the best educational methods and an enthusiastic advocate of good healthy athletics for the boys and girls. He believes in developing the body along with the brain, in order that the best results may be obtained. He feels, as does everyone who has made any study of the subject, that a healthy body and a healthy mind go hand in hand, and that at least the healthy mind must reside in a healthy body. He is particularly domestic in his tastes and is never so happy as when sitting by his own fireside. He and his wife are great lovers of flowers and surround their house every summer with beautiful plants. They have highly cultivated musical tastes and in their home are numerous musical instruments upon which the members of their family are accomplished performers. The family home at number eighty-one East Maple street is among the most attractive in the city. He and the members of his family are attendants of the Friends church and active in all the work of the church and Sunday school. Fraternally, Mr. Bray is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. All in all Mr. Bray is a fine type of the highest class of American citizenship and is held high in the estimation of people in all classes of society.

STEPHEN COX.

The good citizen in any community is the man who takes a pride in advancing its welfare along educational, moral and industrial lines, while at the same time he makes ample provision for the maintenance of his immediate family. Such a citizen is Stephen Cox, a prosperous farmer of Washington township, Hamilton county, Indiana. He is thoroughly progressive in his farming operations and has the unique honor of having bought the first mower, the first reaper and the first automobile in his neighborhood. He keeps only the best live stock on his farm and for many years has had exhibits of his Shorthorn cattle at the State Fair. He takes an active interest in good roads and is thoroughly in accord with the impetus which is being



REV. AND MRS. STEPHEN COX



given to the "Good Roads" movement in Indiana at the present time. He gives his hearty support to all educational movements, and has not only given all of his own children the opportunity for college education but has helped other children to get schooling at his expense. In religious matters he gives his hearty support to all worthy religious, charitable and benevolent movements, and in this way takes a stand for a clean and wholesome life.

Stephen Cox, one of the numerous representatives in this county of those families which had their origin in North Carolina, was born in Randolph county, that state, June 18, 1840. He is the son of Hugh and Rebecca (Cox) Cox, both natives of North Carolina. His father died when he was about ten years of age, leaving his widow with seven children. Hugh Cox was a farmer in his native state and also operated a flour and saw mill. The widow and her two sons and four daughters lived in North Carolina until the Civil War. Two of the sons of Hugh Cox were drafted as soldiers in the Southern army.

In the summer of 1861 Stephen Cox came to Hamilton county, Indiana, with two other families in three wagons, and for the first two years worked out as a hired hand. After his marriage, in the fall of 1862, Mr. Cox bought thirty-five acres of land and his father-in-law gave his wife forty acres, and on this farm of seventy-five acres, he and his wife and family lived until 1867. In that year Mr. Cox bought his father-in-law's farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres, paying fifty dollars an acre for it. During the war he could have bought plenty of land in Hamilton county for fifteen dollars an acre, but within one year after the close of the war, land doubled in price in this county. Before his marriage, Mr. Cox worked in Adams township for two summers on a farm and also worked at the carpenter trade at odd times.

Mr. Cox was married August 8, 1862, to Julia Rich, the daughter of Peter and Amy (Jessup) Rich. She was born in the northern part of Washington township, Hamilton county, and her father was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1811. Peter Rich came to Indiana, located in Marion county in the thirties, and there met and married Amy Jessup, who was born in Marion county, Indiana, in 1818, the daughter of Timothy H. Jessup and wife, Susannah. Timothy H. Jessup was born February 23, 1782, and his wife, Susannah, was born in 1789. Peter Rich and Amy Jessup were married September 24, 1835. Mr. Rich began life as a farm hand in Marion county, Indiana, and after his marriage he located a half mile southeast of the present village of Horton, in Hamilton county. This was heavily forested at the time, and he had to clear the timber away in order to find a place large enough to build his rude log cabin. The land on which

Stephen Cox is now living was given to Amy Rich by her father, and it is said that at that time it was not worth fifty cents an acre. Forty acres of it was swamp and considered absolutely worthless. As an instance of the development of modern agriculture, it is interesting to note that this forty acres now produces as fine corn as any land in the county. Peter Rich located near Horton in pioneer times, and later in life moved to Westfield, where he operated a mill for several years. In 1860 he moved to a farm one mile east of Horton, where Erwin Cox is now living. Here he became a prosperous farmer and at the time of his death owned about three hundred acres of land.

In the fall of 1884 Stephen Cox moved to Westfield with his family in order to give his children the advantages of the high school at that place. All of the six children graduated from the Union high school at Westfield, with the exception of the youngest, who died before finishing the course. In July, 1900, the wife of Mr. Cox died. To this first marriage of Mr. Cox were born seven children: Arthur T., born September 12, 1863; Myrtilla, born October 10, 1865; Erwin, born February 19, 1868; Elmer, born April 4, 1870, died at the age of six months; Gynietha, born November 21, 1871; Alden, born June 17, 1863, died at the age of fourteen years; Elsie, born January 30, 1878.

Arthur, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Cox, married Luella Fuller. He worked in several different lumber yards and became the general manager and secretary-treasurer of a lumber and coal company at East Chicago. He died August 22, 1908. He was a graduate of Earlham College. Myrtilla graduated from the Union high school at Westfield, and later went to a business college at Indianapolis, and while there was stricken with typhoid fever and died November 11, 1887. A few days after her death, Alden, the youngest son, was stricken with the same dread disease and died five weeks later, at the age of fourteen years and six months. Erwin graduated from the Union high school and married Theodate Johnson, and lives on a farm one mile east of Horton. They have four children living, Alden, Myron, Mildred and Carl, and two who died in childhood. Elmer, born April 4, 1870, died on September 22 of the same year. Gynietha graduated from the Union high school and is the wife of Edward L. Foulke, and lives in Kansas City, Missouri. She has one son, Robert Jerome, living, and one who died in infancy. Elsie graduated from the Union high school and married Charles H. Baldwin, and lives in Tipton, Indiana. They formerly lived on a farm near Carmel. Mr. Baldwin is an automobile dealer in Tipton, to which place the family moved in the fall of 1913.

Mr. Cox began running a threshing machine before his first marriage and for thirty-eight years operated a machine every summer. He is essentially progressive in all of his methods, and lends his hearty influence to the support of everything which pertains to the welfare of his county. He is an ardent advocate of the Prohibition party and votes and works for the interests of his party.

Mr. Cox was married a second time, April 13, 1901, to Rev. Mary A. Nichols, who was born in Randolph county, Indiana, the daughter of Mark and Sarah (Pegg) Nichols. Her father was born about twelve miles north of Richmond, in Randolph county, Indiana, March 15, 1824, a son of Enoch and Rhoda (Jay) Nichols. Rhoda Jay was born in North Carolina. Mark Nichols, who died a short time before his eighty-sixth birthday, was a life-long farmer in Randolph county, Indiana. He was a staunch Republican, a loyal member of the Friends church, and an influential citizen of his community. Sarah Pegg, the mother of Mrs. Cox, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, November 23, 1829, and died January 1, 1909. She was a daughter of Valentine and Mary Ann (Hollingsworth) Pegg, who, it is believed, were natives of North Carolina, and of German descent.

Rev. Mary A. Cox grew to womanhood in Randolph county, Indiana, and lived there until her marriage, except for a time when she was attending Earlham College in Richmond. After leaving Earlham College she taught school for several years and at the same time filled the pulpit of the Friends church. In fact, for the past thirty years she has been actively engaged in the ministry and has done a large amount of evangelistic work. She is a temperance worker and has talked for the cause in the states of Washington, Oklahoma, the central states, the Carolinas, all of the New England states, and also made a tour through Canada, speaking in behalf of the church. Her father's people, and many of her mother's people as well, were teachers, physicians, lawyers and men of prominence and influence in their respective communities. Her brother, J. W. Nichols, is a prominent lawyer now living at Danville, Indiana. Her family are direct descendants of William Penn and have been members of the Friends church for more than two hundred years.

Mr. Cox is a man of great influence in his community, and he and his wife are recognized as leaders in all worthy movements. Both Mr. Cox and his wife are well educated and well read and keep in close touch with the current problems of the day. It is safe to say that no worthier people are contributing to the welfare of Hamilton county, and a history of this county would not be complete without the inclusion of the biographies of this estimable couple.

ALBERT E. MENDENHALL.

Among the farmers of Hamilton county, Indiana, who believe in following twentieth century methods is Albert E. Mendenhall, of Clay township. He comes of a splendid family, one that has always been strong for right living and industrious habits, for education and morality, and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. Such people are welcomed in any community, for they are empire builders, and as such have pushed the frontier of civilization ever westward and onward, leaving the green, wide-reaching wilderness and the far-stretching plains populous with contented people and beautiful with green fields; they have constituted that sterling horde which caused the great Bishop Whipple to write the memorable line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Albert E. Mendenhall, the son of Richard C. and Marris (Wilkinson) Mendenhall, was born August 27, 1863, east of Carmel, in this county. Richard C. Mendenhall was born in Delaware township, of this county, on the banks of Cool creek, October 7, 1831. He was the son of Benjamin and Mary (Campbell) Mendenhall. Marris Wilkinson, the wife of Richard C. Mendenhall, was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (West) Wilkinson, natives of North Carolina and early settlers of Hamilton county, where Marris was born. The history of Mary Sanders, found elsewhere in this volume, gives more details of the Wilkinson family history.

The Mendenhall family originally came from Wales. The great-great-grandfather of Albert E. Mendenhall was John Mendenhall, and lived all of his life in Wales. He had three sons who emigrated to North Carolina before the Revolution, namely: John, William and Richard. Richard Mendenhall married Sarah E. Harris, the daughter of Obediah Harris. Soon after his marriage he went to Green county, Ohio, where he entered government land and improved one hundred and sixty acres. Later Richard Mendenhall came to Hamilton county where he improved a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres. He made his home in this county until his death, at the age of eighty-four. He was a member of the Friends church and a Whig in politics. His wife survived him only a few months, passing away at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of five children: Benjamin, the grandfather of Albert E., who history is related in this connection; Obediah, Ira, David and James.

Benjamin Mendenhall studied surveying in his youth and afterwards managed a linseed-oil mill in Ohio. In Ohio, Benjamin Mendenhall married

Mary Campbell, a native of South Carolina and the daughter of Ralph C. and Sarah (Haskett) Campbell, natives of Scotland. After living for twenty years in Greene county, Ohio, Mr. Mendenhall and his family came to Hamilton county in 1826 and made the first settlement on Cool creek, where he entered two hundred and thirty acres of land. He built the first saw mill in Delaware township, and for some time lumber was hauled from his saw mill as far as Noblesville and Indianapolis. He was the organizer of the Richland Friends' church, and was a strong Whig in politics. He had just made arrangements to build a linseed-oil mill when he died, in September, 1833, before it was completed. His wife passed away in 1868 at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of eight children: Zebulon, Ira, Lydia, who married Thomas Hazel; Rebecca, the wife of Hinchman Haynes; Sarah, the wife of William Haynes; Carrie, Elizabeth, the wife of I. W. Stanton, and Richard C., the father of Albert E., whose history is subsequently related.

Richard C. Mendenhall was educated in the log school house, and when but a mere child began life for himself. He never had a store suit until he was eighteen years of age, all of his clothes being home spun and home made. For a number of years he worked in a distillery, and drove cattle to Indianapolis at a time when there were only two butcher shops in the city. He was a very trusty and energetic young man and gradually accumulated considerable money. When he was twenty-five he married Marris Wilkinson, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (West) Wilkinson, and to this marriage were born three children: Sarah, the wife of Milton Cooper, of California; Charles W., who married Mary Edson, and after her death May Holmes, and Albert E., the immediate subject of this review. The mother of these children died in 1853, and Mr. Mendenhall afterwards married Mrs. Eliza J. Clayton Wies. Mr. Mendenhall was a charter member of Pontius Lodge, No. 63, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and at the time of his death in the summer of 1910 was the oldest member of Carmel Lodge, No. 401, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he had filled all the offices.

Albert E. Mendenhall was only a few weeks old when his mother died, and he was reared by his grandmother Wilkinson, with whom he lived until he was eleven years of age. He was then bound out to his great uncle, David Wilkinson, receiving the munificent sum of four dollars per month for his services. From the age of eleven he "paddled his own canoe," performing the hardest kind of manual labor. Necessarily his school career was very short, but he has since acquired a good education by wide reading and close

observation of men and events. He lived with his uncle until he was seventeen and then went to work on the Monon railroad and worked there for a year. He then returned to the home of his uncle, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he married and bought twenty-eight acres of land one and one-fourth miles east of Carmel, farming it together with land which he rented adjoining his home farm. He lived on this farm for sixteen years and then purchased his present farm of ninety acres three miles southwest of Carmel, and has since resided upon this farm, farming not only it but much more of rented land. He is recognized as an up-to-date farmer, and does not hesitate to adopt the latest agricultural methods. While raising all the grains and fruit to which the soil of this locality is adapted, he has made a specialty of raising live stock for the market. He keeps only thoroughbred stock on his farm, having found by experience that it pays to keep only the best grade.

Mr. Mendenhall was married November 4, 1884, to Nancy J. Hinshaw, who was born October 16, 1863, in Clay township, in this county. She was the daughter of John F. and Mary J. (Cruse) Hinshaw. John Hinshaw, son of Stephen and Julia Elma (Hoover) Hinshaw, natives of North Carolina, was born in Greensboro, in that state, and came to Indiana in the fall of 1830. Stephen Hinshaw was the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Holliday) Hinshaw, and Thomas Hinshaw was born near Castle Bellingham, county of Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country in 1793. Julia Elma Hoover was the daughter of John and Milicent (Winslow) Hoover. The Winslows first came to this country in the Mayflower in 1620.

To this first marriage of Albert E. Mendenhall were born four children, three of whom are still living: Dessie, Nira B., Madge and Ina R. Dessie married Orris Heather and lives in Carmel. They have three children: Arthelma, Martha and Sarah Ella. Nira B. married Arthur Lewis and lives in La Porte, and has one son, Richard M. Madge married Herbert Talbert and lives in Marion county on a farm. Ina R. died when she was six years of age. The mother of these four children died November 9, 1898. Mr. Mendenhall was married a second time, on September 13, 1904, to Melissa Applegate, a daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah E. (Middleton) Applegate, born September 22, 1872, in the northern part of Marion County, Indiana. Her parents were born in Ohio near Urbana. Thomas Applegate being the son of Ebenezer and Martha (Richardson) Applegate, also natives of Ohio. The Applegates came to Hamilton county, Indiana, at an early date and entered about five hundred acres of land just east of Carmel. The Applegates are of Irish descent, and the Richardsons trace their ancestry

back to Colonial times. By her first marriage Mrs. Mendenhall has one son, Earl Applegate, who married Bessie Quick and now lives on the Elliott farm just west of the Mendenhall farm. The Mendenhall family have all been Quakers, while the Applegates are all Methodists.

In politics, Mr. Mendenhall has been a life long Democrat, but has never been a seeker after political honors. The only office which he ever held was that of road supervisor. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also maintains membership in the National Horse Thief Detective Association, an organization which enrolls a large number of farmers in this county. Mr. Mendenhall is essentially a self-made man, having won his present success solely through his own unaided efforts, and for this reason is highly esteemed by every one who knows him. While he has gained a definite material success he has not been blind to the duties which he owes to his neighborhood at large, and accordingly has heartily given his support to all worthy measures which he thought would in any way benefit his community and his fellow citizens.

DENNIS GARRITY.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which can not only endure so rough a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, making his influence felt for good in his community in Clay township, Hamilton county, where he has long maintained his home, and because of the honorable career he has known here and also because of the fact that he is numbered among those patriotic sons of the North who assisted in saving the Union's integrity in the dark days of the sixties, he is eminently worthy of a place in this book.

Dennis Garrity, a prosperous farmer of Clay township, this county, was born in Delaware county, Indiana, February 12, 1843, the son of William and Eliza (Casey) Garrity, who were both natives of Ireland, and who came to this country about 1825. William Garrity was a contractor and farmer and when the present Lake Erie & Western railroad was built through Hamilton

county, he was one of the contractors who helped to grade the right of way through this county. William Garrity and wife were the parents of eight children, Patrick, John, James, Dennis, William, Mary, Elizabeth and one who died in infancy.

When Dennis Garrity was about eight years of age both of his parents died and he was then bound out to a farmer in the neighborhood in accordance with the custom of that time. When the Civil War opened he ran away from the farmer with whom he had been living and joined the army, enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which company he served for four years and four months. He took part in all the hard fought battles in which his regiment was engaged until he reached Georgia. At Rome, Georgia, he, with the entire brigade, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and taken to Richmond where he was confined on Belle Isle in the James river. Four months later he was exchanged and then rejoined his company, serving until his final discharge at the close of the war.

Mr. Garrity returned to this state immediately after being mustered out of the service and engaged in farming and teaming. He rented twenty or thirty acres of land and teamed when he was not engaged in tilling his fields. He did this for several years and then bought a farm in Marion county, this state. He only kept this farm one year, when he sold it and purchased a farm in Blackford county, this state, but becoming dissatisfied with this farm, sold it shortly afterwards and returned to Marion county, where he rented a farm. After living here a short time he went to Clay township in Hamilton county, where he purchased fifty-five acres, where he is now living. He has prospered as a farmer and added to his original purchase from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred and fifteen acres of highly productive land in Clay township. He is classed among the progressive farmers of his locality and has made a specialty of the raising of registered Chester White hogs, in which line he has been very successful.

Dennis Garrity was married April 10, 1872, to Hannah Williams, the daughter of James and Mary (Richards) Williams, a native of England, who was born October 28, 1846. The Williams family came to this country when Hannah was five years of age, making the trip in one of the old fashioned sailing vessels, and the voyage to this country occupied six weeks and five days. Mr. Williams had come to the United States the year before his family came in order to look for a suitable home. He was a tailor by trade and first located in Pennsylvania, subsequently moving to Ohio and then to Indiana, where he lived until his death. Mr. and Mrs. James Williams were the parents of nine children, Ann, Elizabeth, James, Hannah, Henry, Amelia,

Henry, Thomas and William. There were two children by the name of Henry, the first one dying in infancy. Before her marriage to Mr. Garrity, Hannah Williams taught school for six or seven years. To this marriage of Mr. Garrity were born five children, Essie, Mary A., Elizabeth G., Alfred D. and James W. Essie is still at home; Mary A. is the wife of Earl Murphy and lives one and one-half miles northwest of her father's farm, and they are the parents of two sons, Kenneth A. and Myron E.; Elizabeth G. and Alfred D. still live at home with their parents; James W. died in infancy.

In politics, Mr. Garrity is a Republican and while he takes a deep interest in public affairs, has never been an aspirant for any public office. He and his family are earnest members of the Friends church and contribute generously of their means to its support. He has been a close observer and diligent student of the progress of the world and has been an important factor in the community where he has lived so many years. He gives his support to all worthy enterprises which he feels will benefit his fellow citizens in any way, and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by them.

FREDERICK L. BROWN.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages, and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses as well as those of energy and thrift have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-of-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood, and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature, in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction they attained.

Frederick L. Brown, a prosperous farmer in Clay township, this county, was born May 11, 1864, in Marion county, Indiana. His parents were Leander S. and Rose (Huffman) Brown, both natives of Indiana. Leander S. Brown was born near Plainfield, Indiana, his parents having come from North Carolina, settling in Hendricks county in pioneer times. Leander S. spent most of his mature life in Marion and Hamilton counties, and died March 28, 1914. His mother died shortly after her son's birth, and conse-

quently but little is known of her ancestry. She was the daughter of Jonas and Matilda Huffman, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Marion county, Indiana. When Frederick L. Brown was a small boy his grandmother told him of the many trials and tribulations which befell the early pioneers of this state. The first cabin of the Huffmans in this state was, of course, made of logs and a door was made of green timber, the logs being hewed with a broad axe. As this door dried it shrank and left a large crack at the bottom. One time when his grandfather had gone to Noblesville to the mill his grandmother brought a small calf into the house for fear that the wolves would get into the stable and carry it off. That night the wolves, which were howling around the house, smelled the calf in the house and came up to the door. They stuck their paws in at the crack of the door and his grandmother and a neighbor woman who stayed with her that night took their axes and chopped the paws of the wolves off.

Frederick L. Brown was one of fourteen children born to his parents, consequently early in life he began to help in the support of the family. He received a good common school education which he has supplemented by wide reading since leaving school. He lived at home until his marriage, in 1884, and then moved on a forty acre farm which he had previously purchased three miles east of Carmel. He and his young wife did not live here very long, selling this farm and buying another where they are now living. The second farm had forty acres in it, and since buying it he has added nineteen acres. In 1894 Mr. Brown built a story and a half house on his farm, and in 1908 he remodeled this, making a splendid and handsome home of two stories. Mr. Brown has always been a hard working man, and deserves a great deal of credit for the success which he has made in life. He has attained his prosperity solely through his own unaided efforts, and is therefore a type of the highest class of American citizen.

Mr. Brown was married February 9, 1884, to Minnie Bristow, who was born June 15, 1866, in Johnson county, in this state. Her parents, Thomas and Easter (Sells) Bristow, were also natives of Johnson county, and reared a family of three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have an interesting family of twelve children, all of whom are living. The children in the order of their birth are as follows: Frank, Lena, Claude, Ethel, Ina, Goldie, Harry, Walter, Ernest, Bernal, Loren and Hershel. Frank married Ruth Dillehunt and lives in Broad Ripple, Indiana. He is an employe in the Federal building, in Indianapolis, in the post office department. Lena is the wife of Samuel Raymond and lives in Pennsylvania. Claude is a cutter in the factory of the

Kahn Tailoring Company, at Indianapolis, and lives there. Ethel married Vernon Gish, a railroad employe, living in St. Louis, Missouri. Ina married Otis Brattain and lives with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Brattain have one son, Arnold Edwin. The seven youngest children are still living with their parents.

Mr. Brown is a stanch Republican in politics, and is always interested in the success of his party. He has been a road supervisor for eight years in his home township, and has taken a great deal of pride in keeping the roads in this township in excellent condition. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his wife holds membership in the Daughters of Rebekah. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are highly respected throughout the community in which they live, and have many warm friends who admire them for their many good qualities of head and heart.

JOHN B. HOSKINS.

All callings, whether humble or exalted, may be productive of some measure of success, if enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, form the motive force of the person directing the same, and in no case is this fact more apparent than in agricultural pursuits. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance as well as the above enumerated qualities. When a course of action is once decided upon these attributes are essential. Success is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, only those who have diligently sought her favor being crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of John B. Hoskins, a prosperous and influential agriculturist, of Delaware township, we find that the above named elements have entered largely into his make-up and therefore we are not surprised at the large and ever-growing success which he has attained.

John B. Hoskins, the son of Moses S. and Phoebe P. (Mendenhall) Hoskins, was born July 20, 1863, one and one-half miles east of Westfield, in this county. His parents were natives of North Carolina and came to Indiana in 1859 because of their strong aversion to slavery. The families of his parents were wealthy people in Carolina, but when it was seen that war was inevitable, the state of North Carolina began to confiscate the property of Abolitionists in their state. Both families had their property confiscated and

were practically forced to leave the state. Accordingly they came to Indiana, as did thousands of other people of their state, and eventually settled in Hamilton county, near Westfield. Moses Hoskins was a son of John Hoskins and wife, while Phoebe Mendenhall was the daughter of Moses Mendenhall. The Hoskins family are of English descent with a strain of Welsh blood flowing in their veins. They have traced their history back to the Revolutionary times and have found that their family was loyal to the king during the Revolution. The family history of the Mendenhalls has been much obscured by the lapse of years, and it is practically impossible to get definite data back more than three generations.

John B. Hoskins was one of the six children born to his parents, and remained at home until the death of his parents. He was given a good common school education, and being a man of more than ordinary ability he taught in the public schools for four years in his young manhood. He then married and purchased the farm where he now lives, which, when he purchased it, was not cleared or improved in any way and had no buildings on it; but he began with characteristic determination to clear the land and make a home for himself. In the course of time he had his land cleared, fenced, drained and excellent buildings erected, so that the farm today is not only one of the most attractive farms in the township but one of the most productive as well. On this farm of one hundred and twenty acres he carries on general farming, but of recent years has paid particular attention to the dairy business. He also has found the raising of Poland China hogs and pure bred white Plymouth Rock chickens very remunerative.

Mr. Hoskins was married August 28, 1889, to Cicely Lancaster, the daughter of Robert and Cicely (Haworth) Lancaster, who was born two miles east of Carmel on July 16, 1867. Her father was from North Carolina, and both parents of English descent. Robert Lancaster was born in 1816 and received but a very meager education, having attended school only three months and one week altogether and was between four and five years getting even that much education. In 1838 he came to Indiana and stopped in Wayne county where he remained for four years. In 1843 he came to Hamilton county and bought forty acres of land, paying three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents for the tract. He made the trip from Wayne county to this county on horseback and gave his horse as first payment for the land, valuing it at seventy-five dollars. He built a cabin eighteen by twenty feet, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof and stick and clay chimney. He and his wife were both industrious and hardworking

people and gradually accumulated a farm of about four hundred acres. Here he reared a family of thirteen children, having been married three times. At the time of his death he had one hundred and forty descendants and had known seven generations of his family, from his grandfather to his great-great-grandchild. Cicely, the wife of Mr. Hoskins, who lived at home until her marriage, was graduated from the academy at Westfield and later attended college one year at Earlham.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins have two very interesting sons who are at the threshold of a very brilliant career, Halford L., born March 25, 1891, was graduated from the Carmel high school and then from Earlham college, and is now teaching history in Weston, West Virginia; J. Hobart, the other son, born January 17, 1896, also was graduated from the Carmel high school and is now teaching in Fessenden, North Dakota. He intends to take a college course, as did his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins are justly proud of their two sons whom they have given every educational advantage and who have responded nobly to the opportunities given them by their parents.

Politically, Mr. Hoskins is a Republican, and has always been interested in the civic life of his community. For several years he was superintendent of the roads of his township, and he also has served as county drainage commissioner. The family are earnest members of the Gray Friends' church, and take an active interest in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Hoskins has been an elder in his church for several years. The history of Mr. Hoskins exhibits a career of unswerving integrity and wholesome social relations, and being a man of clear character and impulses it is not surprising that he has endeared himself to the community where he has spent so many of his years.

MARION BLANTON.

One of the native sons of Hamilton county who has never been seized with the wanderlust is Marion Blanton, whose life of more than half a century has been spent within the limits of this county. Born and reared on the farm he has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits, and has met with a degree of success which is commensurate with his well directed efforts. Although he has met with many obstacles at various times, yet he has never been discouraged, always pressing steadily forward, with the result that he is today classed among the substantial farmers of Jackson township. He always has taken a keen delight in farming and has kept in close

touch with the latest ideas in agriculture, so that his farm always has yielded excellent results. He has not only been instrumental in securing a comfortable competence for himself, but at the same time has taken such a part in the affairs of his community as to stamp him as a man of public spirit.

Marion Blanton, the proprietor of the "Maple Grove" farm, in Jackson township, was born in 1861, about one and one-half miles north of Horton, this county. His father, Nathan Blanton, was born in Tennessee, and came to this county when a young man and settled on four hundred and twenty acres of land north of Horton. He was a prominent and influential citizen of his community, and lived to the advanced age of seventy-two years. Nathan Blanton and wife were the parents of seven children: John, who died in 1892; Mrs. Rebecca Haskett, whose husband is deceased; Mrs. Jane Johnson, who is also a widow; Mrs. Emmeline Fodrea, Hiram, Samuel and Marion.

Marion Blanton received a good common-school education in the schools of his immediate neighborhood, and according to the custom of farmer boys of his day as well as those of the present time spent all of his summer vacations on the farm. In this way he acquired the rudiments of agriculture by the time he had completed his common-school education and was competent to take charge of a farm. He married at the age of twenty-five and immediately engaged in farming for himself in his home township, and has been successfully following agricultural pursuits down to the present time. His farm, which comprises eighty acres, is the equal of any in his locality, both for productivity and the state of its improvements. He has always given his personal attention to every department of his farm work and allowed nothing to fail through neglect. He has always given intelligent directions to the scientific rotation of crops and all other features of successful farming. The great secret of Mr. Blanton's success is the fact that early in life he realized that labor is the only talisman of success.

Mr. Blanton was married to Anna Moore in 1886, and to this union were born four children: Ethel, deceased; Mrs. Opal David, Mrs. Halcy Munson and Lowell. The mother of these children died in 1900, and in 1901 Mr. Blanton was again married to Katie McGrath, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and moved to Hamilton county in 1869, where she has lived continuously since.

Politically, Mr. Blanton is a staunch Democrat, but has never felt any inclination to take an active part in politics. He is a loyal member of the Friends' church, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. In every avenue of life's activities Mr. Blanton has performed

his part to the best of his ability, believing that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well. He has a large number of friends and acquaintances throughout this section of the county, and wherever he goes he is always given a hearty welcome.

JACOB KINZER.

There are not many men living in Hamilton county today who have lived here more than seventy-five years, but the interesting history of Jacob Kinzer, whose biography is here presented, began in this county more than seventy-seven years ago. The family history of the Kinzers has been traced back to the eighteenth century, at which time the family was living in Pennsylvania. The first member of the family concerning whom definite information has been obtained is John Kinzer, who was born, reared to manhood and married in Pennsylvania. He married Mary Deerdoff, and after his marriage moved to Ohio and located in Highland county where he followed the occupation of farming. John Kinzer and his wife reared a family of seven children, Jacob, David, Daniel, John, the father of Jacob, with whom this narrative subsequently deals; Margaret, who married David Ockerman; Sarah, the wife of John Bailey, and Catherine, the wife of Daniel Davis. John and Mary Kinzer were devout members of the Dunkard church.

John Kinzer, the father of Jacob, was born in Ohio in 1804 and reared to manhood in Highland county, that state. In 1828 he came to Indiana and entered a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land one mile east of Carmel, working out in the immediate neighborhood for money with which to pay for this land. About 1830 he married Ruth Wilkinson, the daughter of William and Mary (Moffitt) Wilkinson. She was a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, while her parents were natives of Ireland and England, respectively, coming to this country when children and paying for their passage on the ship by work after they reached this country. William Wilkinson first came to Indiana in 1822 and entered land, and then went back to North Carolina for his family. He started back to Indiana with his family, but was stricken with illness on the way and died while they were crossing the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia. John Kinzer cleared and improved his farm and added to it from time to time until he owned at least three hundred and forty acres. John Kinzer and wife reared a family of seven children: William, Mary, the wife of Sylvanus

Carey; David, Jacob, Levi, Sarah, the wife of Lewis Metzker, and Ira J., who died in 1892. John Kinzer died in 1850 and his wife passed away ten years later. Of all this family the only survivors are Jacob and Levi who live on adjoining farms.

Jacob Kinzer lived at home until his marriage, receiving the best education which the district schools of his day afforded. His father died when he was about fourteen years of age and he and his brothers remained with their mother and attended the home farm. Mr. Kinzer was not married until he was thirty-nine years of age, and then he moved into a small house on his present farm, the framework of which was hewed from the nearby timber. Here he lived until about 1885, when he built his present attractive home in which he is living today. Upon the settlement of his father's estate he received eighty acres and sufficient money to enable him to purchase another eighty acres. The land was for the most part in its primeval condition when he located upon it, and it required much hard labor to bring it to its present state of high cultivation.

Mr. Kinzer was married October 15, 1876, to Hannah Louisa Ballard, daughter of Harvey and Luzena Ballard, born in Guilford county, North Carolina, June 29, 1851. Her parents came to Indiana when she was a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Kinzer are the parents of five children, four of whom are living. Irvin L., Edward Everett; Alma Pearl and Curtis J. Wiley Roscoe, the first child, died in infancy. Irvin L. married Clova Patten and lives in Noblesville. They have four children, Ola, Juanita, Densel and Wilbard. Edward Everett married May Randall and has two children: Archie and Vera. Edward and his family are residing with his parents; Alma Pearl married Walter Thompson and lives two miles west of Cicero, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have five children: Edna, Louana, Leonard, Howard and Myron; Curtis J. married Myra Smith, who died soon after their marriage, and he lives at present in Oklahoma.

Mr. Kinzer was a Republican until the organization of the Progressive party in the summer of 1912, at which time he affiliated with the new party. Though he always has taken an active interest in the great issues of the day, he never has been an aspirant for any political office. He and his wife are members of the Friends church and active workers in behalf of all its enterprises and benevolent projects. Mr. Kinzer has been a strictly temperate man all of his life, never having used tobacco or intoxicants in any form. His whole life has been singularly free from any fault, and no man in the county bears a more irreproachable reputation than he. Several

years ago he retired from active farming and is now living on his farm northeast of Carmel, surrounded by all the conveniences of modern life. Upon retiring from active farming he divided two hundred and eighty acres of land among his children, and now has only forty acres and the old homestead. His life has been well and worthily spent, and no man in Hamilton county is more deserving of a place in a biographical volume of this character.

JOHN L. GOOD.

From faraway Pennsylvania there have come several excellent citizens of Hamilton county, and among these John L. Good occupies a prominent position. A man of earnest and sincere life, whose enterprise and depth of character have gained him a prominent place in his community, he has lived for more than half a century in Jackson township, this county. For many years a leading farmer and stock raiser, he is now living in honorable retirement after a strenuous life of activity in connection with his agricultural pursuits. He has ever been a man of decided views and laudable ambitions, and his influence has always been exerted for the advancement of his fellow citizens. With few opportunities except such as his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made a success in life, and in his old age has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided for so many years has been benefited by his life and works therein.

John L. Good, the son of Peter K. and Mary Ann (Zigler) Good, was born February 15, 1850, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Peter Good was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and as a young man learned the carpenter's trade, which he carried on in conjunction with farming. About 1845 he came to Indiana on a prospecting trip and decided to invest in land in Hamilton county. Upon his return to his native state he married Mary Ann Zigler, who was also a native of Lancaster county, and lived in his native state until 1860, when he came to Hamilton county and purchased eighty acres of land, and lived the life of a simple, unostentatious farmer until his death, which occurred in September, 1901. He was a successful agriculturist and prominent citizen of his township, and at his death left a fine farm of eighty acres which is now owned by his son, John L. To Peter K. Good and wife were born four children: Albert, deceased; John L.,

with whom this narrative deals; Mrs. Sarah C. Meissen and George A., who resides in Cicero, this county, now a retired farmer.

John L. Good was ten years of age when his parents came to Hamilton county, Indiana, from Pennsylvania, and consequently received the rudiments of his education in the schools of his native state. After coming to this county he attended school for a short time and then assisted his father on the home farm until his marriage, at the age of twenty-three, at which time he rented a sixty-acre farm a short distance west of Cicero, where he lived for four years. He then moved onto his father's farm, and has continued to reside on this place ever since. As a farmer his career is not essentially different from that of hundreds of other successful farmers in this section of the state. He has successfully combined the raising of crops and live stock, and by keeping carefully abreast of the times has been able to acquire a comfortable competence for his declining years.

Mr. Good was married October 19, 1873, to Amanda E. Sourwine, who was born and reared in Hamilton county, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Cora M., who is the wife of J. H. Evans. Mr. Evans was born in Henry county, this state, in 1878, his father having been a prominent merchant at Spiceland, in that county, for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are now living on the farm with her father, her mother having died May 4, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of two children: Edgar G. and Edna A., twins, born on Christmas day, 1907.

Mr. Good has never been a partisan in politics, and has always cast his vote for the best man irrespective of their political affiliations. Public office has never had any attractions for him, and although deeply interested in good government and all that it implies, he has never been active in political matters. He is a member of the English Lutheran church, and fraternally is a Mason, having joined Deming Lodge No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1873. He also is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of Lodge No. 175 at Cicero. Mr. Good's career in this county has been one of honor, and no higher tribute can be passed upon him than a statement of the simple truth that his name has never been coupled with anything disreputable, and that there has never been the shadow of a stain upon his reputation for integrity and unswerving honesty. He has been a consistent man in all that he has even undertaken, and his career in all the relations of life has been above pretense. His actions are the result of careful and conscientious thought, and when once convinced he is right no suggestion of policy or personal profit can swerve him from the course on which he has decided.

FORIS L. SANDERS.

The life history of the late Foris L. Sanders, one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Hamilton county for more than a generation, shows what industry, good habits and strong citizenship will accomplish in the battle for success in life. His record was one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in every relation of life. Born in the pioneer period of this county, he lived through that wondrous era of transformation which has made Hamilton county what it is today. He was always an advocate of wholesome living and cleanliness in politics as well, and always stood for the highest and best interests of the community in which so many of his active years were spent. He was a man who was devoted to his family, and although he never had any children of his own he showed his kind character by rearing four adopted children. He was always interested in worthy causes, and lived such a blameless life that when he passed away he was sincerely mourned not only by his immediate family but by every one who knew him.

Floris L. Sanders, one of the best beloved citizens of Hamilton county during his life time, was born December 11, 1836, in Hendricks county, Indiana, and died at his home in Carmel, Indiana, on November 6, 1913. He was the son of Joseph and Clarrissa (McVay) Sanders. Both of his parents were natives of Ohio. Joseph Sanders was the son of James and Phoebe (Beeson) Sanders, both of whom were natives in Virginia. James Sanders was reared to manhood in Virginia, and after his marriage, in that state, he moved to North Carolina where he conducted farming pursuit for a number of years. Early in life he followed the profession of a school teacher. He was a noted hunter, and in the same fall in which his death occurred he killed fifty deer. James Sanders, with his family, came to Fayette county, Ohio, about the year 1800 and settled in the woods among the Indians, where he remained until his death, and in that state Joseph, the father of Floris L. Sanders, was born.

Joseph Sanders grew to manhood in Ohio, and when twenty-two years of age was married to Clarrissa McVay, the daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Rude) McVay. The McVays were natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish parentage. About 1833 Joseph Sanders, accompanied by his family, came to Hendricks county, Indiana, and entered a tract of eighty acres of land from the government. He also purchased the farm, which was partly improved, adjoining the eighty acres he received from the government. Four

years later he sold his farm in Hendricks county and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Hamilton county, later adding another one hundred and sixty acres. He lived on his farm of three hundred and twenty acres until 1859, when he sold it and bought land in Marion county, where he lived until his death, in 1865. His wife passed away about a year previous to his death. They were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and reared their children in the tenets of this faith. Joseph and Clarissa Sanders were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now deceased but Sarah and Joseph. The children are as follows: Herbert B., Isaac, Albert, Foris L., with whom this narrative deals; Martha A., John W., Lydia E., Benjamin F., Clara J. and Joseph.

Foris L. Sanders received the meager common school education which was afforded by the subscription schools of his time. In the little log school house which he attended he received very limited instructions in arithmetic, reading, writing and grammar. He assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and then rented land of his father for six years, after which he married. He then bought one hundred and five acres of land in the southern part of Hamilton county, and later his wife's father gave him fifty-three and one-third acres of land adjoining it. On this farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres they lived for the next twenty-five years. He then moved in with the father of Mrs. Sanders in order to care for him in his old age. They remained with him until his death, and in 1890 purchased their beautiful home in Carmel, where Mr. Sanders lived until his death and where Mrs. Sanders is still residing.

Floris L. Sanders was married June 9, 1864, to Mary M. Wilkinson. She is the daughter of David and Mary M. (Eller) Wilkinson and was born near Carmel, in this county. May 27, 1838. Her parents were natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively, the father being the son of William and Mary (Moffitt) Wilkinson, natives of England. William and Mary Wilkinson came to the United States from England shortly after their marriage and settled in North Carolina, later moving to Indiana where they entered government land.

William Wilkinson went back to get his family after entering his land, and while there he died of typhoid fever. His wife then took the rest of her family and started towards the home which her husband had prepared for her. On the way here one of her sons died. David Wilkinson and wife were the parents of four children: John W., David E., Charles I. and Mary M., the wife of Mr. Sanders.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders never had any children of their own, but out of

the kindness of their hearts they reared four adopted children. Two of these children were Dora and Lillian, the daughters of John Sanders a brother of Foris. Dora married George Clark and lives in Oklahoma. She has two children: Albert and Grace. Lillian married Austin Bond and lives in Carmel. The other two children whom Mr. and Mrs. Sanders reared were Reta M. Wilkinson, a great-niece of Mrs. Sanders and Rosa Day, the daughter of Noah Day, who was no relative to the family at all. Reta M. Wilkinson married Clifford Carey and lives in Carmel. Rosa Day married John F. Randall and lives near Gray, this county. They have ten children: May, Orva, Odie, Edward, Frieda, Edith, Curtis, Eva, Chester and Earnest. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders were life long members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the affairs of which Mr. Sanders always took a great deal of interest. He was always generous to the faults of his neighbors and liberal in the support of every movement which would better his fellow citizens. He lived a long and useful life and was a man of high integrity whom no consideration could swerve from the right. Mr. Sanders was genuinely sympathetic and always courteous, and every one admired his open heartedness and honesty.



JONATHAN W. MOFFITT.

The ancestral history of the Moffitt family has been traced back to the Emerald Isle, the first member of the family coming to this country being Charles Moffitt. He came to this country before the Revolutionary War and located in North Carolina where he married and reared a family. Silas Moffitt, the father of Jonathan W., with whom this narrative subsequently deals, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1794, and was reared upon his father's farm where he acquired a fair knowledge of agricultural pursuits. In his native state he was married to Hannah Wilkinson, who was born in North Carolina in 1799, the daughter of William and Mary (Moffitt) Wilkinson.

Silas Moffitt came to Hamilton county from North Carolina in 1822. He entered five tracts of land of eighty acres each and built a cabin on a tract belonging to his father-in-law, and then returned to North Carolina for his wife and family of two children. A long overland trip from North Carolina to Hamilton county, Indiana, was made in 1823, the family coming with a four-horse team with all of their possessions in one wagon. The family settled in the little log cabin which Mr. Moffitt had built the previous

year and here they lived for three years, and then Silas Moffitt erected a brick house out of bricks which he himself made, the house being the second house built of bricks in the township. He was a man of unusual energy and ability, and at the time of his death, in 1873, was the owner of several hundred acres of land in this county. In his early days he served as county commissioner and was for two terms treasurer of the board of trustees of his township at a time when there were three trustees and a treasurer and a clerk. Silas Moffitt and wife were the parents of nine children: Charles, Mary, who was the wife of Joseph White; Rhoda, Hannah, William, Margaret, who married Isaac Burrows, and after his death Cyrus Hunt; Taca, who married Allen Meyers; Silas H., and Jonathan W., whose life history is here recorded.

Jonathan W. Moffitt, the youngest of the family, was born May 8, 1841, in Delaware township, in this county. He received only a meager education, as the schools of his days were not equipped for giving very much instruction. In fact the education of that day was confined practically to the "three R.'s" Upon his marriage, in 1863, Jonathan W. Moffitt rented a farm from his father, and after farming it for a short time he bought the farm from his father. He lived upon this farm for twelve years and then moved to his present home one-half mile south of Carmel. Mr. Moffitt has always carried on a general system of farming, and raised as much stock as he could feed from his own land.

Mr. Moffitt was married in 1862 to Mary Roberts, the daughter of Henry Roberts and wife, born January 10, 1846 in Wayne county, Indiana. Her parents were natives of Wayne county, Indiana, and were of English descent. Mrs. Moffitt was one of seven children born to her parents and lived at home until she was married. Her parents moved to Hamilton county about 1852.

Jonathan W. Moffitt and wife were the parents of seven children, all of whom are living except one. The children in the order of their birth are: Rhoda, Frank, Olive, Emma, Nellie, deceased; Oscar and Carrie. Rhoda is the wife of Arthur P. Stanley and lives one and one-half miles south of Carmel, and has one child, Wilmer. Frank married Laura J. Cline and lives two miles southeast of Carmel. He has two children, Bernel and Harold. Olive, the wife of Charles N. Brown, lives in the southeastern part of this county, and has three children: Mary, Lois and Ralph. Emma married Otis S. Roberts and lives in the southern part of Carmel. They have three children: Russell, Chester and Frank. Oscar married Odessa Coffin and lives three and one-half miles northwest of Carmel. He has

three children: John, Maurice and George. Carrie, the wife of William Roder, lives in Indianapolis, where her husband is on the police force. They have three children: Frederick, Louise and Mary. Nellie, the fifth child of the family, died when she was seven years of age.

Mr. Moffitt has been a life long Republican, and has always been actively interested in the affairs of his party. He served as township trustee for two terms, holding the office from April, 1888, to August, 1895. During his term of office he built three school houses and took an active interest in everything pertaining to the educational welfare of his township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Frank Moffitt, one of the sons of Mr. Moffitt, has one of the largest, if not the largest, orchard in Hamilton county, and devotes his entire time to its care and management. He is recognized as an expert orchardist, and his advice on the raising of fruit is eagerly sought by those interested in the culture of fruit.

JOSEPH L. JENNINGS.

A life in this county of more than seventy years gives Joseph L. Jennings the right to be classed among the pioneers of the county, especial significance being attached to his history because of the fact that he served with distinction in the Civil War. He has been a valued factor in the development of Hamilton county and prominently identified with the varied interests of his community. His well directed energies in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment have demonstrated what may be accomplished by a man of energy and ambition. Like every man he has had obstacles to meet and discouragements to overcome, but with laudable determination he has forged his way ahead until he now stands in the declining years of his life surrounded by every comfort and convenience of life.

Joseph L. Jennings, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Haskett) Jennings, was born January 10, 1844, in the county whose history is contained within this volume. Thomas Jennings was born in North Carolina in 1805, and his wife was born in the same state five years later. They were reared to maturity and married in the state of their nativity and then came to Indiana and settled in Henry county, shortly afterwards coming to Hamilton county, where they lived the remainder of their days, Thomas Jennings dying in 1849. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jenn-

ings there are three now living: Joseph L., Mrs. Martha Ann Conklin, and James P. The four deceased children are: Margaret, who died in infancy; John and Thomas, twins; Mary Jane and William H., the latter of whom died in February, 1913.

Joseph L. Jennings was only five years of age when his father died, and since the family was not able to keep all of the children together, some of them, among whom was Joseph, were bound out to other families. In this way Joseph L. Jennings missed the tender ministrations of his parents' care. He received very little education and remained with the family to which he was first bound out until he enlisted for service in the Union army in 1864. He was mustered in Company B, One Hundred Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry at Deming, Jackson township, this county, and saw six months' service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. After his discharge from the service he returned to Hamilton county and hired out to work by the month to one of the farmers in his old neighborhood. In the fall of the same year he married, and at once moved to the farm on which he has since resided. He has now been farming for practically fifty years on this farm, and in that time has kept apace with modern agricultural methods. As new machinery has been brought into use he has added it to his equipment, so that his farm is as well stocked with up-to-date farming machinery as any in the county.

Mr. Jennings was married August 17, 1865, to Elizabeth Jane Sturdevant, who was a native of this county and a daughter of Benjamin Sturdevant, who was born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, March 6, 1815, and moved with his parents to Surrey county, North Carolina, at the age of seven. Mr. Sturdevant married a young woman from Kentucky, his wife having been born in that state on October 18, 1815, and he and his wife later moved to Hamilton county, where they reared a family of four children: John D., deceased; Henry A., Nancy A., deceased, and Elizabeth Jane, the wife of Mr. Jennings. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings are the parents of fourteen children: Delphia, the wife of J. M. Nutt; Walter B., deceased; Dora E., the wife of E. E. Scherer; Marvin E., Rhoda Z., deceased; Clarkson A., Martha E., the wife of M. B. Metsker; Lettie L., who is the wife of O. G. Gardner; Solvestea T., deceased; Ary B., deceased; Irvin D., deceased; Bertie E., deceased; Gertrude B., the wife of O. Williams and Hugh C., at home.

Mr. Jennings was a strong supporter of the Republican party until 1896, when becoming convinced of the evils of the liquor traffic he joined the Prohibitionist party and has been a valiant champion of its principles ever since. He and his family are all loyal members of the Friends church,

and liberal contributors to its support. Mr. Jennings has always taken a just pride in the welfare of his community, and has been zealous in his efforts to support all worthy movements for the moral, educational or social advancement of his community. He is a man whose genial good nature and sterling qualities of character have won for him many friends, and as a result of a clean and wholesome life every mile post of his career has found him further advanced in the estimation of his fellows citizens.

ELIHU CAMMACK.

The occupation of farming, to which the major part of the business life of Elihu Cammack, one of the well known and popular citizens of Hamilton county, has been devoted, is the oldest pursuit for the livelihood of mankind and the one on which he will ever be the most dependent. The Cammack family has long been inseparably connected with the general growth of Hamilton county, of which Mr. Cammack is a native and where, in fact, he has spent all of his life. While primarily attending to his own varied interests, his life has been largely devoted to his fellow men, he having been untiring in his efforts to inspire a proper respect for law and order and ready at all times to uplift humanity along civic and social lines.

Elihu Cammack, proprietor of the "West Lawn Farm," in Jackson township, Hamilton county, Indiana, was born December 29, 1868, on the farm where he has since lived. His father, Elijah Cammack, was born January 27, 1826, in Randolph county, Indiana, and died November 9, 1892, in Hamilton county. His mother, Mary (Jay) Cammack, was born on December 22, 1829, in Wayne county, Indiana, and died in January, 1905, in this county. Elijah Cammack and Mary Jay were married November 18, 1846, and to this union were born fourteen children: Layton, born August 19, 1847, died July 28, 1879; Martha Jane, born November 29, 1848, died July 19, 1851; David M., born November 2, 1850, died September 2, 1851; Jennie, born June 9, 1852, died July 18, 1884; Zeno, born August 7, 1854, died August 2, 1893; Zula A., born November 20, 1856, died February 1, 1859; Elmira, born January 28, 1859, died August 24, 1860; Lindley M., born March 17, 1861, now living in Iowa; Emily, born April 20, 1863, is the wife of W. S. Haworth, a farmer of Jackson township; Edgar, born July 23, 1865, died June 9, 1893; Elihu, with whom this narrative deals;

Martin, born January 22, 1869, died April 3, 1900; Lona, born November 12, 1872; J. Bruce, born April 8, 1875, died December 8, 1896.

Layton Cammack, the oldest child of the family, was the superintendent of the Plainfield, Indiana, schools for several years, and later was employed as a telegraph operator, as was his brother, Bruce. Jennie Cammack was a school teacher of this county at the time of her death in 1884; Lona, the youngest daughter of the family, was married August 4, 1895, to Thomas W. McConnell, who was born in this county April 27, 1872, the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McConnell. At the time of his marriage Mr. McConnell purchased seventy-two acres of land where he now lives, in this township.

Elihu Cammack was married March 29, 1890, to Edna Hiatt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hiatt, of Jackson township. E. C. Hiatt came to Hamilton county in 1850 and purchased a farm in Jackson township from Mason Fisher. To Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hiatt were born ten children: George L., a farmer; Anna, the wife of J. J. Jackson; Mary, the wife of John France, deceased; Medora, deceased; Arthur C., who lives in Indianapolis; Fred, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Rebecca, the wife of F. B. Kerchabel; Edna, Frank, a farmer and Pearl, the wife of J. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Cammack are the parents of three children: Ruby, Lanchard H. and Mary G. Ruby is the wife of B. B. Newby.

Mr. Newby was born July 27, 1887, on the old Walnut Grove Nursery farm, and attended school at Deming, in Jackson township, this county. He then graduated from the Noblesville high school, after which he took a course at Indiana University, specializing in chemistry. After leaving the university he took a position with the Fajardo Sugar Company, of New York, and was sent by this company to Porto Rico to take charge of one of their sugar factories in that island. He was in the island altogether about four years, coming back, after going there, in order to be married, and then returning with his wife to the island. He was married August 6, 1911, to Ruby Cammack, and one of the children, Tomasito Lopez, was born in Porto Rico. The other child, Wilford, was born on the farm where they are now living. Mr. Newby was compelled to resign his position on account of ill health, due to the climate of Porto Rico, and he and his family lived for a time on the farm in this county, but are now located in Chicago.

Elihu Cammack has the patent for his farm dated in 1835 and signed by President Andrew Jackson. He carries on general farming in connection with the raising of such crops as are usually grown in this locality, and keeps as much stock on his farm as he can feed from the produce of his farm. His place is well improved in every respect, and in the tilling of the soil and

turning of the crops and their gathering, Mr. Cammack pays due attention to the best modern ideas and theories relative to this science. His comfortable and attractive residence, large and commodious barns and other necessary outbuildings indicate him to be a man of good taste. while the general appearance of his farm is creditable to its owner.

The Republican party has claimed the support of Mr. Cammack since he reached his majority, but individual interests have precluded him from active participation in the deliberations of his party. Nevertheless, he has the welfare of his community at heart, and at all times can be counted upon to give his ardent support to every movement having for its object the welfare of those around him. All the members of the family are strong adherents of the Friends church and have always been active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Cammack is a man of sterling qualities and his honesty and correct principles have won for him the commendation of his fellow citizens.

THOMAS H. NEWBY.

The word success is susceptible of many different interpretations. It can hardly be said that the man who has had a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune by his own individual efforts is a successful man, but the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens, achieves success in the highest sense of the word. The life history of Thomas H. Newby presents many interesting incidents and it shows what can be accomplished by a man who sets out with a definite purpose in view.

Thomas H. Newby, the proprietor of the Old Walnut Grove Nursery in Jackson township, this county, was born in Henry county, Indiana, October 20, 1848. His parents were both natives of North Carolina, and after their marriage came to Indiana and settled in Henry county, where the father died July 8, 1853. His widow was left with seven children and the following year came to Hamilton county with her family and became the housekeeper for William Pickett, a farmer of this county. Five years later she became the wife of Mr. Pickett, and on the farm of his stepfather, in section 9, township 19, range 4, Thomas H. Newby was reared to manhood. The mother of Thomas H. Newby was born in North Carolina August 4, 1819, and died in this county, on the farm where her son is now living, October 26, 1893. Her second husband, William Pickett, died on the same farm March 29, 1888.

Thomas H. Newby was one of seven children born to his parents, the others being as follows: William S., deceased; Deborah, deceased; Whitson, who gave his life for the Union, which he served during the Civil War as a member of Company F, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Champion Hill; Mrs. Mary A. Pickett, Isaac E., a farmer of Jackson township, this county; and Albert E., deceased. Mr. Newby was only four years of age when his father died, and he received the best of care and attention from his mother's second husband, William Pickett. He was educated in the home schools of his neighborhood and assisted his stepfather on the farm. After his marriage he began to farm his stepfather's place and has continued to reside on this farm down to the present time. In addition to carrying on a general system of farming, Mr. Pickett cultivated a large line of nursery stock and found this a very profitable venture. He kept a large line of trees, both fruit and ornamental, and vines of all kinds which are adapted to the soil of this section of the state.

Mr. Newby was married June 18, 1886, to Louisa Batey, the daughter of George A. and Katherine (Wallace) Batey, and to this union have been born four children: Blaine B., an engineer; Wylie C., a farmer living at home, who married Bonnie Southard and has one child, Helen; Fay T., the wife of T. V. Dunn, of Jackson township, and Frank E., at home. Blaine B. Newby was born July 27, 1887, on the old home place in Jackson township, this county, and attended the home schools and the high school at Noblesville, where he was graduated in 1907. For three years he then attended the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, taking the course in chemistry. In 1910 he went to Porto Rico for the Fajardo Sugar Company and was with this company for three years, at the end of which time he came home and farmed for a time, after which he moved to Chicago, where he is now located. On August 6, 1911, he was united in marriage with Miss Ruby L. Cammack, daughter of Elihu and Edna (Hiatt) Cammack, who also was born in Jackson township, and to them one child, Wilford C., has been born. They are members of the Friends church. Mrs. Newby was born in Jackson township, this county, August 24, 1863, and after receiving a good common school education in the schools of Jackson township, lived with her parents until her marriage to Mr. Newby. Mr. and Mrs. Batey are the parents of four children, Sarah C., deceased; Amanda, the wife of James Cotton, of Ellwood, Indiana, and William D., who lives in Clinton county, Indiana, besides Mrs. Newby.

The Republican party has claimed the support of Mr. Newby, but owing

to the many demands which his agricultural interests have placed upon him he has never felt that he had the time to participate actively in politics. All the members of his family are loyal members of the Friends church and take an active part in church and Sunday school work. Fraternally, Mr. Newby is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, belonging to Cherokee Lodge No. 96, in Noblesville. His sons, Wiley and Frank, are both members of the Order of Red Men, belonging to Lodge No. 192, at Cicero. Though never animated with great ambition for public honors, Mr. Newby has always given his aid in furthering the general interests of his community and gives his hearty support to all movements for the benefit of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE CRAYCRAFT.

The business world is demanding men of higher type in this day and age and so keen is competition that it is absolutely necessary that men become students of their chosen profession if they wish to attain to the higher success. There are many common characteristics which the successful business man must have, but there is one which is absolutely necessary. It is an old saying that quotes "Honesty is the best policy," but modern business says that honesty is the only policy. The business of today demands confidence, and where that is lacking business ends. In every community some men are known for their upright lives and good common sense and moral worth. It is these men who are the leaders in their respective communities. George Craycraft, whose history is here presented, descended from one of the most prominent families of Noblesville. No more successful business man ever lived within the limits of this county than his father, the late Daniel Craycraft. It is but natural that he should inherit something of the business ability of his father, but besides this he has within himself qualities which would place him in the front ranks in the business world irrespective of inheritance.

George Craycraft, the son of Daniel and Mary (Ross) Craycraft, was born in Noblesville, May 15, 1881. He attended the public schools in his home city and was graduated from the high school in 1901. During his vacation period, while he was still attending school, he assisted his father in the store. Thus, he early became grounded in the rudiments of business. After graduating from the high school he attended the State University at

Bloomington, Indiana, for one year and then took a business course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. He attended business college because he knew that he would follow a business career, and he wished to make himself as competent to manage his father's business as a modern education could make him. Immediately upon graduating from the business college at Poughkeepsie he was called on to assume the entire management of his father's interest, his father dying the same year. His success has been phenomenal from the beginning. The store known as the Craycraft Dry Goods Company, carries a full line of dry goods and ladies' furnishings of all kinds, carpets, rugs and millinery, and does an immense business in Noblesville and the surrounding community. George Craycraft was fortunate in being thoroughly familiar with the details of his father's business, so that at his father's death, although he was only twenty-one years of age, he was able to step in and take charge of the business without any interruption at all in the management. He has amply demonstrated his excellent business ability and although still a young man, he has already placed himself in the front ranks with the business men of his county. He is a director in the American National Bank at Noblesville, and has other interests in the city as well.

George Craycraft was married March 12, 1912, to Lucille Oursler, daughter of Frank and Gertrude (Davidson) Oursler, of Noblesville. His wife's father was a prominent business man of Noblesville and a representative of an early pioneer family. Mr. Craycraft has one son, George, Jr., born October 8, 1914. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and are generous contributors to the support of the same.

Fraternally, Mr. Craycraft is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Phi Kappa Psi, Greek-letter fraternity, having always maintained an active interest in the fraternity of his college days. While he has always been identified with the Republican party in politics, he has never taken an active part in political affairs, although always interested in everything pertaining to good government. Honorable and upright in all of his dealings, Mr. Craycraft has made his obligations to the public paramount to every other consideration, and this course has met with the unqualified approval of his fellow citizens. His life has not only been successful as the world estimates success, but in those higher and nobler qualities of head and heart which bespeak the gentleman, he is not lacking. His good name has never been tarnished nor the rectitude of his intentions been questioned.

BERLIN BOUGHNER.

It is gratifying to note the number of young men who are turning their attention to farming. Conditions at the present time are such that farming has lost many of its former disagreeable features and the farmer can now enjoy many of the pleasures and conveniences of city life. One of the youngest and most progressive farmers of this county is Berlin Boughner, who is forging his way to the front in a manner that stamps him as one of the coming farmers of his county. His father is one of the old residents of Hamilton county, a man who has figured largely in the growth and development of White River township, and it is altogether fitting that his son should now take his place in the life of the community where the father lived for so many years.

Berlin Boughner, son of Frank and Elizabeth (Agel) Boughner, was born May 1, 1891, in the township where he has always lived. Frank Boughner was born in Wayne county, Indiana, November 4, 1857, and was reared to manhood in that county. In 1879 he was married to Elizabeth Agel, a native of the same county, and ten years later they came to Hamilton county and settled in Jackson township. Three or four years later they moved to White River township, and for the next twenty years Frank Boughner took his place as one of the progressive farmers of that township. He retired to Cicero in September, 1912, and left his farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres in charge of his son. To Frank Boughner and wife were born two children, Mahlon and Berlin.

Berlin Boughner received all of his education in the schools of this county and was graduated from the Noblesville high school. After leaving the high school he returned to the farm and, being a young man of great energy and ambition, he soon convinced his father that he was able to manage the farm. Accordingly, upon his marriage, in 1912, his father moved to Cicero and since that time he has been in charge of the farm. He understands every phase of agricultural life and is a student of the latest methods in farming.

Berlin Boughner was married September 1, 1912, to Sophia Ellis, who was born in Paulding, Ohio. Her father was engaged in the oil business in Ohio, but later moved to Indiana.

Politically, Mr. Boughner is not definitely affiliated with any particular party, but in the few elections in which he has voted, he has cast his ballot for the men whom he thought would best further the interests of their

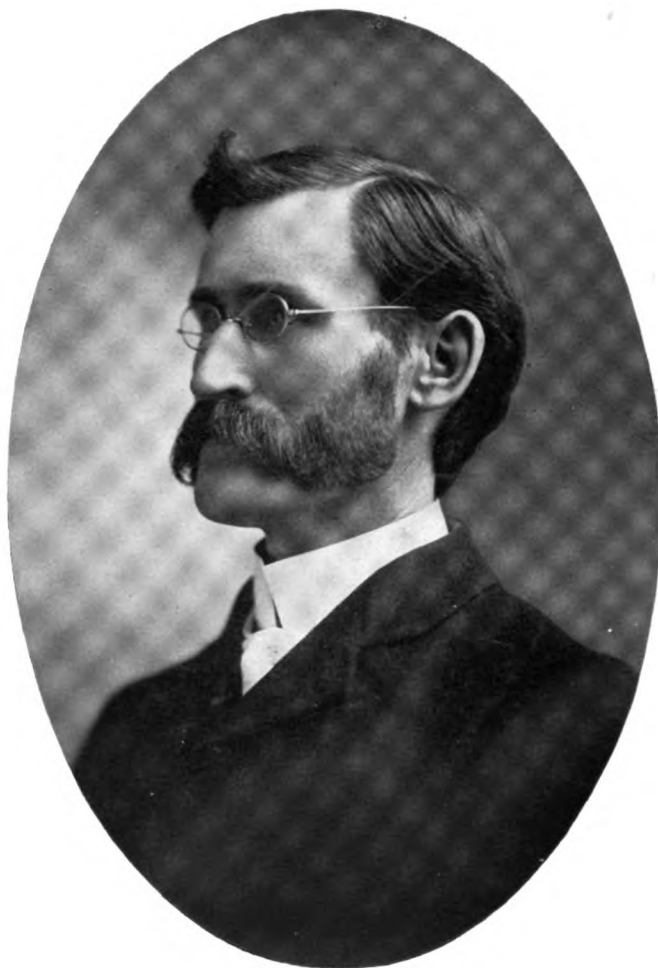
fellow citizens. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in both lodges at Cicero. He and his wife are at the very beginning of a long and useful career, and with their pleasant and attractive home they have everything for which they should be thankful. They are young people of fine qualities of heart and mind and the kind of people to make a good community in which to live.

ALVA WRIGHT KNOTTS, M. D.

Among the men of the past generation who were highly respected citizens in this county there is no one more worthy of honorable mention than the late Alva Wright Knotts. He was a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, well educated, a fine type of a reliable self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors and always ready to unite with them in every good work and active in the support of all laudable enterprises. He was a man of strong principles and always stood for what he thought was right, although when he was convinced that he was in the wrong he was quick to acknowledge his mistake. Later in life he began the study of medicine and had been practicing it for about two years when he passed away. He was a man who was ever respected, meriting fully the high esteem in which he was held while living and whose memory is warmly cherished in the community in which he played so valuable a part.

Alva Wright Knotts, the son of Wilson and Esther Ann (Penwell) Knotts, was born in Rush county, Indiana, November 15, 1862, and died in Flackville, Marion county, Indiana, in 1903. His parents were both natives of Rush county. His father was the son of Richard and Anna Laura (Hatfield) Knotts. His mother was the daughter of John and Esther (Hyde) Penwell. Richard Knotts was born in 1798 and was the son of Nathaniel and Lydia (White) Knotts. The Penwell family were natives of New Jersey, and John Penwell and family came from New Jersey to Indiana at an early period in the state's settlement.

Alva W. Knotts was seven years of age when his parents moved from Rush county to Hamilton county, where his father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Clay township. He was one of six children and lived the life of a simple farmer boy until his marriage. He attended the country school, and being a lad of keen intellect, easily stood at the head of his classes. After his marriage, in 1890, he moved to the farm now occupied by his wife



ALVA W. KOTTS, M. D.

and children, three-fourths of a mile south of Pleasant Grove, in Clay township. Here he farmed for six years, when he moved to Indianapolis to take a medical course. He had long desired to practice medicine, but had never felt able to take the course on account of a lack of money. It is not often that a man has the courage to change his profession in life as late as did Mr. Knotts. He was thirty-four years of age when he moved to Indianapolis with his family, but he stayed throughout the four years' course and was graduated with the class of 1900. Immediately after graduation he went to Ogden, in Henry county, Indiana, where he practiced for two years. However, desiring to be near his fine farm in this county, he moved to Flackville, in Marion county, Indiana, but died four weeks after making the change. He had been a successful farmer and was equally successful as a physician, although he was engaged in the practice only two years.

Mr. Knotts was married August 3, 1890, to Clara Power. She is the daughter of Joseph and Nancy Elizabeth (McShane) Power. She was born on the farm north of where she is now living, part of which is incorporated in her present farm. Joseph Power was the son of Darius and Catherine Power and Nancy E. McShane was the daughter of James Gray and Martha J. (Silvey) McShane. The reader is referred elsewhere in this history to William Francis McShane for further details concerning the McShane family history. The McShanes have been influential people in the history of Hamilton county for more than eighty years, the ancestors of the family serving in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Knotts is eligible to membership in the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an honor which falls to but few people.

Clara Power, the wife of Mr. Knotts, was one of six children born to her parents. Her father was married first to Sarah Bussel and to this first union was born one daughter, Mary Florence. After his first wife's death, Joseph Power married Nancy Elizabeth McShane, and to this second union were born three children: Clara, John and James D. Subsequently Mr. Power died and then his widow married Louis O. Miller and to this second union of Mrs. Knotts' mother were born two children, Ruby and Reshia, who were twins. Clara Power attended the common schools near her home in childhood, but when about fourteen years of age went to Zionsville to school and later attended Union high school at Westfield, spending her vacations meanwhile with her mother and grandparents, where she remained until her marriage, in 1890. After her husband's death, Mrs. Knotts moved to Joliettsville, Hamilton county, where she lived for two years, then moving to

her farm, where she has since continued to reside. Mr. and Mrs. Knotts were the parents of four children: Lesta, who is still at home; Olive, who is the wife of George Hensel, and lives in Bartholomew county, Indiana; James Wilson Power, and Elizabeth Ann, deceased.

Mr. Knotts was a member of the Christian church until his marriage and then, since his wife was a member of the Methodist church, he united with the latter church. He was a loyal and faithful worker in the church and Sunday school and had on various occasions preached to his denomination. Mr. Knotts was one of nature's noblemen and the good deeds he did while on earth will never be forgotten by those whom he helped. The example he set to the young men with whom he came in contact will always be remembered by them. The memory of the lives of such men makes this world better and brighter. As the poet says, "Such lives do not go out, they go on."

JOSEPH W. KLOTZ.

Indiana boasts of men who are leaders in many different lines of activity and in the person of Joseph W. Klotz, a veterinary surgeon of Noblesville, Indiana, Indiana has a man who ranks high at the head of his profession in America. Some years ago he was instrumental in organizing the Veterinary College at Indianapolis. During its existence he has been a member of its faculty and a constant lecturer during the school year. Since 1908 he has been president-secretary of the American Veterinary Medical Association, an honor which is indeed a tribute to his wide reputation in his chosen field. In 1912 he conducted the largest veterinary clinic ever conducted in the world and at that time received letters of commendation from high authorities from all parts of the world. The United States government has recognized his great ability and for the past four years he has been the government inspector for all the cattle and horses exported from this country into Canada. Such, in brief, is the present standing of Mr. Klotz, a man of whom not only Hamilton county but the state of Indiana is justly proud.

Joseph W. Klotz, the son of George and Minnie (Greiser) Klotz, was born on a farm in White River township, Hamilton county, Indiana, April 9, 1868. George Klotz was born in Germany and came to this country when he was twenty-four years of age and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He had learned the trade of a blacksmith in his native country and upon coming to America he continued to follow that occupation. Minnie

Greiser was born near Leipzig, Germany, and came to America with her parents when she was fourteen years of age. The Greiser family also settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and here George Klotz and Minnie Greiser were married and lived until 1852. In that year they made the long and arduous overland trip from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Pittsburg, and thence down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. Their objective point was Wayne county, Indiana, and they finally settled in a small village on the old National road, in the western part of Wayne county. This small village was settled by people from the Pennsylvania town of the same name and still bears the name of Germantown. Here George Klotz followed his trade as a blacksmith and his shop was a popular one for miles around. He shod the horses of the teamsters and stage drivers who followed the National road in a constant string in that day. Later the Klotz family moved to Hamilton county, where the father bought a tract of timber land near Arcadia. He cleared the land, built a rude log cabin home and became a prosperous farmer. He was an influential citizen of his county and he and his good wife were mourned by a large circle of friends at the time of their death, in 1906, George Klotz dying on March 30 of that year, and his wife on July 10. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are still living: Louise, the wife of Daniel Snyder, a farmer of Hamilton county; Henry, a farmer of Jackson township, this county; George, also a farmer of Jackson township, and Joseph W., a brief sketch of whose history is here presented.

Joseph W. Klotz was reared upon his father's farm in this county and was given a good common school education. He also attended a German school in Arcadia for three years and upon reaching the age of twenty-one he became a student in the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada. This institution was recognized as one of the best in the country and its graduates were leaders in their profession wherever they settled for practice. Following his graduation, in 1891, Mr. Klotz practiced for a time in the immediate neighborhood of his home and in the fall of 1893 located in Noblesville, where he has been practicing ever since. It is safe to say that he is the most prominent veterinary surgeon in his state, while his standing among the men of his profession in the United States stamps him as one of the greatest men in his chosen field of endeavor in the country.

Seeing the need of a veterinary college in Indiana he helped to organize the Indiana Veterinary College of Indianapolis in the fall of 1894 and has always been actively interested in the work of the college. He has been its vice-president since its organization and has been a continuously active mem-

ber of its faculty. For the past twenty years he has delivered lectures on surgery and obstetrics three days of each week during the college year. In addition, he has attended to his immense practice, which takes him into all parts of the state, as well as into surrounding states. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the Indiana Veterinary College take a high place among the veterinary colleges of the country, it now drawing a large body of students from almost every state in the Union.

Doctor Klotz has been a member of the Indiana State Veterinary Association since its organization and has served as its president for two terms and was treasurer for ten years. He has been a member of the American Veterinary Association since 1898 and resident secretary since 1908. The clinic which he conducted in 1912 and which has been previously mentioned, gained for him an enviable reputation among the veterinary surgeons of the world and his appointment by the United States government as inspector of all cattle and horses exported into Canada shows that he is officially recognized as a leader in his profession.

Mr. Klotz was married in April, 1891, to Amanda E. Tout, born in 1870, the daughter of Amos and Rebecca Tout. To this union have been born two children, Agnes Marie, born July 10, 1892, and Joseph Lee, born in September, 1893, a student in the Indianapolis Veterinary College. Politically, Mr. Klotz has been a life-long Democrat and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party. With his usual enthusiasm and energy he has plunged into political affairs with his characteristic vim and his party has honored him by making him county chairman and he has served as a delegate to county, district and state conventions on frequent occasions. However, he has never been an office seeker, feeling that his present profession demanded all of his time and attention. He stands for every measure which he feels will improve the conditions in his town and county and is a public-spirited citizen in every sense of the word. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Noblesville. Adhering to the faith of his parents, he is a member of the Lutheran church. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Enough has been said to show the position which Mr. Klotz holds in the field of veterinary surgery, a position which places him in the front ranks of his profession. He is not only a representative citizen of his town and county, but a representative citizen of his state. He is a man of social tendencies, kind, obliging, straightforward and honorable in all the relations of life and is universally respected and esteemed.

DANIEL CRAYCRAFT.

It is a dictate of nature, no less than of enlightened social policy, to honor those whose lives have contributed in any way to the good of their community and their associates; to bedew with affectionate tears the silent urn of their departed worth and virtue; to unburden the fullness of the surcharged heart in eulogium upon the deceased benefactors and to rehearse the noble deeds for the benefit of those who may come after. This has been the commendable custom of all ages and all nations, hence the following feeble tribute to one of nature's noblemen. In contemplating the many estimable qualities of the late Daniel Craycraft, integrity and industry appear as prominent characteristics—an integrity that no personal or other consideration could swerve, and an industry that knew no rest while anything remained undone. When a given task was accomplished he would throw off all care, retire to his home and devote himself to domestic and social enjoyments, for which he had the keenest zest and relish. His temper was calm and equable, and his manners were emphatically those of the gentleman,—plain, simple, dignified,—despising sham and pretense of all kinds. His devotion to every duty was intense, while his perception of truth and worth was almost intuitive. Although his life was a busy one, his private affairs and his home making heavy demands upon his time, he never allowed these to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his church duties. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his life was a steady exemplification of the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was always ready to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves; yet in this, as in everything else, he was entirely unassuming. When he believed he was on the right path, nothing could swerve him from it; home life was a sacred trust and friendships were inviolable. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life, and his memory will long be revered by his many friends and acquaintances.

The late Daniel Craycraft, one of the influential business men of Hamilton county, during his life time, was born August 22, 1836, on a farm near Anderson, Indiana, and died in Noblesville, November 19, 1902. His parents, Cedric and Elizabeth Craycraft, were honest and industrious farmers, but, like most of the people in the early history of the state, were not blessed with a great amount of this world's goods. He spent his youth on the farm, helping to clear the land and attending school in a little log school

house in his home neighborhood. He left school early in order to contribute his share to the support of the family.

His independent career began when he was seventeen years of age, when, with no resources save his own strength and his resolute will, he started out to make an honorable place for himself in the world of affairs. He first went to Tipton, where he learned the trade of photographer. Being naturally of a keen turn of mind he soon mastered the business and had a shop of his own. In 1868 he came to Noblesville, where he resided until his death, and in the thirty-four years of his residence in this city became one of the wealthiest and most influential men of the city and the county. Upon first coming to Noblesville he engaged in the photographic business, but in this he did not have a chance to display his business ability as he wished. Accordingly, he embarked in the drug business and then branched out into other lines of activity as his resources increased. From the drug store he went into the grocery business and from that into the dry goods and notions business, and in each was successful. It was in the dry goods business that he made his largest success and before many years he was one of the most prosperous business men of his city. He rose to a high place in the commercial life of Noblesville and as new enterprises arose in the city he became identified with them, until at the time of his death he was identified with more than a dozen different ventures in this county. For many years he was president of the Noblesville Gas Company, and was one of the influential stockholders of the First National Bank and of the Wainwright Trust Company, the Water and Light Company and the Light and Ice Company, and in all of these he took an active part. He made his way in life by a course of sheer merit and industry from a small beginning to great success. Though he felt the disadvantage of a meager education, he made his way without the aid of influential friends or relatives. In the due course of time he acquired a comfortable fortune through his own unaided efforts. He was a man of absolute honesty, always on the advance and he managed his business interests with a skill of practical knowledge in every branch of the business. He was universally regarded as one of Noblesville's most useful and enterprising men of affairs.

Mr. Craycraft was twice married. Two daughters were born to the first union, Maude and Jessie, both of whom are deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Craycraft was married to Mary E. Ross, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ross, of Noblesville, and to this second union five children were born: Mabel, the wife of M. F. Newhouse, of Indianapolis; Edith, who is still residing with her mother; Fred, who died in infancy;

George, who remained with his father in the store and who is represented by his biography elsewhere in this volume; and Albert, who is connected with his brother, George, in the dry goods business in Noblesville.

Mr. Craycraft was a life-long Republican, but while he was always deeply interested in public affairs, never desired political preferment of any kind. He was a stanch member of the Presbyterian church, and was always a generous contributor to its support. He died November 19, 1902, while his widow is still living in Noblesville at the old family residence. The life of such a man as Daniel Craycraft is an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to give up the fight when obstacles block their way, presenting, as it does, evidences of characteristics that always make for achievement—persistency, fortitude and lofty ambition. The many good deeds of Mr. Craycraft long will be remembered throughout this locality and his career might well be held up as a model for the youth standing at the parting of the ways.

LEONARD WILD.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected even from childhood deserves more than mention. One may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke of public policy, and even remain in the hearts of friends and neighbors, but to take the same position by dint of the practice of an upright life, and without a craving for public exaltation and popularity is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. The late Leonard Wild, one of the successful business men and public-spirited citizens of Noblesville, Indiana, who departed this life on December 12, 1909, was well known throughout this community as a man respected and honored, not because of the vigorous training of his special talents, but because of his daily life, each day having been one that was above criticism, passed upon by his associates in the light of real, true manhood. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only made his presence felt, but also gained the good will and commendation of both his associates and the general public, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of a gentleman. It is safe to say that no man has done more for the city of Noblesville than Leonard Wild did during his career of more than half a century in this city.

In the quaintly built town of Ulm, in Wurtemberg, Germany, there was

born November 2, 1834, to John and Katherina Wild a son. In accordance with the local custom, the fond parents took this son to the magnificent Catholic cathedral of Ulm, where he was christened with the name of Leonard. Little did his parents think as they carried him out of the beautiful cathedral on that Sunday morning that he would one day become one of the most successful men of his county in a far-away land across the sea. He received a common school education which was given by his native village, and early in life made up his mind that he wanted to come to America to seek his fortune. Accordingly, when he was nineteen years of age, he set sail for America on the vessel *Helfatha*, the voyage consuming thirty-seven days. He landed in New York City March 4, 1854, a stranger in a strange land. He had no knowledge at all of the English language and no capital to start with except a strong constitution and a willingness to work. He did his first work in this country in the western part of New York, near Niagara Falls, working on a farm for a period of eighteen months. He received ten dollars a month for his first labor in this country. On November 12, 1855, he arrived in Noblesville, Indiana, and from that time until his death he was a prominent factor in the history of the town. For a time he served as a farm hand after coming to this state, working first for R. A. Couden and later for William Conner. He then worked in a warehouse for David Gibson. Being naturally of a thrifty turn of mind he saved his money so that by 1858 he was enabled to rent the warehouse in which he had started in as an employe three years previous. For four years he bought and sold grain and then entered the milling business with Levi Sohl, in which he remained until 1867. In this year he bought the Conner farm of two hundred and twenty acres on which he worked as a farm hand. This he later laid out and sold as lots or for factory purposes. In 1880 he, with his son, Frank, started a dry goods store on the east side of the square and continued in that business until 1897, when he practically retired, declining to engage in any regular business except looking after the opera house and some private matters. For twenty-one years he was a director in the Citizens State Bank. When this bank was first organized as a state bank, in 1877, Leonard Wild was made a director and served five years. He was again elected in 1893 and served until death. The first directors of this bank were William Locke, Leonard Wild, W. E. Dunn, Frank Hawkins and George H. Bonebrake. Mr. Dunn is the only surviving member of that board.

Mr. Wild was an extensive builder. He put up more large, substantial buildings than any man in the county. In building the opera house and some other public buildings he displayed a degree of public spirit and home pride

that were most commendable. His record was a quite wonderful one. From a poor German boy, without means and with a limited education, he rose to be the merchant prince and the largest builder of his home city. He spent over one hundred thousand dollars in erecting buildings in Noblesville, among the more prominent of which are the Judge Moss home, now occupied by C. M. Albert; the R. L. Wilson homestead, the David Anderson home, on West Pleasant street, which he occupied many years, the building occupied by the gas company and John Sperry, the Craycraft & Osbon Block, the old Opera House, the East Side business block, the new Opera House, the Methodist parsonage, the Second Ward School building, the C. C. Curtis and Henry Gaeth homes and his own handsome late residence on Conner street. He was also instrumental in locating the Strawboard Works in this city. In politics, Mr. Wild was originally a Jackson Democrat, but in 1864 voted for Lincoln and ever after that was allied with the Republican party. About twelve years ago he was a candidate for the nomination of state treasurer before the Republican State Convention and made a very creditable showing. He always took a deep interest in local matters and had his heart set on serving his city in the common council. This desire would have been gratified had he lived, as on his seventy-fifth birthday he was elected to the council from the second ward.

Mr. Wild was first married to Margaret Barth March 3, 1858, and to them were born Emma S., John F., Dorothea K., Leonard G. and Margaret, all of whom survive their father. Mrs. Wild died March 23, 1878. Mr. Wild married his second wife, Mrs. Martha H. Pontious, August 20, 1885, and she survives him.

Mr. Wild was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Elks Lodges and his presence is greatly missed by these orders. For more than a half century Leonard Wild was a familiar figure in the city of Noblesville. He was truly a self-made man. By industry, perseverance and economy he grew from a poor boy to a man of means and power. No man has done so much to build up and beautify the city of his adoption. The buildings he erected will be monuments to his memory for years to come.

Mr. Wild was one of the youngest old men we ever knew. He carried the weight of years with a light heart. He enjoyed the society and pleasures of the young, and entered heartily into their games and amusements. A virtue that shone resplendent in all his life was his affection and devotion for his home and his family. His children had the most loving care and his grandchildren were the delight of his eye. After so earnest and strenuous a life it seems distressing that he could not have lived on to enjoy the peace

and comfort of a ripe old age in the beautiful home that he so recently completed. However, it was not to be, and he died quietly on Sunday morning, December 12, 1909. In his death there passed away a man who was possessed of great simplicity, purity and geniality of character. He was an ideal husband, father and citizen and in all that counts towards the ideal man, he was prompted by the loftiest ideals.

CASSIUS C. CURTIS.

The present age is essentially utilitarian and the life of every successful man carries a lesson which, told in contemporary narrative, is productive of much good in shaping the destinies of others. There is, therefore, a due measure of satisfaction in presenting, even in a brief resume, the life and achievements of such men, and in preparing the following history of the successful and popular dentist whose name appears above it is with the hope that it may prove not only interesting and instructive, but also serve as an incentive to those who contemplate making the dental profession their life work.

Dr. Cassius C. Curtis, of Noblesville, Indiana, was born in Athens county, Ohio, on August 19, 1860. His parents, Leander E. and Caroline C. (Pennypacker) Curtis, were both natives of the same county, and the father led the life of a farmer in that county until his death, several years ago, the mother still living with one of her daughters in West Virginia.

Cassius C. Curtis was reared on his father's farm and lived the life of a simple country lad until he entered Ohio University at Athens. After taking a course in the university he taught school for one year and then decided to take up the study of dentistry. Accordingly, he entered the Cincinnati Dental College, but finished his dental education in the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis. Immediately after his graduation from the latter institution, in the spring of 1884, he came to Noblesville, where he opened his office for practice on April 1 of that year, and has been in continuous practice in this city for the past thirty-one years, always enjoying a large and profitable patronage in Noblesville and the surrounding territory. He is a man who has kept pace with the wonderful advance noted in his chosen field of endeavor and keeps his office well equipped with the latest tools and machinery in order to use the most improved methods in dentistry. He is a member of the Indiana State Dental Society and takes an active interest in the annual meetings of this organization.

Doctor Curtis was married November 17, 1886, to Dorothea Wild, daughter of Leonard and Margaret (Barth) Wild. Leonard Wild was for many years one of the most influential men of Hamilton county, and the reader is referred to his history elsewhere in this volume for a detailed account of his interesting career. Doctor Curtis and wife are the parents of two children, both of whom are still living with their parents, Margaret and Cassius W. Politically, Doctor Curtis has been a staunch Republican all of his life, and has always been interested and kept well informed upon all public matters of interest. The nature of his profession has made it impossible for him to take a very active part in political affairs and has entirely precluded him from being an aspirant for any public office. His lucrative practice for so many years has given him a goodly share of this world's goods, and he has made various investments in the enterprises of his home city. He is a stockholder and director in the Citizens State Bank and in the Wainwright Trust Company. He also has extensive real estate interests in Noblesville and is a director in the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company. Fraternally, Doctor Curtis has taken all the degrees, including the thirty-second, in Masonry, while religiously, he and the members of his family are earnest members of the Presbyterian church. He enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout this county, and is everywhere held in high esteem by those who know him. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which win success, and his example is eminently worthy of imitation.

EARL BROOKS.

Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long continued effort. Prestige in the dental profession is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of the teeth. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he is recognized as one of the leading dentists in central Indiana.

Earl Brooks, a prosperous dentist of Noblesville, Indiana, was born in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, March 23, 1883. He is the son of Joseph Augustus and Clara (Fisher) Brooks, both of whom are natives of this county. Doctor Brooks is the grandson of Madison Brooks, who died in April, 1910, and whose interesting life history is recorded elsewhere in this volume. Madison Brooks, who was one of the most prominent citizens of the county in his day, lacked but four years of completing a full century as a citizen of this state.

Doctor Brooks was reared on his father's farm in this county and after graduating from the common schools entered the Noblesville high school and was graduated from it in 1902. In the fall of 1902 he matriculated at the Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he remained in attendance for the next two years, when he decided that he wished to enter the dental profession, and with this in mind he entered Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1907. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the practice of his profession in Noblesville and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He combines with practical skill that rare sympathy and patience which the successful dentist must have, and the result is that he is numbered among the most successful dentists of central Indiana. He is a wide reader of all literature bearing upon his chosen life work and keeps in close touch with the latest advances in his line. He is a member of the State and National Dental Associations, the Northern Indiana Dental Association and the Indianapolis Dental Society. While in college he joined the dental fraternity known as the Delta Sigma Delta and still retains an active interest in the affairs of this organization.

Doctor Brooks was married September 25, 1906, to Stella Miesse, the daughter of Jonathan and Etta (Stanbraugh) Miesse, of Noblesville, Indiana, and to this happy union have been born two daughters, Ruth and Mary Esther. Fraternally, Doctor Brooks is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. In politics he has always been interested in the success of the Republican party and is known as a public-spirited citizen who is devoted to all movements having to do with the welfare of his city. He was elected a member of the Noblesville City Council in November, 1913, for a term of four years. He and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the official board and was superintendent of the Sunday school for two years. He has always been active in church and Sunday school work and has at all times lived in full accord with the teachings of

his church. Because of his many splendid personal qualities and upright life, he has a host of warm personal friends throughout the county where he has lived his whole life.

MADISON BROOKS.

In the early days the Middle West was often a tempting field to energetic, ambitious, strong-minded men, and Indiana was filled with them during the time she was struggling up to a respectable position in the sisterhood of states. There was a fascination in the broad field and great promise which this new region presented to activity that attracted many men and induced them to brave the discomforts of the early life here for the pleasure and gratification of constructing their fortunes in their own way and after their own methods. It is this class of men more than any other who give shape, direction and character to the business of a community. The late Madison Brooks, for a long span of years one of the most substantial and prominent farmers of Hamilton county, became identified with this favored section of the country at an early date, and from the first wielded a potent influence. He gave to the world the best of an essentially virile, loyal and noble nature and his standard of honor was absolutely inflexible. He was a citizen of high civic ideals, and ever manifested his liberality in connection with measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community honored by his residence. He was the architect of his own fortune and upon the record of his career there rests no blemish, for he was true to the highest ideals and principles in business, civic and social life. He lived and labored to worthy ends and as one of the sterling citizens and representative men of his locality in a past generation his memory merits a tribute of honor on the pages of history.

The late Madison Brooks, of Hamilton county, Indiana, was born in North Carolina September 15, 1814, and died in his country home in Fall Creek township. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Heath) Brooks and the grandson of William Brooks, a native of England, who came to America early in life and settled in Maryland. William Brooks was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and a man of much prominence in his community. He moved from Virginia to North Carolina, where John Brooks, the father of Madison, was born.

In the fall of 1813, when Madison was a babe in arms, John Brooks,

with his family, moved from North Carolina to Indiana, settling in Jefferson county. In this county Madison Brooks was reared to manhood, receiving the limited schooling which was afforded by the subscription schools of that period. Madison Brooks came to Hamilton county in 1853 and purchased one hundred and forty acres of land in Fall Creek township. Fifty acres of this was cleared, but the only building on the farm was a dilapidated log cabin. He and his wife began housekeeping in this county under truly discouraging circumstances, but they set to work with a will and with the assistance of their children the land was cleared, buildings erected, fields were fenced and the farm was soon yielding a good return upon the original investment. The good wife died the fall of the following year, passing away in August, 1854, leaving her husband with nine children.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Madison Brooks are as follows: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Andrew J. Myers, a farmer of this county; Samuel M., deceased, who was a farmer of this county; Eli, a farmer of Noblesville township; Clarinda, deceased; Robert, a soldier in the Civil War, a prisoner at Andersonville, who died before he reached home from the service; Christie Ann, deceased, who was the wife of William Virgin, a farmer of Delaware township; Melvin, a soldier of the Civil War, who was accidentally killed in a gravel pit shortly after returning from the army; Emily, deceased, the wife of Samuel Myers; Jasper N., deceased, and one child who died in infancy.

Madison Brooks was married a second time, December 20, 1855, to Mrs. Mary J. Hare, of Noblesville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hurlick, who died in 1873. To them four children were born: Melanthon, Joseph Augustus, Albert and one who died in infancy. The third marriage of Mr. Brooks occurred March 20, 1877, to Elizabeth Jane Barnard, a native of North Carolina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Barnard. Jesse Barnard and family came from North Carolina and settled in Hancock county, Indiana. There were no children by this last marriage.

Madison Brooks prospered in this county from the time of his arrival in 1862 up to the day of his death. With the assistance of his sons he cleared his first farm and soon had it in a high state of cultivation. His holdings increased from year to year, until at one time he owned more than two thousand five hundred acres. As his children married, he gave them farms, in all giving to his children and grandchildren about fourteen hundred acres, retaining until his death twenty-one hundred and fifty acres of fine, well-improved land in Hamilton, Hancock, Marion and Madison counties.

Mr. Brooks joined the Whig party upon its organization in 1836 and was an enthusiastic supporter of William Henry Harrison, when he ran for President in that year and in 1840. Upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, he transferred his allegiance to this party and supported it until his death. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church all his life and was always liberal in his support of the denomination. He also was a member of the Masonic order and was not only interested in the religious and moral life of his community, but every enterprise which was calculated to advance the interests of the community found in him a hearty and enthusiastic supporter. He was one of the county's most prominent citizens during his life time and was highly honored by everyone who knew him. He came to this county with no asset except that of strong hands and willing hearts on the part of the members of his family, yet he attained to a position of wealth, usefulness and honor. He lived to see his children take their places in society as useful members of the commonwealth, and greater honor than this can come to no man.

WILLIAM EVERETT CRAIG.

A distinguished veteran of the Civil War and one of the most substantial farmers of Hamilton county, Indiana, is William Everett Craig, who is now living a life of ease in the city of Noblesville. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving for a period of four years and seven months in the Union cause, during which time he had many narrow escapes from death and passed through as varied a range of experiences as fell to the lot of many of the men who enrolled in the Northern army. The fifty years which have elapsed since the close of the war he has spent in agricultural pursuits, and with a degree of success which speaks well for his good management and industry.

William Everett Craig, the son of John and Susannah (Tucker) Craig, was born June 16, 1840, in Franklin county, Indiana. His father was born in the state of New Jersey in 1809, and was the son of Aaron Craig and wife. John Craig came from New Jersey with his parents to Clermont county, Ohio, when he was a young man. Aaron Craig was one of the first settlers of Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, although he spent his last days in Marion county, Indiana, near Germantown. Aaron Craig and his wife are buried in the Beaver cemetery in Fall Creek township in this county.

John Craig grew to manhood in Franklin county, Indiana, and married Susannah Tucker, who was born near Mount Carmel in that county, and lived there until her marriage to Mr. Craig. In 1847 John Craig moved from Franklin county to Indianapolis, and for seven years was a contractor on railroad work in that vicinity. After the death of his wife on September 7, 1854, he moved back to Franklin county, and remained there until 1857, when he moved to Fall Creek township, in Hamilton county. His later days were spent in Wayne township, where his death occurred in August, 1883. By his first marriage to Susannah Tucker, there were born ten children: Isaac Newton, deceased; Amelia, deceased; John Wesley, of Indianapolis; Francis Marion, who died in 1911, at the age of seventy-three; William E., whose history is here recorded; Mary, deceased; Cassius W., who died in Indianapolis about 1908; Milton Augustus, who lives in the West; Cecelia Clementine, deceased, and Florence Walter, of Clarksville, Indiana. Some time after the death of his first wife, John Craig married Mrs. Eliza (Lewis) Fleming, at Brookville, Indiana, and to this second union eight children were born: Lewis, of Anderson, Indiana; Stephen Douglas, of Sheridan, Indiana; Mrs. Caroline Chalfant, of Middletown, Indiana; Laura, who died at the age of sixteen; Mrs. Nettie Barrett, who died at the age of twenty-one; Alta, who also died at the age of twenty-one; Porter, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Clover, a girl who died at the age of twenty-four. The second wife of Mr. Craig and the mother of these eight children died in August, 1899. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was the daughter of Aaron Lewis. At the age of four she was taken by her father's parents and reared at Throntown, Indiana. She married William Fleming, and by this first marriage was the mother of two children, Charles and Mary. Charles died at the age of nineteen, and Mary died at the age of nine months. Mr. Fleming died the day before Mary died, and the father and daughter were buried in the same grave.

William Everett Craig was seven years of age when his parents moved from Franklin county to Indianapolis in 1847, and consequently he received the most of his education in the public schools of that city. While living there he worked for two years as a newsboy on one of the trains running out of the city, and also worked two years in the Mansur Packing Company. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, and then enlisted for service in the Civil War. He was mustered in on July 30, 1861, as a member of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years. He at once re-enlisted at Brownsville, Texas, on February 1, 1864, and served until his final discharge on January 15,

1866, making a total of four years and seven months that he was in the service of his country.

Mr. Craig was first sent to St. Louis and assigned to the Army of the Frontier under General Fremont. This army was engaged south of the Missouri river and as far south as the state of Arkansas. He fought a number of small engagements and skirmishes and one hotly contested battle at Pea Ridge in Arkansas, and another one in the same state at Prairie Grove. At the latter battle on December 7, 1862, Mr. Craig received four gunshot wounds and one one-ounce shot which he still carries in his body. In this same battle he had one finger shot off and seventy-five per cent. of his company was killed and wounded in the fight. He was sent to the hospital at Fayetteville, and remained there until March, 1863. He was then transferred from this hospital to the general hospital at Springfield, Missouri. His regiment was then ordered to Vicksburg and Mr. Craig, desiring to rejoin it, escaped from the hospital and managed to catch up with his regiment, although he was hauled part of the way in an army wagon. He went with his regiment and from then on until July 4, when Vicksburg surrendered, he was in the midst of the fighting surrounding that city. In the summer of 1863 he took the typhoid-malarial fever, and for three months was incapacitated for service. His regiment was sent to Carrollton, a suburb on the northern edge of New Orleans, and from there was sent up the river to Morganza Bend. After a skirmish there his regiment was returned to New Orleans, where they remained until October, 1863. They then went across the Gulf of Mexico to Point Isabel, Texas, landed there and marched to Brownsville. He remained there until February, and on the first of that month, he was veteranized and got a thirty-day furlough, during which time he made a return trip to Indiana. At the end of the thirty days he rejoined his regiment at Ft. Butler and then was sent to New Orleans and was kept on provost guard duty for a time in Louisiana. Later he was detailed to heavy artillery duty at Fort Butler, ninety miles up the Mississippi river from New Orleans. While there he was detailed with nine other duty sergeants to go with Colonel John G. Clark, of Clarks Hill, Indiana, to Indiana and get recruits. They spent sixty days recruiting in Indiana, and then returned to Fort Butler, and did considerable scouting until the latter part of March, 1865. They then marched from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain, and took a vessel for Mobile. He was at the siege of Mobile until its capture on April 9, 1865, and was then sent to a number of places in Alabama and Mississippi, guarding government property. During their maneuvers in the

southern states he was with the regiment which captured Montgomery, Alabama, which was the first Confederate capital. They took three million dollars' worth of worthless Confederate money at Montgomery.

Mr. Craig was mustered into the service as a private, and was later made a first duty sergeant, and at Macon, Mississippi, was made an orderly sergeant. At Columbus, Mississippi, he was promoted and made second lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, by Governor Baker, of Indiana. He was finally mustered out of the service at Vicksburg, on January 15, 1866. Immediately after his discharge from the army he returned to Hamilton county, and farmed in Wayne township, where he accumulated a farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he sold about three years ago. He also owned one hundred and two acres in Noblesville township, which he still retains. In 1892 Mr. Craig moved into Noblesville, where he is now living. He bought his first farm in 1877 in Wayne township, a timbered tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which he cleared and put in a condition for tillage. As soon as he had this paid for he bought another eighty acres, and cleared about one-half of it, and then added one hundred and two acres in Noblesville township, which was the old home place of his wife's father. When he came out of the army, Mr. Craig farmed for two years and then went into a saw mill and lumber business at Clarksville, where he remained for five years. During this time he bought a house and lot and was married.

Mr. Craig was married New Years Day, 1871, to Elizabeth M. Forrer, a sister of Van B. Forrer, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume. To this union have been born four sons: Roland Vernon, Harry Victor, Frederick Virgil, and Cortland Everett. Roland Vernon was born November 2, 1880, and died January 1, 1901. Harry Victor was born June 9, 1871, married Dora Butler, and lives at Roswell, New Mexico. He is an automobile salesman, and has one daughter, Lovice. Frederick Virgil, born March 2, 1877, lives at Bishop, California, where he is engaged in the real estate business. Cortland Everett, born May 27, 1890, is with his brother, Fred, at Bishop, California.

Mr. Craig and his family are all members of the Christian church. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, but has never been actively interested in political affairs. He is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Noblesville, having been one of the charter members who helped to organize the post, which he has served as commander. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Haymakers.

WILLIAM C. BRAY.

One of the excellent citizens of a past generation in Hamilton county who have passed to their reward is William C. Bray, who was a resident of this county for nearly seventy years. He was a man who always had at heart the good name of his community and a man of character and stability, whose life was of service to the body politic. In the broad light in which things of good report ever shine the name and character of Mr. Bray stands revealed and secure. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his entire Christian life was a steady effort toward the full exemplification of the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of its principles and the beauty and elevation of its character. He had the deepest sympathy for his fellow men and was always willing to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves.

The Bray family came from Scotland to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. The records of the first members of the family coming to this country have been lost and consequently it is not possible to give their names. It is known that two brothers settled in North or South Carolina at a very early date and that from their descendants the family has scattered throughout the United States. Several generations of the Brays have come and gone, and in the various states where they have lived the family has produced men of prominence. Without a known exception they have led exemplary lives, kind to the poor and oppressed and generous to a fault.

John H. Bray, the grandfather of William C. Bray, was born in South Carolina about the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and later removed to Kentucky. About the year 1811 he came to Indiana, and during the War of 1812 he aided in raising a company of soldiers in this state and was appointed one of the company's officers, but before he saw any active service the war was brought to a close and he retired to private life, settling for a time in Vermilion county. He then moved to Orange county, this state, and still later settled in Morgan county, where he lived the life of a well-to-do farmer and highly respected citizen until his death.

Henry Bray, the father of the late William C. Bray, was born in Kentucky in 1810, and was about one year old when his parents removed to Indiana. Henry was the oldest of four brothers, the others being John S., who was a policeman in Indianapolis, where he died in 1873; Asa, who died at the age of fifty after amassing a considerable fortune, and Edward S., who was prominent in politics in Morgan county, where his death occurred

about 1856. Henry Bray had but little opportunity for an education, but being a great reader and possessing a retentive memory, he became one of the best informed men of his neighborhood. He settled in Washington township, Hamilton county, in 1842, where he resided for more than half a century. He was a man of importance in his community, serving as justice of the peace, assessor, township trustee and county commissioner. Henry Bray was married to Betsy Jane Mills, who was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1815, and who died in this county in 1877. Her father was a leading Quaker and one of the pioneers of Morgan county, where he died. Henry Bray and wife were the parents of eight children, William C., with whom this narrative deals; John Milton, who was a prominent farmer of this county; Hannah, who married John H. Cox in 1870 and lives in this county; Anna Jane, the wife of Jonathan Stalker, a farmer of this county; Aaron M., a Quaker minister, who moved to Kansas in 1880, and from there, in 1887, to Oregon; Albert H., a farmer of this county; Perry A. and Susan, who died in 1870, at the age of fifteen.

The late William C. Bray was born September 20, 1842, in Washington township, this county, and died in this county November 26, 1911. He was a lifelong farmer of this county, and at the time of his death was the owner of one hundred and thirty-three acres in Washington township and one hundred and twenty acres in Jackson township. Of marked business ability and energetic and enterprising in all of his farming operations, he achieved a splendid success. While primarily engaged in his own material welfare, he was never forgetful of the duties which he owed to his fellow citizens. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was ever willing to aid and assist those who were endeavoring to aid themselves against adverse fate, yet in this, as in everything else, he was entirely unostentatious.

Mr. Bray was married November 28, 1888, to Elizabeth Porter, the daughter of Tilman and Rose (Kinder) Porter. Tilman Porter was born in Ross county, Ohio, and his wife in this county. Mr. Porter came to this county when a small boy and located with his parents in White River township. To Tilman Porter and wife were born eight children, Olive, the wife of Rev. W. J. Waltz, who lives in South Dakota; Dora D., the wife of Henry M. Stehman, of this county; Elizabeth, the wife of the late William C. Bray; Eliza, the wife of George Deppen, a farmer of this county; Robert, the manager of the elevator at Cicero, who married Flora Ehman, and three who died in infancy. Tilman Porter was one of the largest land owners of the county at the time of his death, in 1904. Although he had a large

family he gave each one of his children eighty acres of land or the equivalent in cash.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bray were the parents of two children, Beulah, born September 19, 1889, and Porter, born December 15, 1890. Both of these children are now living with their mother in Noblesville. Mrs. Bray still owns the two hundred and fifty-three acres which was left her by her husband and has personal supervision over the management of her farm.

Mr. Bray was a lifelong Republican but was never inclined to take an active part in political affairs. He always took a great deal of interest in the Hamilton County Insurance Company and for years was its actuary. He, as well as all the members of the family were faithful adherents of the Friends church and took a great deal of interest in church work. The life of such a man as Mr. Bray is an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to give up the fight when obstacles thwart their way, or their ideals have been reached. In his life history are found evidences of characteristics that always make for achievement and as a result of such a life he leaves a record which is honored by his friends and cherished by his family.

CHARLES W. SOWERWINE.

A review of the life of Charles W. Sowerwine must of necessity be brief and general in its character, since to enter fully into the interesting details of his career, touching the earnest and persistent efforts of his earlier years and successes of later days, would far transcend the limits of this article. For a young man, he has filled an exceptionally large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his day and has become an important factor in the growth and development of his city's industrial and commercial interests. He is a representative of that sterling type of the world's workers who have furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our country and its institutions. And yet, in spite of the multitudinous activities of his life he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but has preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for their widest expression in a broadening and helpful influence on human life, being a kindly, genial friend and gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

Charles W. Sowerwine, one of the most successful business men in Noblesville, Indiana, was born July 11, 1879, in Cicero, in this county. He is a son of Noah W. and Sarah (Teasling) Sowerwine, both of whom were born in Hamilton county and are still living near Gray, in this county.

Charles W. Sowerwine came to Noblesville, with his parents when he was about six years of age and was reared and educated in the schools of Noblesville. When he finished the seventh grade he became imbued with the idea of becoming a business man and when a mere lad he entered the store of Carlin & Peck, as a clerk, where he remained for two years. He was a remarkably bright youth and from his earliest boyhood showed marked business ability. After working for two years in the grocery store he became identified with C. F. Johnson in the dry goods business as a salesman, his store being located on the corner where he is now in business. He probably little thought at that time that he would one day become the proprietor of the establishment at the same place. It is undoubtedly true that this young man has had a wonderful career in the business world. Three years later we find him with the R. C. Caylor dry goods company as its buyer, and during his three years connection with this firm he became acquainted with every angle of the buying business, in fact he felt able to venture into business himself. Accordingly, he rented a room on the south side of the public square, now occupied by Fred L. Baker, and opened up a dry goods store for himself. He was now twenty-two years of age, and in a space of seven years had acquired a fair knowledge of the grocery and dry goods business so that he was fully qualified to manage an establishment of his own. He conducted his business alone for two years and a half and then formed a partnership with William H. Craig in the room now occupied by Sowerwine & Osbon, the new firm being known as Sowerwine & Company. The company prospered from the first, and on the last day of 1906 Mr. Sowerwine bought out Mr. Craig's interest in the store and continued to manage it alone until 1912. He entered then into partnership with Eugene Osbon and the firm of Sowerwine & Osbon has been in active business since April 8 of that year down to the present time. However, Mr. Sowerwine's interests are not all in his Noblesville store. In 1910 he opened a new dry goods store at Sheridan, Indiana, and in the same year bought the Racket dry goods store at Marion, Indiana. He maintained the store at Marion until the stock was closed out, while his Sheridan store was discontinued after a year and one-half of existence in order that he might devote all of his energy to his store in Noblesville. He traded his Sheridan store for an eighty-acre farm near Boxley, Hamilton county, which he still owns. In 1911 he purchased

a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Jennings county, Indiana, which he still retains.

The firm of Sowerwine & Osbon deals in dry goods and ladies' furnishings of all kinds and grades except shoes. The firm occupies three floors covering about eighty-five hundred feet of floor space in a building on the northwestern corner of Ninth and Logan streets. It is a modernly equipped mercantile establishment with passenger elevators, and every up-to-date convenience for the proper handling of the trade. It is the oldest establishment of its character in the city, having passed through several partnerships before coming under its present management. In addition to the dry goods and ladies' furnishing departments, the store handles carpets, rugs, linoleums, oil cloth and draperies, and in fact everything that can be found in a modern establishment of this general character.

Mr. Sowerwine is a stock holder in the Citizens State Bank, of Noblesville and owns a fine residence property on South Ninth street in Noblesville. He was married May 10, 1899, to Sarah Gwinn, the daughter of Sylvester Gwinn, of Arcadia, in this county. Mrs. Sowerwine's mother is deceased and her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Sowerwine are the parents of two children, one deceased and Joseph G., born February 14, 1912.

Mr. Sowerwine is identified with the Republican party, and is active in the public affairs in his community, but owing to the heavy press of his business affairs has never been a candidate for nor aspired to any public office. He is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 576, of Noblesville, and the Knights of Pythias. In 1913 he made a trip to Europe and during his three months' tour visited all the European countries, combining business with pleasure. Among the many places of interest he visited in Europe was the World's Exposition at Ghent. He has also traveled extensively over the United States and visited many points of interest from coast to coast. He has visited every exposition of our own country within his generation, except the one at Chicago in 1893. He and his family are already planning to visit the San Francisco Exposition in 1915. His pleasure trips over the country are his means of recreation, while he always is on the lookout for new ideas which he can use in his business. He is a young man yet, and the future will undoubtedly find him an influential man in the business world of his county. He is a man of wonderful business ability and is very successful in all of his undertakings. He is a veritable storehouse of energy and enterprise and justly deserves a place among the representative men of his county.

WILBERT C. BOOTHE.

The chiropractor who would succeed in his profession must possess many qualities of head and heart not included in the curriculum of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioner of the healing art it will invariably be found to be true that a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an honest, earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow men have gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. The gentleman to whom this brief tribute is given fortunately embodies these necessary qualifications in a marked degree and by energy and application to his professional duties is building up an enviable reputation and drawing to himself a large and remunerative patronage.

Wilbert C. Boothe, a skilled chiropractor of Noblesville, Indiana, was born July 25, 1867, in Ontario, Canada. His parents, James and Lydia Ann (Wood) Boothe, born in Ireland and Canada, respectively, and both died in Canada. James Boothe was a carriage manufacturer and a substantial business man of his community.

Wilbert C. Boothe was reared in Trenton, Ontario, Canada, and attended the public schools of that city. He graduated from the high school in 1884, after which he took up the jewelry business, and apprenticed himself to a jeweler and watch repairer and learned the watch and clock repair work thoroughly. He established himself in business in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, where he remained for three years, when he went to Sault St. Marie, where he opened a store and continued in business at the latter place for more than eight years. While thus engaged he lost his health which was restored by the chiropractic method. He then became interested in the practice of chiropractic and eventually was graduated from the Robbins Chiropractic Institute of that city. Chiropractic is the science of locating and adjusting the cause of human ailments without the use of medicine, osteopathy or surgery. It consists of the adjustment of the bones of the spinal column so as to relieve unnatural pressure upon the nerves as they pass out between the vertebrae of the spinal column. After graduating from the Chiropractic Institute Mr. Boothe began the practice of his profession at Blind River, Ontario, and a few months later moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained until February, 1912. He then established his office in Noblesville, where he has since remained. He has built up a good practice in Noblesville, and has effected some remarkable cures which have won him the confidence of the people with whom he has been associated. Through his mem-

bership in the Indiana State and the Universal Chiropractors' Association he keeps in close touch with the latest advances in his profession.

Mr. Boothe was married October 1, 1907, to Ethel Maud Hennessey, the daughter of Horace and Sarah (Elvin) Hennessey, of Trenton, Ontario, Canada, and to this union has been born one son, James Horace. Fraternally, Mr. Boothe is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Templars of Temperance and the Knights of the Maccabees. He and his wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contribute of their means to its support. Mr. Boothe is a man of pleasing personality, and although he has been in this community only a comparatively short time, he has won many friends by reason of his genial disposition and friendly manner. He is a warm supporter of all movements tending toward the advancement and welfare of his fellow citizens along educational, moral or social lines and thus has won the commendation of all who have become acquainted with him.

LEONIDAS STUBBS.

One of the men of a past generation in Hamilton county, Indiana, who left his impress upon the community where he spent so many years, was Leonidas Stubbs. He came to this county in 1883 and lived here until the time of his death which occurred in 1908, and during these years took an active part in the affairs of his community.

Leonidas Stubbs, the son of Zephaniah and Elsie (King) Stubbs, was born on April 22, 1847, in Shelby county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm in Shelby county, received a good, common school education in the district schools of his home neighborhood and remained at home until the time of his marriage in 1868, and continued to reside in Shelby county until 1883. In that year he moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, and he and his brother bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in partnership. Later he bought his brother's interest in the farm and operated the one hundred and sixty acres from 1899 until his death nine years later.

Leonidas Stubbs was married October 6, 1868, to Charlotte W. Cushing, who was born at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, August 4, 1850. She was the daughter of John and Hannah (Watson) Cushing, and came to Shelby county, Indiana, from New Jersey with her parents when she was a small child. Three children were born to Mr. Stubbs and wife: Oliver Morton, who owns part of the old home place, and who married Louisianna Johnson;

Minnie A. and John Z. Minnie A. became the wife of Francis M. Musselman, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. John Z., who is a farmer, now making his home in Noblesville, married Gertrude Ware, December 28, 1907, and has two children, Leonidas J. and George Gerald.

Mrs. Stubbs' parents, John and Hannah (Watson) Cushing, were both natives of England and married in their native land. Some years after their marriage they came to America and located in New Jersey, where Mrs. Stubbs was born. Her parents were married August 21, 1843, and started for America on May 13, 1849. John Cushing afterward left New Jersey and located in Shelby county, Indiana, where he lived the remainder of his life.

The parents of John Z. Stubbs's wife were Jesse and Mary (Fisher) Ware, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana. Her father came to this county when about nine years of age with his parents and farmed in this county until 1911, when he moved to Kokomo, Indiana, where he and his wife are now living.

Leonidas Stubbs was a stanch Republican and he and his wife were members of the Christian church. Mr. Stubbs was a quiet and unostentatious man and had a host of friends who admired him for his many good qualities of head and heart. His widow remained on the home farm until November, 1913, when she moved to Noblesville, where she makes her home.

EUGENE OSBON.

Indiana has been especially honored in the character and career of her men of industry. In every section of the state have been found men born to leadership in the various vocations; men who have dominated the cause they represent by reason of their superior intelligence, natural endowments and force of character. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as a study fitting to inspire greater activities and a desire for higher excellence on the part of others. These reflections are suggested by the career of Eugene Osbon, who has pushed his way to the front ranks and who by a strong and inherent force and much business ability, directed and controlled by intelligent judgment of high order has stood for many years as one of the leading business men of Noblesville. His success has not come suddenly, but has been the result of methodical and consecutive labor and the determined application of mental

and physical resources along a rightly defined line. He has been an influential factor in the business life of his city for many years. He has gained his success, solely through legitimate and worthy means, and stands today as an admirable type of the self-made man.

Eugene Osbon, of the firm of Sowerwine and Osbon, was born November 17, 1869, in Federal Hill, a suburb of Noblesville, Indiana. He is a son of John Robert and Mary (Gosney) Osbon, both of his parents being born in Hancock county, Indiana. Robert Osbon and his wife were raised to maturity in Hancock county and married there, coming to this county about 1865. John R. Osbon engaged in farming in this county until his death in 1882. His widow is still living, in Noblesville.

Eugene Osbon was reared in Noblesville, and received his education in the public schools of his home city. His first regular employment was with J. G. Heylmann, a wagon and carriage manufacturer of Noblesville. There he learned the painting business and followed this occupation with this firm for five years. He then became a clerk in a novelty store of D. F. Moss in Noblesville and after two years service in this store became a clerk in the dry goods store of the Underwood Brothers. Two years later he became a clerk in the Daniel Craycraft store and remained there until the death of Mr. Craycraft. At the death of the senior Craycraft Mr. Osbon bought an interest in the store and continued his connection with George Craycraft until the firm of Sowerwine & Osbon was established in 1910. The firm of Sowerwine & Osbon is one of the most prosperous mercantile establishments in the city of Noblesville today, and does a large and increasing business in the city and in the county. A description of this store is given elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of Mr. Sowerwine, the other member of the firm. It is sufficient to say here that Mr. Osbon brought to the firm a record of years of useful and efficient service in the mercantile business, and is equally deserving of the remarkable success which has attended the firm.

Mr. Osbon was married in Louisville, Kentucky, September 14, 1893, to Gertrude Taylor, the daughter of D. K. Taylor and Anna (Baton) Taylor, at that time residents of Louisville. D. K. Taylor was an experienced newspaper man and had been connected for many years with the *Louisville Courier Journal*. Both of Mrs. Osbon's parents are now living in Noblesville. Mr. and Mrs. Osbon are the parents of two daughters, Dorothy M., who was graduated from the Noblesville high school and who is now a student in the College of Music at Indianapolis; and Carolyn A., who is now a student in the Noblesville high school.

The Republican party has always claimed the support of Mr. Osbon and

he has always taken an interest in political affairs but he has never been an applicant for any public office. He has been so busy with his mercantile business that he has not had any time to devote to the political game. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the chapter and council degrees, in that fraternity. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and give it their earnest support at all times. The life of Mr. Osbon has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best, since he has always been loyal to trusts imposed upon him. He is a man whose interests have always been connected with the business world and he has been uniformly fair in all his dealings with his fellow men, while at the same time he has always given his support to the advancement of any cause pertaining to the welfare of the community at large.

CARL T. BROCK.

Among the families of Hamilton county, Indiana, whose members have worthily discharged their duties to their fellows and their community, no family takes higher rank than the Brocks who are today prominently identified with the business, agricultural and social life of the county. For many years members of this family have stood for all that is best in business, educational, moral or social life and have wielded an influence that has been potential in the development and welfare of their community, being numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the county. Because of the prominence which the family has enjoyed and the close relations they have sustained to the welfare and prosperity of the locality which has been honored by their citizenships, they are eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one at hand.

Carl T. Brock, a member of the mercantile firm of Clarke, Brock and Company, was born on a farm near Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana, November 26, 1874. His parents are David M. and Mary F. (Quick) Brock. David M. Brock was born in Central City, Kentucky and in 1854 came with his parents, Elijah and Francis (Greening) Brock, to Hamilton county and settled on a farm, where Carl T. was born, and where his parents are still residing. Elijah Brock was one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of his day and owned six hundred acres of land in Noblesville township. David M. Brock has followed the occupation of farming for most of

his life. In 1883 David M. Brock and family moved to Noblesville where he was engaged in the grocery business for five years and was then identified with other business interests in the city until 1910, when he returned to his farm in Noblesville township where he resumed farming. He has been especially interested in the raising of fine thoroughbred Jersey cattle and has made a pronounced success of his venture. In politics he is a stanch Republican and has always been interested in the civic welfare of his city and county. While living in Noblesville, he served four years as a member of the city council and was always actively interested in the advancement and improvement of his city. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family are members of the Christian church. David M. Brock and wife are the parents of three sons: Carl T., whose history is herewith recorded; Albert J., a business man of Brazil, Indiana, and Harry R., a traveling salesman.

Carl T. Brock was nine years of age when the parents moved to Noblesville and all the rest of his life has been spent in that city. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school in Noblesville in 1894. He then became a clerk in the drygoods store of C. F. Johnson, where he remained for ten years, at the end of which time he became a clerk in the store of Little, Kahn & Company for five years. The firm then being reorganized and succeeded by Little, Clark & Company, Mr. Brock remained with the new firm as a clerk until February, 1910, when he purchased Mr. Little's interest in the store, the new firm being known as Clark, Brock & Company. This store has its share of the patronage of Noblesville and the surrounding community and by its courteous treatment of its customers and the high class of the goods which it carries has built up a large and prosperous trade in the county. In addition to his interests in this mercantile establishment, Mr. Brock is a stockholder in the American National Bank and has valuable real estate holdings in Noblesville.

Mr. Brock was married September 21, 1901, to Maude Messick, daughter of Joseph and Emily (Ross) Messick, of Noblesville. The father of Mrs. Brock died some years ago and her mother is now residing with Mr. and Mrs. Brock. Recently Mr. Brock has erected a fine modern home upon the same lot where his wife was born. Mr. and Mrs. Brock have no children.

The Republican party has always claimed the support of Mr. Brock. Although he has never been an aspirant for any public office he has always been intelligently interested in public matters. He keeps well informed on the current issues of the day and is always able to give an intelligent opinion upon public questions. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Ac-

cepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, while he and his wife are both earnest members of the Christian church and have been active in church and Sunday school work. Throughout his career of forty years in Hamilton county, Mr. Brock has so conducted himself and his affairs that he has been regarded as one of its sterling citizens who has the welfare of his community at heart. Every enterprise which has had for its purpose the furthering of the moral, intellectual and social life of his community has found in him a ready and sympathetic supporter at all times and accordingly he has won the commendation and esteem of everyone with whom he is associated.

WILLIAM H. WHITE.

The rude log cabin within the woods of Rush county, Indiana, stands in striking contrast to the palatial home of William H. White, one of Hamilton's county's most progressive and substantial farmers of today. Mr. White is a fine type of the present generation of the pioneer families of the state, who, when a lad conned evening lessons by the light of the fireplace in the cabin of his father. The youth of today knows very little of the disadvantages which surrounded the pioneer farmers of this state. No longer is the farmer compelled to rise early in the morning and continue his labors far into the night, his condition having changed in a most remarkable manner. In no respect has there been a greater change in the life of the people than in the occupation of farming. The rural mail service leaves the daily paper on the farmer's doorstep each morning, while the telephone keeps him in constant communication with his neighbors. Interurban cars and the automobile enable him to participate in all the features of city life without having to suffer the disadvantages of the city. Mr. White has lived through the whole period during which these changes have taken place, and is therefore able to appreciate conditions as they are today.

William H. White, one of the largest land owners of Hamilton county, Indiana, and the son of Joseph and Mary (Jackson) White, was born December 5, 1848, in a rude log cabin in the woods of Rush county, Indiana. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother was born in Rush county, Indiana, the two families being among the earliest pioneers of Rush county. In 1850 the White family moved to Wayne township, this county, and settled in the woods. They began clearing the land and selling the timber in the markets. In fact, it was the rare foresight of Joseph White which led him

into the lumber business, where he made a very comfortable fortune. He was a man of excellent business ability and within a short time after moving to this county had a farm of four hundred acres. In 1861 the family moved to Indianapolis, where Joseph White engaged in the lumber business for about five years. Then in order to get a larger market and increase his business, he moved to Chicago, where he engaged in the same business until his death in April, 1888, his wife passing away in October, 1887. Joseph White and wife were the parents of three children, William H., whose history is here delineated; Harvinia and Nellie, the wife of Harry Ingerman, of Chicago.

William H. White was two years of age when his parents moved from Rush county, this state, to Hamilton county, thirteen years of age when they moved to Indianapolis and still of school age when they moved to Chicago, consequently his education was received in the schools of Hamilton county, Indianapolis and Chicago, and in this way he was given more than an ordinarily good commonschool education. His father being a man of superior business attainments, it was natural that his son should follow in his footsteps. He remained in Chicago associated with his father until his marriage in 1870, when he returned to Wayne township, this county, where he followed agriculture for about four years. However, his father's increasing business in Chicago made it necessary for him to have assistance, so William H. returned to that city and assisted in the lumber business conducted by his father. In addition to their lumber yards in Chicago, they had large land and timber interests in western Tennessee, and still later they bought large tracts of timber lands in Arkansas and handled lumber in that state from 1890 to 1895. In the latter year Mr. White disposed of his numerous lumber yards and other interests connected with the lumber business and returned to Hamilton county, where he has since resided and has made his home at No. 27 South Tenth street, in Noblesville for the past nineteen years. Mr. White has always retained his farming interests in Hamilton county, and now has seven hundred and four acres, all of which is in Wayne township except eighty acres in Madison county, Indiana. In addition to his farming interests he has valuable business and residence properties in Noblesville. He is also a stockholder in the American National Bank, the Citizens State Bank and the Wainwright Trust Company, three of the strongest financial institutions of Noblesville. He is a director in the Citizens State Bank, as well as one of its largest stockholders.

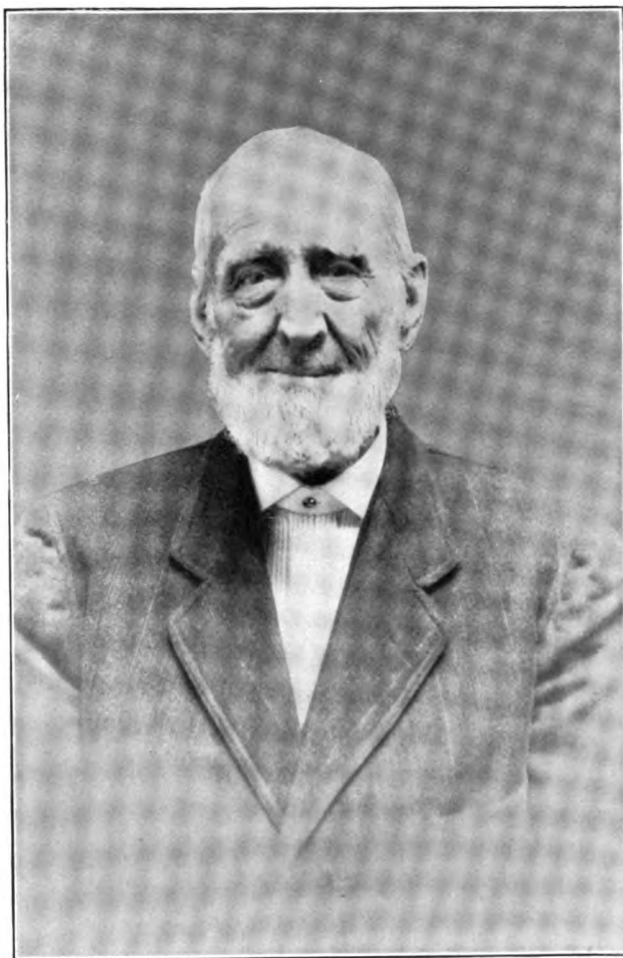
Mr. White was married February 10, 1870, to Sarah I. Stewart, the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Penwell) Stewart, of Hamilton county.

and to this union has been born one son, Marcus L., who married Minnie Kreag, the daughter of John Kreag, of Cicero, this county, and they have one son, Joe K. Marcus White is engaged in the seed business in Noblesville, and also has a large cotton plantation in Sunflower county, Mississippi, which occupies a considerable amount of his attention. He is also a director in the American National Bank, of Noblesville.

Mr. White has been a life-long Republican, but has never been an aspirant for any public office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while he and his family are earnest and loyal members of the Christian church, in which denomination he is an elder. Mr. White is a successful business man of the strictest integrity and honesty and has always given his support to every movement which he felt would benefit the community in any way and consequently ever has enjoyed the highest reputation in the community honored by his citizenship.

ELWOOD HENLEY.

The Henley family trace their ancestry back to the time when the first member of the family of that name came from Ireland to this country and settled in Virginia. He was a well-to-do man and his will is yet in existence among the historic collections in Philadelphia. In it he gives two slaves their freedom and to a man who owes him, he forgives the full amount of his indebtedness. He was a substantial farmer of Virginia and a member of the Friends church. The Henley family scattered from Virginia to the various colonies on the Atlantic seaboard and one member of the family, John, was born in Nantucket Island, a small island south of Rhode Island. This John Henley became the progenitor of the Henleys who came to Hamilton county, Indiana. John Henley and his wife went from Nantucket to North Carolina, where Joseph Henley, the grandfather of Elwood, whose history is here presented, was born about 1760. Joseph Henley was a farmer in Randolph county, that state, and married Penina Morgan, to which union were born the following children, all of whom are deceased: Susannah, who married Jonathan Phelps; Sarah, wife of Thomas Thornburg; Thomas, the father of Elwood; Henry; Mary, the wife of William Benford; Lucretia, wife of H. B. Hill; Micajah; Charles; Nancy, the wife of Wyatt Stanley; Jesse and Robert. Joseph Henley spent the latter years of his life in Rush county, Indiana, where his death occurred.



ELWOOD HENLEY

Thomas Henley was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1803. When he was eighteen years of age he came to Indiana, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Rush county and being an industrious young man managed to get a good education. He saved his money while working in this state and worked his way through a two years' course in the schools of Richmond, Indiana. He was a shoemaker by trade and since there was plenty of work to do in his chosen occupation, he had no difficulty in saving enough not only to pay his tuition in school, but to purchase the one hundred and sixty acres of land where he subsequently moved. In 1827 Thomas Henley went back to North Carolina and married Abigail Starbuck, the daughter of Thomas Starbuck and wife. She was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1804. Her mother died when she was quite small and her father remarried. The Starbucks trace their family history back to Benjamin Franklin. Thomas Starbuck and his first wife were the parents of three children: Thomas; Abigail, the wife of Thomas Henley, and Eunice. By his second marriage were born three children, Elwood, Milton and Bezaleel, of whom Milton died in Carolina and the other two came to Rush county, Indiana.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Henley brought his young bride to his new home in Rush county, Indiana, making the trip overland in a two-horse wagon and clearing the roads as they went. They were able to clear but five acres of land the first year, and this he naturally planted in corn. In later years he often said that this was the best crop of corn he ever raised in the county. A peculiar thing about Thomas Henley is the fact that he never fired a gun. This is considered unusual, since the pioneers of that day practically depended upon the wild animals for their fresh meat. He was an earnest member of the Friends church, a generous, noble-hearted man and gave freely to all worthy enterprises. He added to his farm from time to time until he was the owner of four hundred and eighty-eight acres of fine farming land in Indiana and also six hundred and forty acres in Iowa. Some years after Thomas Henley and wife came from North Carolina, his parents, Joseph and Penina (Morgan) Henley, moved to this state and bought land near that of their son, Thomas, in Rush county. Thomas Henley and wife were the parents of eight children, Henry W., Elwood, Milton H., Ann, Jane, Eliza, Jason and Owen. Only two of these children are now living, Elwood and Owen.

Elwood Henley lived at home until he was married. He received such education as was afforded by the schools of his day, and upon his marriage

his father gave him eighty acres of land near Carthage, in the northwestern part of Rush county. Here Elwood Henley lived until 1866, then, owing to the destruction of his home by fire, he sold his farm and came to Hamilton county. Upon coming to this county he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land about four miles northwest of Carmel, where he lived until 1908, when he purchased property in Carmel, where he has since continued to live. Mr. Henley has been a life-long farmer and has lived a life which has brought to him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. In addition to his one hundred and sixty acres in Hamilton county, he owns eighty acres of fine farming land in Marion county, this state, as well as his property in Carmel. He was drafted twice for service in the Civil War, but owing to his inherent aversion to war of any kind, he paid a substitute to go in his place.

In 1856 Mr. Henley was married to Phoebe Newby, the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Thornburg) Newby, whose birth occurred September 20, 1831, in Rush county, Indiana. Her parents were natives of North Carolina and came to this state early in its history. They did not enter land, as did most of the early settlers, but bought a farm which was already partly improved. Phoebe Newby was one of ten children born to her parents and lived with them until her marriage, with the exception of one year, which she spent in Richmond learning the bonnet-maker's trade. She died January 1, 1868, leaving her husband with five children, Penelope, John, Abigail, Barclay and Caroline. Penelope died at the age of twenty-one years; John married Martha Dickey, and lives in Indianapolis, and has two children, Margaret and Louise, twins; Abigail married Alfred V. Payle, and lived only eleven days after her marriage; Barclay, who died December 18, 1911, married Elda Conrad; Caroline, who died July 26, 1902, married Samuel C. White, and they had one son, Dale.

The second marriage of Mr. Henley occurred April 20, 1871, when he was married to Lydia Manlove, daughter of John and Margaret (Symonds) Manlove, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, April 21, 1844. Her parents were natives of Ohio and North Carolina, respectively. John Manlove was the son of George Manlove, a native of North Carolina. In 1808 John Manlove went to Ohio and in 1811 to Fayette county, Indiana. George Manlove died of the cholera, which he had contracted in Cincinnati. He had gone to market a load of produce, at that time practically all of the produce of Indiana being hauled overland to towns on the Ohio river. The reader is referred to the sketch of George Manlove elsewhere in this volume for additional data on the Manlove family. The second wife of Mr. Henley died

on April 25, 1911. To this second marriage were born five children, Rollin, Phoebe, Margaret, Homer and Olive. Rollin married Ella Jeffries and lives in Indianapolis, and they have two children, Russell and Mabel; Phoebe married Irvin Newlin and lives in Carmel, but at present Mr. Newlin is working in Florida; Mr. and Mrs. Newlin have seven children, Roy, Theda, Percy, Doris, Herman, Jason and Malcolm; Margaret married William A. Bonifield and lives on her father's farm, and has one son, Wilbur; Homer married Mrs. Dora (Venable) Owen, widow of Samuel Owen, and lives in Indianapolis, where he is connected with the L. S. Ayres Company; Olive, who is a graduate of the Carmel high school, lives at home and keeps house for her father.

Mr. Henley has been a life-long Republican, but has never been an aspirant for any public office. The only office which he has ever held was that of road supervisor many years ago. He has been a member of a number of fraternal organizations, but at the present time is not active in any of them. He has been a member of the Friends church all his life, and during his younger days was active in church work. Mr. Henley is the oldest member of the family now living, yet in his eighty-fourth year he is hale and hearty and takes an active interest in the affairs of his community. He has always been earnest in the performance of every duty of life, as a parent, husband, friend and neighbor, and today there is no more highly esteemed man in Hamilton county than he. In the declining years of his life he can look back over a long career which has been well spent in the service of his fellow men.

WILLIAM E. LOWTHER.

One of the influential citizens of Noblesville is the gentleman to whose career the attention of the reader is now directed, a man who is properly ranked with the city's leading merchants and representative citizens. A man of excellent endowments and upright character, he has been a valued factor in local affairs and has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, being loyal to all movements having to do with the upbuilding of his community and ever vigilant in his efforts to further the interests of his city along material, moral and civic lines.

William E. Lowther, the son of William and Anna E. (O'Brien) Lowther, was born January 26, 1853, in Wilmington, Delaware. His father was a native of the same city, while his mother was born in New York city. The

senior Lowther was a shoemaker by trade and came with his family to Noblesville, Indiana, in 1859, where he followed his trade until his death in May, 1896, his widow dying in August of the same year. William Lowther, senior, was an influential man in the city of Noblesville. For more than twelve years he served as a justice of the peace, and always took a prominent part in the Republican politics of his city and county. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife were the parents of four sons: William E., whose history is here recorded; James W., of Los Angeles, California, for many years a clerk in the railway mail service; George H., of Noblesville; and Frank A., of Los Angeles, California.

William E. Lowther was six years of age when his parents moved from Wilmington, Delaware, to Noblesville, Indiana, consequently his education was received in the schools of this city. On leaving school, he became a clerk in the corner drug store conducted by William & Graham. He remained with this firm for three years and then became a dry goods salesman in the store of Leonard Wild, serving in that capacity for fourteen years. Wild at that time retiring from the business, Mr. Lowther purchased the clothing department and formed a partnership with Samuel A. Tescher. This partnership continued for eight years, when, Mr. Tescher retiring from the firm, Mr. Lowther became associated with the Heinzmann Brothers in the same business. The firm did a flourishing trade during its career from 1893 to 1901. Mr. Lowther then retired from the firm and in February, 1902, bought the shoe business of John C. Craig on the east side of the public square, where he has since maintained the same business. He carries a full line of men's, women's and children's shoes. By his fair dealing and the high quality of his stock he has built up a large trade in Noblesville and the community. He is a man of good business ability and has so conducted his affairs as to win a reputation for square dealing.

Mr. Lowther was married April 23, 1886, to Alice Heady, the daughter of Thomas and America M. (Tillyer) Heady, of Fisher, Hamilton county. To this union were born two daughters, Maude and Bernice. The Lowther family are active in the church and Sunday school work of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and contribute generously of their means to its support.

In politics, Mr. Lowther has identified himself with the Republican party, and in 1913 he was elected a member of the city council, assuming his office January 5, 1914, for the four-year term. Fraternally, he is a charter member of Bernice Lodge No. 120, Knights of Pythias, and has

always taken a deep interest in the work of this fraternal organization. Mr. Lowther is especially a self-made man, and his success has been commensurate with the energy, resourcefulness and tact which he has always displayed in his business dealings. He is a man of strong will and force of character and these elements have made it possible for him to attain the success which he so justly enjoys today. His children have been educated with the object of preparing them for useful and honorable lives, which results will be very gratifying to their parents.

EDMUND P. WHISMAN, JR.

The farmer of today is receiving more attention at the hands of the United States government than ever before, but it is a lamentable fact that very few farmers realize what the government is trying to do for them. The Department of Agriculture retains a large number of experts who have written pamphlets covering every phase of farming and these pamphlets now numbering more than five hundred will be sent to any farmer in the United States upon request. There are more than twenty pamphlets alone covering the raising of corn and every phase of corn culture. In the same way all other crops are treated and the information which is contained in these pamphlets is the latest and best obtainable and thoroughly trustworthy. Should the farmer of today wish to build a silo, a pig-pen, a corn crib or anything for use upon his farm, the United States government will furnish him information on the subject, information which is put in such a way that it is easily understood. Not only is the United States government taking an interest in the farmer throughout the country, but in our own state we have at Purdue University an agricultural course which is the equivalent of any in the world. During the past two years thousands of farmers and their sons have taken the short courses which this excellent institution gives. The agricultural extension department at Purdue has pamphlets covering the various phases of farming in Indiana which can be secured free of cost. These pamphlets, like those distributed by the United States government, are invaluable aids to the farmer and Hamilton county is one of the leading agricultural counties of the state. The Boys' Corn Clubs of the county have awakened an interest in the cultivation of that product which has meant an increase in the cultivation of that cereal worth thousands of dollars to the county. Farmers everywhere are beginning to realize that there is some-

thing more than the mere scratching of the land in order to get the best results. This county has many excellent farmers, and among these Edmund P. Whisman, Jr., occupies a prominent place. He is taking advantage of all of the latest movements in scientific farming, and firmly believes that the county agent, which was provided by an Act of the state Legislature of 1913, will be the means of putting farming in this state on a new and higher basis.

Edmund P. Whisman, Jr., the son of Edmund P. and Cynthia A. (Thatcher) Whisman, was born in Tipton county, Indiana, in 1875, and comes from a line of distinguished ancestry on both sides of his family.

Peter Whisman was the name of Mr. Whisman's grandfather, who was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, on December 24, 1812. He was married in his native state on December 17, 1842, to Mary J. Miller, who was born in that state February 13, 1823. After his marriage he came to Wayne county, Indiana, and subsequently removed to Tipton county, where his death occurred June 30, 1861. His first wife died November 30, 1853, in Tipton county, and he was married a second time to Margaret Hoover on October 17, 1854. To the first marriage of Peter Whisman, the grandfather of the present head of the family in this county, there were born five children, and to the second marriage were born two children.

Edmund P. Whisman, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, February 1, 1845, and moved to Tipton county with his parents when a small child. In that county he was married in 1868 to Cynthia A. Thatcher. To this union were born five children, Edmund P., Jr., Jesse, Martha V. Whitsell, Eva J. Davis and Cora, who died in infancy. Cynthia A. Thatcher was the daughter of Jesse Thatcher, born May 26, 1829, in Kentucky, and Celia (Coy) Thatcher. Jesse Thatcher and wife were married in 1840. His death occurred June 13, 1906, and he was buried in Tipton county. Jesse Thatcher and wife were the parents of six children, John, William, George, Joseph, Mary and Cynthia, the wife of Mr. Whisman. In 1858 Jesse Thatcher, grandfather of Edmund P. Whisman, Jr., was married the second time to Eliza Mott, who died in January, 1894, leaving one daughter, Jessie, another daughter, Pallice, having died when an infant.

Edmund P. Whisman, Jr., was reared in Tipton county, and attended the common schools of his home neighborhood. Later he took the commercial course in the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, after which he returned to the farm and helped his father until his marriage, in 1898, when he immediately moved to his present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, where he has since been actively engaged in general farming and stock

raising. No more industrious or hard-working farmer is to be found in the county than Mr. Whisman, and he is well deserving of the success which has come to him.

Mr. Whisman was married December 25, 1898, to Hattie A. Billhymer, who was born November 16, 1877, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Billhymer, of this county. Joseph Billhymer was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 5, 1835, and came to Wayne county, Indiana, with his parents when a small lad. Later he came with them to Tipton county, and after reaching manhood, moved to Hamilton county, where he lived the life of a farmer until his death, which occurred on June 3, 1911. The wife of Joseph Billhymer was born in this county December 8, 1840. To Mr. and Mrs. Billhymer were born six children, John J.; Mrs. Margaret R. Bangle; William F.; Mrs. Amanda E. Rhorer; Charles O., deceased, and Hattie A., the wife of Mr. Whisman. Mr. and Mrs. Whisman have one daughter, Ethel Lucile, who was born April 23, 1900.

The Democratic party has claimed the support of Mr. Whisman since reaching his majority, and he is interested in such measures as he feels will improve the well being of his fellow citizens, but he has never had the inclination to be a candidate for any public office or to take a very active part in public and political affairs. He and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church and contribute freely of their means to its support. Mr. Whisman is classed among the progressive farmers of his community, a man who is thoroughly abreast of the times and a firm believer in the future of farming.

WILLIAM E. AXLINE.

There are certain professions in which a technical training is necessary and among these there is no one which is more exacting than that of the druggist. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the technical professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long continued effort. The druggist in former days learned his trade by actual experience through years of apprenticeship at a drug store. At the present time there are many excellent schools of pharmacy in Indiana and the majority of our pharmacists of the present time are graduates of these schools. Twenty-five years ago practically all of the druggists of the state learned all of their trade in the drug store itself and were therefore educated in the

school of actual experience. The earlier druggists became successful through their strong mentality, close application and daily work with drugs under experienced pharmacists. Among the druggists of Noblesville who have built up an excellent reputation because of their devotion to their chosen vocation there is no one who is more worthy of mention than William E. Axline, who has followed this profession for the past twenty-two years in Noblesville.

William E. Axline, the son of Dr. John A. and Clara A. (McMillan) Axline, was born October 6, 1872, in Rush county, Indiana. Doctor Axline was born in Knox county, Ohio, his ancestors coming to this country from Germany in the eighteenth century. One of his progenitors, Christopher Axline, served in the German army under Frederick the Great, and came to America before the Revolutionary War. He settled in Virginia and became a manufacturer of saltpetre in that state. During the Revolutionary War, when Virginia was overrun by the British, his property was confiscated with the result that he was practically financially ruined. After the close of the War of the Revolution one branch of the family came to Ohio, and in Knox county, Ohio, Dr. John A. Axline was born on March 5, 1847. His parents were Charles W. and Elizabeth (Sumner) Axline. Doctor Axline's early education was obtained at the academy at Martinsburg, in Knox county, a Quaker institution of excellent reputation at that time. At the age of nineteen Doctor Axline began teaching in the Clinton county, Ohio, schools and later taught at New Burlington, Greene county, in the same state, and still later he came to Indiana and taught in the Rush county schools, at the same time studying medicine; but having firmly made up his mind to enter the medical profession, he retired from teaching and attended a course of lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. Later he entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, taking his degree from the latter institution in 1873, at once beginning the practice of his profession at Raleigh, Indiana, where he continued for the next eighteen years as a successful practitioner. In 1891 he came to Noblesville, where he established a large and lucrative practice, which continued until 1912. He gradually withdrew from his practice during the last few years of his life, owing to the health of his wife, who was an invalid, her death occurring in March, 1911. His wife, Clara A. McMillan, was born October 5, 1853, and was the daughter of John C. and Elizabeth McMillan. Doctor Axline and wife were the parents of two sons, William E., whose history is here presented, and John A. Doctor Axline was a staunch Republican in politics, casting his first vote for Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 and ever thereafter voting the Republican ticket. His

father was a Whig, but voted for Fremont in 1856, and then allied himself with the new Republican party. Doctor Axline was a member of the Hamilton County, Indiana State and National Medical Societies and contributed many valuable papers to the County Medical Society, which were read at the annual meetings of that body. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and attained to the Royal Arch degree. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Encampment degree of that lodge. He also held membership in the Royal Arcanum. He had an excellent professional and miscellaneous library and was a great reader. He was a splendid Christian gentleman and one of the most earnest supporters of the Christian church in Noblesville for many years. He died in December, 1912, greatly beloved and respected by every one who knew him.

William E. Axline was reared at Raleigh, Rush county, Indiana, and was given the best education which the village schools afforded. He then attended Butler College for a time and after his parents moved to Noblesville he attended the Noblesville high school for one year. In 1892, when he was twenty years of age, he became a drug clerk in the store of Dr. T. A. Abbott, where he remained for four years. During this time he learned the drug trade and was able to qualify as a pharmacist. He then worked for Frank E. Ross, who maintained a drug store in the same place, for the next four years. R. S. Truitt became the next proprietor of this drug store and Mr. Axline worked for him a short time. In 1899 Doctor Axline and his son, William E., purchased this drug store and continued together in partnership until Doctor Axline's death, in December, 1912. Since that date Mr. Axline has been in full charge of the drug store. In addition to carrying a complete line of drugs and proprietary medicines, such as are to be found in drug stores, Mr. Axline handles jewelry, books, wall paper, paints, stationery, school supplies and such miscellaneous articles as are usually found in drug stores. The jewelry department is conducted by Mr. Axline in partnership with Mr. Zink. His goods are attractively displayed and by his earnest efforts to please all who enter his store and his sound business judgment he has met with well deserved success in his business. In addition to his drug store, Mr. Axline is interested in the American National Bank and is a director in that financial institution. He is also a director in the Indiana Loan Association.

Mr. Axline was married June 26, 1898, to Nellie Aldred, a daughter of Marion and Margaret (Gentry) Aldred, a prominent farmer of this county. Mr. Aldred died in December, 1910, and his widow is still living in

Noblesville. Mr. and Mrs. Axline are the parents of one daughter, Margaret, who is now in school in Noblesville.

In politics, Mr. Axline has always adhered to the Republican party, but while interested in all public affairs, has never been active in partisan politics or sought political preferment in any way. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment and also the Canton. He is a man of high ideals, a successful business man and stands high in the estimation of every one in his community. He is public spirited and progressive and at all times willing to lend his aid and influence in behalf of all enterprises for the material, moral or intellectual advancement of his city and county.

GRANT CACA.

Grant Caca is one of those strong, self-reliant and determined characters who are occasionally met with and who are of such a distinct type as to seem to be born leaders of their fellow men. Not that Mr. Caca courts that distinction, for he is entirely unassuming, but his great force of character and his zeal and energy in whatever he undertakes naturally place him at the head of the crowd and he has been a potent factor in the development of Hamilton county, where he has always maintained his home and where he is well known to all classes for his honorable and industrious life, in both private and public.

Grant Caca, a prominent miller of Noblesville, was born on a farm in White River township, Hamilton county, Indiana, March 15, 1866. He is the son of Charles and Malinda (Mock) Caca, his father being of German descent and his mother of Irish descent, both being born in America. The father died when he was seven years of age and his mother later married Franklin Newby, of Omega, a village in White River township. Mr. Newby is dead and his widow, the mother of Grant Caca, is still living in Omega.

Grant Caca was reared to manhood in Omega and received a limited common school education in the schools of that village. When a very small lad he went to work in order to help support the family, working at anything which he could find to do. He was only thirteen years of age when he went to work in the Smock saw mill in Omega, receiving fifty cents a day. He started in as assistant engineer and was subsequently promoted to the mill department with an advance in salary. He proved to be an industrious youth and quickly learned the intricacies of the saw mill business. In

1884, when he was only eighteen years of age, his employer, Mr. Smock, was elected county commissioner and Mr. Caca was made superintendent of the saw mill at Omega. Mr. Caca was a bright, industrious young man and not only found favor in the eyes of his employer, but also the eyes of his employer's daughter, Gertrude. When he was twenty-one years of age he was married to Gertrude Smock and remained as superintendent of his father-in-law's mill at Omega, shortly afterwards becoming the owner of the mill. He continued to operate the saw mill at Omega until 1901, when he moved to Noblesville and became connected with his father-in-law, Finley Smock, in the flour and feed milling business. At the death of Mr. Smock, January 26, 1912, Mr. Caca became the owner of the flour mill in Noblesville and has since been operating it, as well as managing his saw mill in Omega. The flour mill in Noblesville is what is known as a custom mill and does a large business in Hamilton county. It is the oldest mill site in the county, three mills on the same site having previously been destroyed by fire. It is located on the bank of White river at the foot of Connor street in Noblesville. In addition to his mills at Noblesville and Omega, Mr. Caca has various other business interests in the county. He is a man of excellent executive ability and has always so conducted his business as to win the commendation of all who have been associated with him in any way.

Mr. Caca was married September 22, 1887, to Gertrude Smock, the daughter of Finley and Lydia (Meyers) Smock. To this union have been born five children: Raymond, a telegraph operator who is now associated with his father in business; Finley, who is also associated with his father; Ruth, a stenographer who is still making her home with her parents; Clifton, a student in the high school at Noblesville, and Mildred, who is also in the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Caca have given their children an excellent education and are justly proud of the record they have made so far in life. They are conscientious young people who are well fitted to become useful members of society, which reflects great credit upon the training given them by their parents.

Mr. Caca has always been a Democrat in politics and has always been active in the declarations of his party in this county. In 1911 he was his party's candidate for the office of county treasurer. Although he was defeated, he reduced the Republican majority of fourteen hundred to two hundred and sixteen, a fact which attests the popularity and recognized ability of Mr. Caca. Several years ago he was the candidate for county commissioner in his district and carried his own township, overcoming the large Republican majority, his opponent living in the same township. Since mov-

ing to Noblesville he served four years in the city council, although his ward is normally Republican. He has served upon the county Democratic central committee and has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his family are members of the Christian church and always have been active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Caca has always manifested a good business judgment and has been an indefatigable worker from his earliest boyhood. He is strictly a self-made man and has so ordered his life in all its phases that he has received that recognition which comes as a result of honest endeavor.

PERRY A. BRAY.

A citizen of Noblesville who has been very largely dependent upon his own resources from his early youth is Perry A. Bray, who is now a rural route mail carrier out of Noblesville. He is a member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this county, his father having been for many years one of the most influential men of his locality. For many years Mr. Bray was identified with the agricultural interests of this county, but for the past eight years has been an employe of the postoffice department, a position which he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his patrons. Like most men, he has encountered obstacles and met with reverses, yet he has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end he has in view. His tenacity and fortitude are due in a large measure to the worthy traits he inherited from his sterling father, whose high ideals and correct principles he has ever sought to emulate in all the relations of life.

Perry A. Bray, the son of Henry and Betsy (Mills) Bray, was born April 22, 1861, in Washington township, this county. His father was born October 23, 1811, in Kentucky, and his mother was born January 25, 1819, in Tennessee. Henry Bray came to this state with his parents in 1815, and settled with them in the southern part of the state, where he grew to manhood. After his marriage, in 1841, Henry Bray moved to Hamilton county, this state, where he settled on a farm, living there the remainder of his life. He was a man of unusual ability and served for a long time as justice of the peace, and was frequently called upon to act as guardian and administrator. At one time he had six cases of guardianship on his hands, and he discharged his duties in all these cases with such fairness that he always had all the

work along this line he could manage. While not educated as a lawyer, yet he was learned in many phases of the law, and was frequently called upon by his neighbors to adjudicate small cases. He also served for several terms as county commissioner on the Republican ticket, and in every capacity in which he was found he was always a faithful servant of the people who elected him. In addition to his farming Henry Bray also manufactured tile, and derived no inconsiderable part of his income from this source. Henry Bray and wife were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, three of whom are living: Rev. A. M. Bray, of Newberg, Oregon; Mrs. Jonathan Stalker, whose husband is a farmer in Washington township, this county, and Perry A., with whom this narrative deals.

Perry A. Bray was given such education as was afforded by the common schools of his immediate neighborhood, and early in life decided that he would follow the vocation of a farmer. Marrying at the age of twenty-five, he at once began farming for himself and continued to operate his own farm of ninety-two acres in Washington township until 1906, when he removed to Noblesville upon his appointment as a rural mail carrier out of Noblesville. As a farmer he raised all of the crops common to this section of the state, as well as such live stock as he could feed from his own crops. Since assuming the duties of a mail carrier he has been faithful in the discharge of his duties and has made an excellent record for efficient service in the department.

Mr. Bray was married November 11, 1886, to Elizabeth Perry, the daughter of William and Emmeline (Teague) Perry, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Bray has two brothers living—Anderson, a grocer of Westfield, this county, and O. C. Perry, a farmer of Noblesville township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bray are the parents of five children, Pauline, who was born October 29, 1888, and is a graduate of the Noblesville high school; Leah, who died in August, 1893; Paul, who died September 1, 1897; Rachel, who was born December 2, 1898, and is now a student of the high school in Noblesville; Mary, who was born October 10, 1904, now a student in the graded schools of Noblesville.

The Republican party always has claimed the loyal support of Mr. Bray, and although deeply interested in everything pertaining to good government, he has not been active in political affairs. He and his family are earnest members of the Friends church and Mr. Bray is a trustee of the Hinkle Creek Friends church. Fraternally, Mr. Bray is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment at Noblesville, and has always been deeply interested in the affairs of this organization. Because

of his clean and wholesome life and his influence in local affairs, there is accorded Mr. Bray the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem by his fellow citizens and neighbors.

MARION ALDRED.

The success of men in business or in any vocation depends upon character as well as upon knowledge, it being a self-evident proposition that honesty is the best policy. Business demands confidence and where that is lacking business ends. In every community some men are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and moral worth rather than for their wealth or political standing. Their neighbors and acquaintances respect them, the younger generations heed their example, and when they "wrap the drapery of their couches about them and lie down to pleasant dreams" posterity listens with reverence to the story of their quiet and useful lives. Among such men of a past generation in Indiana was the late Marion Aldred, of Noblesville, Hamilton county, who was not only a progressive man of affairs, successful in material pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor, well educated, a fine type of the reliable, self-made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors and who always stood ready to unite with them in every good work and active in the support of laudable public enterprises. He was proud of Noblesville and of the grand state of Indiana and zealous for their progress and prosperity. He was a man who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was universally held, for he was a man of public spirit, high intellectual attainments and exemplary character.

Marion Aldred, one of the best known citizens of Noblesville, was born in Perry county, Ohio, November 29, 1842, and died in Noblesville, Indiana, December 22, 1910. He was the son of William M. and Mary (Henderson) Aldred, and came with his parents from Ohio to Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1845, spending the rest of his life in this county. He was seven years of age when his parents moved to this county and consequently received the greater part of his education here. After finishing school he remained at home on the farm assisting his father in its cultivation. In April, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Union army in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company B, One Hundred Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted for the one hundred days' service

and at the close of his enlistment returned to this county, where he continued to reside until his death.

Mr. Aldred was a farmer primarily, although in the latter years of his life he was largely interested in the banking business of Noblesville. As a farmer he was one of the most progressive and successful in the county, and at his death was the owner of a large farm in the vicinity of Lapel, this county, and another of two hundred and eighty acres two miles north of Noblesville. He was intimately connected with the history of Hamilton county for sixty years and saw it emerge from a primitive wilderness to its present prosperous condition. Early in 1893 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of Noblesville, and served as president of this institution for seventeen years. In 1909 he was instrumental in the organization of the American National Bank, of this city, and was a member of the board of directors of the institution until the time of his death.

Mr. Aldred was married in February, 1865, to Mary J. Ford, who died in 1869, leaving one son, James W. Mr. Aldred's second marriage occurred February 13, 1873, to Margaret R. Gentry, and to this union was born one daughter, Nellie, who is now the wife of W. E. Axline, of Noblesville. Mr. Aldred was a man of domestic tastes and when a given task was accomplished he would throw off all cares, retire to his home and devote himself to domestic and social enjoyment, for which he had the keenest interest and relish. His temper was always calm and his manners were emphatically those of a gentleman, plain, simple and dignified. His devotion to every duty was intense and his perception of truth and worth was almost intuitive. Although his life was a busy one, his private affairs and his home duties making heavy demands on his time, yet he never allowed this to interfere with his obligations as a citizen of the commonwealth. He loved, with all his energy and enthusiasm, the county in which he had been reared and in which he had ripened into well matured years. He was fond of the people with whom he mingled, fond of the country, fond of the picturesque setting of the hills and streams. He moved among men uprightly all his days. He was a splendid type of a sturdy race brought forth by a sturdy time. He had the charm of unaffectedness, simplicity and sincerity. The world's veneer never touched him, and to the end he was the plain, unaffected man that he was when he a struggling farmer at the beginning of his career. He lived in peace with his neighbors and was always an example of uprightness who compelled admiration. Mr. Aldred was a member of the Methodist church, to whose highest interests he ever was devoted.

Mr. Aldred never failed to lend a helping hand to those in need, but he

never attempted to make any show of the many kind deeds which he did. One interesting instance occurred several years ago which illustrates his characteristic generosity of heart. A young man who is now well known in Noblesville and who was at that time a senior in the high school, did not have sufficient money to allow him to graduate. His parents were unable to assist him financially and it seemed that his cherished ambition of graduating from the high school was to be denied him. The student appealed to Mr. Aldred for assistance to enable him to finish his high school education and all the money he asked for was forthcoming without even a demand on the part of Mr. Aldred for any kind of security. This young man is today a resident of Noblesville and it is needless to say that he never forgot the favor which Mr. Aldred showed him in his time of need.

Mr. Aldred had been in poor health for two years previous to his death, but was not confined to his bed until about seven weeks before the end, which came peacefully. Surrounded by the members of his family Mr. Aldred sank into the final slumber. As gently as he walked the way of life so passed he into the final repose, going from this world into the other as if he were falling into a restful sleep. So passed away a man who always had the interests of his fellow men at heart, a man who had the greatest sympathy for his neighbor, and always stood ready to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves. When he believed he was on the right path nothing could swerve him from it. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life and his memory will long be revered by his many friends and acquaintances.

CLEM C. STANFORD.

A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The reputation borne by Clem C. Stanford, one of the leading citizens of Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana, having been unassailable all along the highways of life, according to those who have known him best, it is believed that a critical study of his career will be of benefit to the reader, for it has not only been one of honor but of usefulness also.

Clem C. Stanford, a prominent funeral director of Noblesville, Indiana, of the firm of Stanford & Hays, was born on a farm in Wayne township, in Hamilton county, Indiana, on January 23, 1870. His parents, Thomas and Mary J. (Hunt) Stanford, were both born at Blountsville, in Henry county, this state. They were reared and married in that town and there Thomas Stanford purchased a general merchandise store and carried on that line of endeavor for several years. In the early fifties the Stanford family came to Noblesville, where the father again engaged in the mercantile business for a few years. Later in life he bought a farm in Wayne township, this county, where he lived the life of a simple farmer until his death, on February 19, 1891. He was engaged in installing a gas tank at Burlington, Carroll county, Indiana, when he was stricken with heart failure and died suddenly. His widow is still living, at the age of eighty years, in Noblesville. Thomas Stanford was a Republican in politics and a man who always took an active part in public affairs. He was greatly interested in agricultural development and took much pride in the work done by the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, being a member of its board of directors for many years.

Clem C. Stanford attended the public schools of his home township, and lived on the home farm until three years after his father's death. In 1894 he came to Noblesville, where he engaged in the livery and transfer business. This enterprise he enlarged, when, on January 29, 1914, he bought out the undertaking business of Longley & Ball, which since he has conducted with much satisfaction to the public. Since taking a partner into the business this firm is now known as the firm of Stanford & Hays. In addition to the attractive show room of this establishment there is a well-equipped morgue and a comfortable parlor chapel, where funeral services sometimes are held at convenience. The firm has a stock of twenty-four horses and fine hearses and turnouts for funeral occasions, and does all the funeral work in Noblesville and surrounding country.

Mr. Stanford was married February 19, 1894, to Alice Fisher, the daughter of John H. and Ellen (Steffie) Fisher. Mrs. Fisher was the daughter of George Steffie, of Wayne township, a man of much prominence in his day and an undertaker and cabinet maker of recognized ability. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford are the parents of one daughter, Mary Lucile.

Mr. Stanford is a Republican in politics, and has been active in public and political matters of all kinds, always ready to do his part in all movements calculated to advance the interests of his city and community. He is a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of

Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an earnest and loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife and daughter are members of the Christian church, and are active workers in their denominations.

Mr. Stanford is actively interested in the Hamilton County Horse Show Association and is now vice-president of this organization, which is famed all over the state for its annual exhibitions of fine live stock. Mr. Stanford conducts his livery and sales stable at 53 North Ninth street, while the family residence is at No. 122 East Harrison street, Noblesville. Though always a busy man, Mr. Stanford has not been unmindful of his duties as a citizen, being a careful observer of men and events and an active participant in those affairs which relate to the welfare of his own community. In all the various avenues of activity in which he has been engaged, he has met with splendid success, and is numbered among Hamilton county's most substantial and enterprising citizens.

JOHN THOM.

Practically every nation of Europe has contributed some of its best citizens to the population of the United States. No country has given us better or more patriotic citizens than Scotland. Wherever the sons of that country settle they have become prosperous and substantial citizens and taken their full share in the life of the community in which they resided. The people of Scotland have always been noted for their sturdy independence and strong character, characteristics which have become dominant in them because of their centuries of strenuous national history. Among the citizens of Noblesville, Indiana, today who are important factors in the life of the community there is no one who is more deserving of mention in this biographical volume than John Thom, one of the oldest business men of that city.

John Thom, the son of James and Sarah (Mess) Thom, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, September 18, 1844. James Thom was a successful farmer in his own country and lived there several years after some of his children came to America. He and his wife came to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1873, where he resided until his death. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, three of whom died in Scotland, the others coming to America, as follows: John, whose history is here related and who was the oldest of the children; William, of Marion, Indiana; Sarah, the widow of

William Yule, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Susan, the widow of Alexander Eunson, of Chicago, and Charles, of Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri.

John Thom grew up in the land of his nativity and attended the schools of his home neighborhood. He was reared in the strict religious faith of his parents, namely, that of the Presbyterian church. As a lad he learned the trade of a harness maker with George Brown at Aberdeen, and early in life made up his mind to come to America. He felt that there were better opportunities for a young man in America than in his own country and accordingly set sail for America in 1868 when he was twenty-four years of age. He landed at Quebec, Canada, where he remained for about two years working at his trade in Quebec and other nearby cities in Canada. In 1870 he moved to Indianapolis, where he had no difficulty in finding employment as a harness maker. He worked as a journeyman harness maker there until 1876, when he went into the business for himself. In 1878 he married and went to Emporia, Kansas, and followed his trade there for two years. He then returned to Indianapolis, where he again engaged in business until 1881, when he moved with his son into Noblesville, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in the active pursuit of his trade up to the present time and the thirty-three years which he has spent in business on the public square of Noblesville entitles him to the honor of being the oldest business man on the public square. He prides himself on the fact that all the harness sold in his shop is his own manufacture. There is no better harness maker in the country today than John Thom. His product finds ready sale with the men who want the best and he has a large trade in Noblesville and the surrounding country. His watchword is "Quality." During his long career as a manufacturer of harness in this county he has never let his output fall below standard in any way. It is a pleasure in these days of cheap goods to find a man who prides himself upon the superior excellence of his output and for this reason John Thom, the honest harness maker of Noblesville, deserves special mention in this volume.

Mr. Thom has been twice married, the first marriage occurring December 24, 1878, to Louise H. Walker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Walker, of Warren county, Ohio. To this first union were born two children: Leah, who lost her life in a railroad wreck near Lebanon, Missouri, September 14, 1914, and Charles, of Portland, Oregon. His first wife died in October, 1883, and Mr. Thom's second marriage occurred April 5, 1885, to Genira Walker, a sister of his first wife. To this second union have been born three children: Fayeola, the wife of Oscar Godby, of Noblesville; William, who is married and associated with his father in the business, and

John, who is married and is associated with his father and brother in the business.

The Republican party has always claimed the loyal support of Mr. Thom, and no man in Noblesville has been more deeply interested in everything that pertains to the advancement of this community. He served for three years as a member of the board of education and for eight years as a member of the city council. In both positions he was faithful to every public trust, and no official in the city ever had a better record than he. Religiously, he and his family are earnest members of the Presbyterian church, the congregation of which he has served as an elder for many years. He is faithful in his church obligations and active in everything which pertains to the church and Sunday school life. It is interesting to note in this connection that the husbands of his two sisters, who are now both widows, were also elders in the Presbyterian church and men of clean and wholesome lives.

In 1875 Mr. Thom made the trip back to his old home in Aberdeen, Scotland, in order to visit his relatives and renew old acquaintances. In 1895, in company with his two brothers, William and Charles, he again visited his old home. Mr. Thom has always stood for everything which he felt would advance the welfare of his fellow men. Because of the honest and upright life which he has always lived, he has commanded the universal confidence of his friends and neighbors. He is a man of kindly impulses and high ideals, who has always been ready to assist his neighbors in time of trouble or distress. The whole tenor of his life has been such that the community in which he has lived has been the better because of his having lived in it.

ELMER Q. THAYER.

In examining the life records of self-made men, it will invariably be found that indefatigable industry has constituted the basis of their success. True, there are other elements which enter into and conserve the advancement of personal interests—perseverance, discrimination and the mastery of expedients—but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. At the outset of his career, Elmer Q. Thayer recognized this fact, and he did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, but began to work earnestly and diligently in order to advance himself, with the result that he is now numbered among the progressive, successful and influential business men of Hamilton county. In his chosen profession of

photography Mr. Thayer has achieved a reputation which places him in the front rank of the photographers of the state.

Elmer Q. Thayer, the son of Samuel A. and Sarah (Orth) Thayer, was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, August 26, 1869. His father was born near Hope, Bartholomew county, this state, while his mother was born in this county, in White River township. Samuel Thayer was a farmer, but retired from active work some years ago and is now living with his wife in Arcadia, this county. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Elmer Q., whose life history forms the theme of this narrative; Charles D., a farmer of White River township; Jessie, the wife of Harry Ball, of Noblesville; Grace, who is still living with her parents; Clyde, deceased, and Joseph, who is now a student at the State University at Bloomington, Indiana.

Elmer Q. Thayer was reared on his father's farm and attended the country schools of his home township. Being naturally of a studious turn of mind he continued his education by attending the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, for three years, after which he engaged in teaching school for two winters in the country near his home. He was a successful teacher, but the work did not appeal to him in such a way as to lead him to make it his chosen work for life. He had an opportunity to study photography with Charles C. Pike, of Noblesville, and he started to learn the trade in the latter's studio. He worked with Mr. Pike in Noblesville and Muncie for about two and one-half years and then located in Noblesville, where he has followed his vocation down to the present time. He does all kinds of photographic work and makes a specialty of scenic work for magazines and publications of all kinds. His studio is equipped with the latest cameras and photographic accessories and is thoroughly modern in every respect. He is a man of artistic temperament and has won high praise for the sincerity and naturalness of his pictures. He keeps fully abreast of the latest advances in his profession and takes an active part in the deliberations of the State and National Photographic Associations.

Mr. Thayer has been twice married, his first marriage occurring December 24, 1895, when he was united to Lena R. Myers, daughter of George W. and Sarah (Cluckner) Myers, of White River township, this county, and to this union five children were born, Wallace, deceased; Kathleen; Rudyard; Donald and Albert, the last two named being twins. The wife and mother of these children died February 4, 1907. Mr. Thayer was married a second time on October 28, 1913, to Sera D. Wells, daughter of Dudley Wells and wife, of Jennings county, Indiana.

Politically, Mr. Thayer is identified with the Republican party and, although he is interested in the current issues of the day, he has never taken a very active part in public affairs, the nature of his profession being such that he could not absent himself from it for any length of time. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his family have been members of the Christian church for many years and give to it their earnest support at all times. In many ways Mr. Thayer has lent his influence for good in his community. He is a man of sterling worth and his life has been closely interwoven with the community in which he has resided for so many years.

THOMAS E. BEALS.

The history of the Beals family has been traced back to the seventeenth century, when the first member of the family, John Beals, accompanied William Penn from England to Pennsylvania in 1682. At that time the Quakers were being persecuted in England, and in order that they might have more freedom and at the same time bring their children up in new surroundings the family came to America. John Beals settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and shortly afterwards married Mary Clayton, daughter of William Clayton, who had settled at the same time in Pennsylvania. John Beals and wife were the parents of three sons, John, William and Jacob.

John Beals, the son of John and Mary (Clayton) Beals, was reared in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was married in 1711, to Sarah Bowater, whose parents had come from England. To this marriage were born seven children, Prudence, the wife of Richard Williams; Sarah, the wife of John Milles; Mary, who was first the wife of Thomas Hunt, and after his death, of William Baldwin, or according to another spelling, Ballard; Phoebe, who married Robert Sumner; John, who married Esther Hunt; Bowater, who married Ann Cookmyre, and Thomas, who married Sarah Antrim at Monacacy, Maryland, September 12, 1741.

Thomas Beals, the son of John Beals, Jr., moved to near Winchester, Virginia, shortly after his marriage and in 1748 went to Cane Creek, North Carolina. Some time later Thomas Beals, with two companions, removed to New Garden, now Guilford College, North Carolina, and were the first people to settle at that place. They were soon followed by the four brothers-in-law of Thomas Beals, Richard Williams, Thomas Hunt, John Mills,

Robert Sumner, and John, a brother of Thomas. When Thomas Beals was thirty-four years of age he became a minister in the Friends church, and had the honor of founding the Quaker church at Guilford. Later he removed to Westfield, Stokes county, North Carolina, where he organized a church, and from this place he traveled widely in the interests of his church. He made several visits to what was then known as the Northwest Territory, even going as far north as Fort Wayne, Indiana. He took his nephews, Bowater Sumner, William Hiatt and David Ballard, on a missionary visit to the Shawnee and Delaware Indian tribes, which were then located in the Clinch mountains in Virginia. In passing near a fort, unfortunately, the British did not appreciate their peaceful mission and arrested them, accusing them of being confederates of the hostile Indians with whom the British were at war at that time. Just before they were to be put on trial for their lives, Thomas Beals asked permission to talk to the officers and soldiers in the fort and explain the cause of their visit, and shortly afterwards he preached so powerful a sermon that the officers allowed him and his party to proceed on their way without trial. A soldier in the fort near the Indian reservation was converted and attached himself to the Society of Friends, with which he remained until his old age. Before the missionaries proceeded on their journey the attitude of the soldiers toward them had entirely changed and the officers did everything in their power to speed them on their way.

Thomas Beals and his party then crossed the Ohio river and held many meetings among the Indians in Ohio, and had the satisfaction of feeling that they did much good in softening the hearts of the savages. Thomas Beals had a prophetic vision that the spiritual truth eventually would be scattered all over that goodly land, and that the greatest gathering of Friends in the world would take place in this country, a prophecy which his descendants have lived to see fulfilled. This visit to the Indians in the Northwest was made in the year 1775, and two years later Thomas Beals attempted to make another visit to the same tribe, but was arrested at the point where Pittsburg now stands by the authorities at Fort Duquesne and sent back. Later in the same year he made a second attempt, but was again forced to return home, although he was permitted to hold a meeting for the soldiers. In 1781 Thomas Beals moved with his family to Blue Stone, Virginia, and while living there they suffered greatly from lack of the necessities of life. The Indians captured his son-in-law, James Horton, and took him to old Chillicothe, Ohio, now Frankfort, Ohio, where he was put to death. While living at Blue Stone, Virginia, Thomas Beals gathered about him some twenty or thirty families of Friends, enough to constitute a Friends Meet-

ing, but this meeting was broken up when he returned to Westfield, North Carolina. In 1785 he took his family to Lost Creek, Tennessee, and lived in that place for the next eight years. He then removed to Grayson county, Virginia, where he set up several Meetings of Friends, and did everything in his power to further the interests of his church. In 1799, with his sons, John and Daniel, and his grandson, Abel Thornburg, he moved to Quaker Bottoms, now Ross county, Ohio, and there he died August 29, 1801, and now lies buried near Richmondale, in that county. He was buried in a coffin of regular shape hewn out of the solid white walnut tree which had been selected by him for that purpose before his death. The coffin was prepared by his ever faithful friend, Jesse Ballard, assisted by Enoch Cox and others.

In the autumn of 1802 Sarah Beals, the widow of Thomas, with her sons, John and Daniel, and their families, moved to Lee's Creek, in Highland county, Ohio, where she eventually died, on July 7, 1813, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. She was buried at Fairfield, Ohio. To Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Beals were born five sons and eight daughters, as follows: Mary, born June 15, 1742; Mary and Sarah, twins, born August 30, 1743 (Mary became the wife of Thomas Jessup); Thomas, born October 29, 1745; Patience, born December 9, 1747; William, born June 13, 1750; Daniel, born February 15, 1753; Elizabeth, born April 25, 1755; Margaret, born October 12, 1757; Hannah, born December 13, 1759; Rachel and John, twins, born March 9, 1763; and Jacob, born October 28, 1768. Many of the most prominent ministers of the Quaker church have descended from Thomas and Sarah Beals. In remembrance and recognition of these pious people the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends at Richmond, Indiana, in 1868 and 1870, ordered an appropriation made and had a stone wall built around the grave of Thomas Beals. There are still some people living who remember this great missionary, one of these being Levi Coffin, the venerable philanthropist, who was a blood descendant of the Beals family.

John Beals, the son of Thomas, was born March 9, 1763, and was the great-grandfather of Thomas Elwood Beals, the present representative of the family living in Noblesville. He was a brickmaker as well as a wheelwright, miller and general mechanic, and was skilled in each trade. He was married in 1788 to Mary Carter, who was born in North Carolina, not far from Westfield, and he accompanied his father to Lost Creek, Tennessee, and from there to Grayson county, Virginia. At the latter place his wife died, October 11, 1799. In the latter part of the same year John Beals accompanied the other members of the family to Quaker Bottom, Ross county,

Ohio, crossing the Ohio river on Christmas Day, 1799. The second wife of John Beals was Mary Johnson Hiatt, the widow of his cousin, William Hiatt. Later John Beals and his family accompanied his widowed mother to Lee's Creek, Highland county, Ohio, and there John, assisted by his son, Thomas, made brick and built the Quaker meeting house at Fairfield, Ohio. In 1834 he moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, and settled one mile west and one-half south of Deming, in section 7, Jackson township. Here he entered between three and four hundred acres of land in the woods, building a log cabin for his first home. He also built a rude grist mill, which at that time was called a corn cracker. He fashioned the grindstone himself out of a granite boulder, and these same stones are now used as door-steps by his granddaughter, Candice Beals Barker. John Beals was one of the first Friends to settle in this county and became one of the founders of the Friends church at Westfield, and always took an active interest in the church. He died on the farm which he had entered August 5, 1848, his second wife having died in 1846. To the first marriage of John Beals were born the following children: Nathan C., born September 3, 1789, at Lost Creek, Tennessee, married Elizabeth Chew, November 11, 1820; Thomas, born February 14, 1791, at Lost Creek, Tennessee, married Nancy Stanley, died in Hamilton county, Indiana; Abner, born March 6, 1795, in Grayson county, Virginia, and died in Virginia July 6, 1796; Amy, born April 24, 1797, died December 4, 1892, in Hardin county, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety-five years; she was the wife of Joseph Thompson; Daniel, born March 25, 1799, in Grayson county, Virginia, married (first) a Miss Hadley, and after her death, Elizabeth Bray, and died in Lynn county, Missouri.

At the time when John Beals settled in this county in 1834, there were still Indians roaming the forest, although most of them had been taken to reservations west of the Mississippi. In this connection it is interesting to note a story concerning the Indians and John Beals, which is recorded in the old Beals family bible. On one occasion John Beals was chased by a party of Indians and sought shelter in the high stump of a hollow tree, and was followed into the same hole by two small cub bears. The Indians came up and rapped on the tree, but did not climb up to investigate the aperture where he had crawled in. After staying around the tree for a while they went away, but he remained there until after dark before he crawled out and started home. However, as he was crawling out, the old she-bear returned to the hollow tree, which was her den, and came down into the hole backwards. He seized her short tail and held on so desperately that the bear

climbed up inside the tree with John still holding fast to her tail, and finally scrambled to the ground, when she went one way and he the other.

Thomas Beals, the grandfather of Thomas Elwood Beals, was born February 14, 1791, at Lost Creek, Tennessee. He had a much better education than most of the pioneers of his day and when a young man became a school teacher in Clinton county, Ohio, where he made a record as a mathematician. He was married in the latter county, to Nancy Stanley, who was born in North Carolina, September 16, 1790. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, who had served under Washington, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis in the fall of 1781. Thomas Beals continued to live in Clinton county, Ohio, until 1830, when he moved to Henry county, Indiana, and entered a farm of one hundred and sixty acres not far from Cadiz. In 1848 he moved to Hamilton county, this state, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 18, in Washington township. There was a rude log cabin on the farm when he purchased it and he lived in this until the following year, when he built a two-story frame house. Both he and his wife were members of the Friends church. His wife died July 18, 1870, and to them were born three children: Lemuel, born December 29, 1822; Mary, born June 27, 1828, and Daniel, born December 5, 1830.

Lemuel Beals, the father of Thomas Elwood Beals, was given a good common school education and accompanied his parents to Hamilton county, Indiana. He devoted his whole life in this county to farming, dying April 26, 1892. He was married in the Friends church at Westfield, Indiana, in 1849, to Emily Bray, who was born in 1828, in Morgan county, Indiana, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Bray. The Brays were an old Colonial Quaker family of English stock, the mother of Mrs. Beals being a Shelton, of Scotch-Irish descent, but a Quaker in religion. Edward Bray was born in North Carolina, and came to Hamilton county, Indiana, as a pioneer in 1836, settling in Washington township. Although he was a cripple from the effects of an accident he managed to clear up a small farm, on which he lived until his death, at the advanced age of eighty. Edward Bray and wife reared several children: John, Edward, Wilson, Rhoda, Mary, Emily and Susannah. After his marriage, Lemuel Beals began farming on the farm which he had inherited from his father, and to which he added by purchase until he was the owner of eight hundred acres in this county. Politically, he was a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for Fremont in 1856. Lemuel Beals and wife were the parents of the following children: Thomas Elwood, born November 7, 1850; Edward Newton,

born June 7, 1852; John Wilson, born July 11, 1855; Milton C., born May 22, 1858; Elizabeth Ella, born April 26, 1866. The mother of these children died April 27, 1904.

Thomas Elwood Beals obtained a good common school education and then attended the Washington township high school for three years. He then settled down to the occupation of farming. After his marriage, in 1873, he settled in Jackson township, on a farm of eighty acres, which he had inherited from his father and to which he has since added, until he now owns five hundred and thirty-eight acres of fine farming land in this county. He is president of the State Draft Horse Breeders' Association and also president of the Hamilton County Draft Horse Breeders' Association. These associations were organized for the purpose of improving the breed of draft horses in the state and county, and Mr. Beals was one of the prime promoters of both associations, being the first president of each.

Thomas E. Beals was married November 12, 1873, in the Friends church at Oak Ridge, Washington township, to Matilda Hodgkin, who was born February 13, 1852, in Hamilton county. She is the daughter of Erastus and Lydia (Johnson) Hodgkin. Erastus Hodgkin was the son of Elias and Matilda (Perkins) Hodgkin, and was born in North Carolina. Later Erastus Hodgkin settled in Wayne county, Indiana, and subsequently moved to Washington township, this county, where he bought eighty acres of land. He married the daughter of Jesse Johnson and died at the age of sixty-four, at which time he was the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of land in the county, the greater part of which he had cleared himself. Erastus Hodgkin and wife were the parents of nine children: Rhoda, Matilda, Jesse E. Alva, Jonathan, Charles, Ira, Iva and Oliver.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Beals are the parents of the following children, Homer H., born August 23, 1874, now a traveling salesman, married Mabel Lindley, and has two sons, Thomas Elwood, Jr., born June 11, 1907, and Linden H., born October 16, 1910. Elias Edward, the second son of Thomas E. Beals, was born October 9, 1875, and married Bertha Woods. They have one daughter, Mary Emily, born December 23, 1880, married R. M. Pettijohn, a merchant of Westfield, and they had one son, Ward Beals. Mrs. Pettijohn died November 4, 1905.

Mr. Beals always has been identified with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. He served as county commissioner from 1905 to 1911 and during his incumbency of this office favored every measure which he felt would benefit his county in any way. He has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions and for many

years has been looked upon as one of the leaders of his party in this county. In August, 1910, Mr. Beals was elected president of the First National Bank, of Noblesville, and filled that important position up to January 1, 1914. He and his wife are loyal members of the Hinkle Creek Friends church, and Mr. Beals was an elder in this church for many years.

Mr. Beals unquestionably has the natural endowments which go to make up the successful farmer and business man, and he has left no stone unturned whereby he could advance himself, although he has at the same time maintained a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens. He has shown a public spirit that is ever commendable, being always willing to do his full share in the development of his community, and has so ordered his course as to keep untarnished the honorable escutcheon of a worthy old family.

JOHN HODSON.

The Hodson family is of Irish descent and the family has traced its history back to the year 1710, at which time George Hodson was the first member to come to America. George Hodson started to America with his parents and two brothers, but before the slow-going sailing vessel reached America, both his father and mother and his two brothers had died and been buried in the broad Atlantic. George Hodson settled near Philadelphia, reared a family there and later moved to North Carolina, members of his family subsequently locating in Clinton county, Ohio.

John Hodson, the son of Uriah and Mary (Thornburg) Hodson was born in the southeastern part of Adams township, Hamilton county, Indiana, on the southwest quarter, section 1, township 19, range 3, on October 7, 1839. Uriah Hodson was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1811, a son of Hur and Achsah Hodson. Uriah Hodson grew to manhood in his native county and there married Mary Thornburg, who was born in the same county and state, the daughter of Richard Thornburg. In 1838 Uriah Hodson and his wife moved from Clinton county, Ohio, to Hamilton county, Indiana, and entered government land in this county. Uriah and his brother, Ira, had come to Hamilton county about two years previous to this time, in 1836, and entered government land. The two brothers had walked here on foot and after entering one hundred and sixty acres in Adams township, returned in the same way to their old home in Clinton county, Ohio.

Uriah Hodson had hired a man when he left this county to return home

to build his house, not a mere log house, but a house built out of boards split out of the logs. The builder whom he had hired took sick and when Mr. Hodson arrived with his family in November, 1838, the house was unfinished and no chimney had yet been erected. The weather was rapidly getting colder and in order to make provisions for fire they had to tear out a part of the house so they could light a fire on the floor on the inside. The first morning when they got up after spending the night in their new house, there was a heavy snow on the ground, and thus was ushered in their first day's experience in Hamilton county. There were few settlers in this county when Uriah Hodson and his family located here. Wolves, bears, deer and all kinds of wild game were to be found in abundance. There were no roads when the family came here, and whenever they made a trip away from their home they had to carry their axes in order to chop a road through the brush and fallen trees. Uriah Hodson was an active conductor on the "Underground Railroad" and furnished the means whereby many slaves escaped from the south to Canada. He was reared in the Friends church, but later joined the Wesleyan church, afterwards, however, rejoining the Friends, in whose faith he died. His first wife died in January, 1842. To this first union two children were born, both of whom are now living, Mary, the wife of John Foulke, and John, with whom this narrative deals. The second wife of Uriah Hodson was Ann Bailey, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler in Wayne county, Indiana. Uriah Hodson died in 1888, and his second wife died in 1886.

John Hodson lived at home until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he married Mary Bates, who was born in Howard county, Indiana, near London, the daughter of Townsend and Jemima Bates. Her parents came from Tennessee to Howard county, Indiana, and later moved to Wisconsin, finally locating in Iowa. After his marriage John Hodson went to farming for himself on land which he had bought before his marriage, the same being part of the farm which he now owns. He started with a small four-room house. When he settled on this land and built his house, the timber was so near the house that he chopped it and threw it in from where it fell. He had one hundred and sixty acres, and only seven acres of it was cleared. He now owns one hundred and ninety acres and has yet remaining thirty-five acres of natural timber. At one time he had five miles of rail fence on the farm, having split all these rails himself. In 1884 he built the substantial residence in which he is now living.

John Hodson and wife are the parents of six children: Harley, Myrtle, Mina, Anna, Ernest and Minnie. Harley married Ollie Ballard, and lives

two miles north of his father's farm on a farm of his own. He has four children, Mary, Everett, Earl and Esther. Myrtle is the wife of Clark Coffin, and lives about three miles south of the old homestead. She has two sons, Merrill and Robert. Mina is the wife of Alfred Briles, and lives on a farm east of her father's homestead. She has one son, Raymond. Anna is the wife of Bernie Moore, and lives near Cicero. She has six children, Gladys, Wilna, John, Luther, Floyd and Paul. Ernest married Lizzie Herr, and lives on the home farm with his father. He also has a farm of his own two miles north of the old homestead. He has one daughter, Margaret. Minnie is the wife of Archie Wilson, and lives one and one-half miles northeast of the old homestead. She has two children, Mary Elizabeth and John William. The mother of these six children died July 19, 1912. Mr. Hodson has six children and sixteen grandchildren and the children, grandchildren and relatives gather at the old paternal homestead every year for a family reunion. With the exception of Myrtle, all the members of these families are members of the Friends church, and contribute generously of their means to its maintenance.

JOHN B. FOULKE.

The Foulke family represented in Hamilton county, Indiana, by John B. Foulke, is of Welsh descent, and Edward Foulke, the first of the family to come to America, located in Pennsylvania in April, 1698. A very interesting document is a record written by Edward Foulke and handed down through succeeding generations. Inasmuch as this record is a summary of the early history of the family, it is here given.

"I, Edward Foulke, was the son of Evan, the son of Thomas, the son of Robert, the son of David Floyd, the son of David, the son of Evan Vaughn, the son of Griffith, the son of Maddock, the son of Jerworth, the son of Maddock, the son of Bird Black of the Poole, who was lord of Penrhyn, one of the northern divisions of Wales. My mother's name was Fowry, the daughter of Edward, the son of David, the son of Ellis, the son of Robert of the Parish of Lanbor in Merioneth Shire.

"I was born on the thirteenth of the fifth month, 1651, and when arrived to mature age, I married Eleanor, the daughter of Hugh, the son of Cadwallader, the son of, Reese, of the Parish of Apitue, in Derbyshire. Her mother's name was Given, the daughter of Ellis, the son of Hugh, the son of

William, the son of David, the son of Maddock, the son of Evan, the son of Cott, the son of Evan, the son of Griffith, the son of Maddock, the son of Emion, the son of Meredith, of Cannadock, and was born in the same parish and shire with her husband."

This Edward Foulke, the first member of the family to locate in America, gives much more of the family history, but space forbids further quotation from the family record. He came to America, arriving here on July 17, 1698, after spending eleven weeks on the ocean. During the voyage across, two or three died each day, but Mr. Foulke and his wife and nine children were all spared. Upon arriving in Pennsylvania, Edward Foulke bought seven hundred acres of land sixteen miles from Philadelphia. One of his sons was Hugh Foulke, who was the father of Samuel, the father of Judah, who was the grandfather of John B., with whom this narrative deals.

John B. Foulke, the son of Jesse M. and Mary (Baker) Foulke, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 31, 1844. His father and mother were both born near Philadelphia. Jesse Foulke came to Harrison county, Ohio, with his parents, Judah and Sarah Foulke.

John B. Foulke was a lad of six years when his parents came to Hamilton county, Indiana, in the fall of 1850, and settled near Cicero. Some time later the father bought two hundred and eighty-five acres of land in the southwestern part of Jackson township, and there the family made their permanent home. Jesse Foulke was a cooper by trade, but after coming to Indiana, he devoted all of his time to farming, although he made a few barrels and kegs for himself and neighbors. He died February 18, 1875, leaving his widow and five children, John B., George, Sarah Ann, William and Amassa. The widow remained on the farm for three or four years, and then spent the rest of her days with her children, her death occurring in 1888.

John B. Foulke remained at home until his marriage at the age of twenty. He then rented a farm one mile north of Baker's Corners, in this county and lived for six months on this farm. He then moved to the farm where he is now living, one-half mile south of Baker's Corners, and for fifty years has been tilling the fields of this farm of one hundred and eighty-nine acres. The farm is well improved with a good home, large and commodious barns and outbuildings. He has devoted his attention to general farming and the raising of Percheron horses.

Mr. Foulke was married April 2, 1864, to Mary Hodson, a sister of John Hodson, whose history elsewhere in this volume presents the family ancestry. To this union four children have been born: Cora, Amba, Frank and Marvin. Cora married Oscar Teter, a farmer of this township, and has

two daughters, Leina and Lucile. Amba is the wife of Frank Simmonds, and lives on a farm near her father. Frank married Cora Hester, and has two daughters, Hester and LaVonne. Frank is the manager of the telephone exchange at Sheridan. Marvin married Vernie Phillips, and has one son, Maurice. He lives on the home farm with his father.

On April 2, 1914, Mr. Foulke and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and their children and grandchildren and relatives to the number of seventy-two were present to help in the celebration of this event. Mr. Foulke and his wife are both members of the Friends church, and one of the most highly respected couples in the county, where they have lived their more than half century of wedded life.

OLIVER C. ELLIOTT.

The history of any county is the chronicle of the people, of the men and women who live in the county. The value of any one man to a community is determined by two things, by what he does for himself, and what he does for the community at large. There are, unfortunately, some men who do a great deal for themselves, but who are very remiss when it comes to doing something for the locality in which they live. On the other hand, there are a few men who neglect their own individual welfare for the welfare of the rest of their immediate neighborhood. The most valuable man to a particular community is he who neglects neither his own welfare nor that of his community. It is said that no man lives unto himself, and this phrase was never truer than at the present time. With the pioneers in this state there was not the division of labor which marks our civilization of today. Our good forefather was not noly a farmer, but he was his own doctor, his own blacksmith, his own carpenter, his own shoemaker, and frequently his own lawyer. But his son of today calls upon a score of men trained in their respective professions in order to do the work which the father did himself. The rail-fence age is gone forever, and while we are now in the wire-fence age, there is much evidence to prove that we are approaching a period when there will be a fenceless age altogether. A few of our old rail-fence pioneers are still living, but many of their wire-fence sons are now living a life of luxury and ease compared to what their forefathers endured. Among the pioneer farmers in Hamilton county, the name of Oliver C. Elliott occupies a prominent place.

Oliver C. Elliott, one of the farmers of Hamilton county, who has reached the allotted age of three score and ten years, was born September 12, 1844, in Wayne county, Indiana. He is the son of Absalom and Polly (Maxwell) Elliott. His father was born June 18, 1813, in North Carolina, and was the son of Jacob and Mary (Peele) Elliott, both of whom were born in North Carolina, of Irish descent. His mother, Polly Maxwell, was born September 5, 1816, in Wayne county, Indiana Territory, three months before it was admitted as a state. She was the daughter of John and Hannah (Whitlock) Maxwell, who came to Wayne county, Indiana Territory, from Knoxville, Tennessee. Absalom Elliott was born in North Carolina and came to Indiana with his parents when he was three years of age. His grandfather, Exum Elliott, was born April 10, 1765, and the latter's wife, Catherine Lamb, was born April 8, 1774. Exum Elliott and wife were in all probability natives of North Carolina. The parents of Polly Maxwell, the mother of Oliver C., whose history is here related, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, John Maxwell being born May 10, 1789, and his wife July 30, 1787. John Maxwell and wife were married in Tennessee and came to Indiana Territory about 1814, settling on the land which is now occupied by Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana.

John Maxwell, the maternal grandfather of Oliver C. Elliott, was a blacksmith in the eastern part of the state when it was taken into the Union in 1816. He made nearly all of the axes used in clearing and opening up the land in that section of the state and was a noted man in his trade. Settlers would come from miles around in order to get axes which he made and often stayed over night at his home. He was of Dutch descent and a Quaker, as were the Elliotts. While living at Richmond, John Maxwell entered land north of Centerville and manufactured brick, subsequently, in 1825, erecting on his farm a brick house, which is still standing in a good state of preservation. In this house he lived until his death.

Absalom Elliott, the father of Oliver C., lived with his parents until he was married. The year before he married, he entered one hundred and sixty acres in Hamilton county, in the northern part, but sold the land before he moved upon it. Later he purchased eighty acres of land, where his son, Oliver C., is now living. He was a prosperous farmer and later added the forty acres adjoining his original purchase and on this farm of one hundred and twenty acres he lived from 1858 until his death, November 24, 1893, aged eighty years and three months. His widow, Polly, died June 1, 1911, being nearly ninety-five years of age at the time of her death.

Oliver C. Elliott was fourteen years of age when his parents moved from Wayne county to Hamilton, and, consequently, received most of his common school education in Wayne county. He was married December 1, 1865, to Martha Hussey, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Frazier) Hussey. His wife was born July 28, 1844, in Fayette county. Joseph Hussey was born in North Carolina, while his wife, Sarah Frazier, was born and reared in Fayette county, Indiana. In 1853 Joseph Hussey and his family moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, where he purchased land in the southwestern part of the county. Joseph Hussey and wife were the parents of ten children: John, who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; William; Martha, the wife of Mr. Elliott; Mary; Thomas; Elizabeth, Harriett, Rachael, Milton and Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott reared a family of four children, all of whom are living and married: Sarah is the wife of Louis J. Symons, and lives one mile northwest of the old Elliott homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Symons have three children, Mary, Malcolm and Helen; Frederick married Cora Dixon and lives just across the road from his father; Thomas married Henrietta Spitzer and lives in Hong Kong, China. He was graduated from Earlham College and after his graduation was appointed the boys' secretary of the Milwaukee Young Men's Christian Association, remaining there five years, at the end of which time he was appointed the secretary of the Korea Young Men's Christian Association, but three months later was transferred to Hong Kong, where he has been for the past seven years. He has two children, Robert and Martha, both born in China; Harriett, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, is the wife of Alvin Powers, and lives in the southern part of Hamilton county. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have two children, Fletcher and Maxwell E. Mrs. Elliott, the mother of the above family of children, was taken to her final rest April 15, 1914, after over forty-eight years of married life. She was a member of the Christian church in her youth, but a few years after her marriage united with the Friends church. She was a good and faithful wife and mother, whose loss was keenly felt by all her friends. In her home she found her chief delight, she having been a home builder in the truest sense of the word.

Mr. Elliott has been a life-long Republican and has always taken a deep interest in the life of his community. He served for several years as road supervisor and he is especially proud of his work while holding this office. He was largely influential in starting the present gravel road system of his township and county. Mr. Elliott has also served two terms as trustee and was elected the second time by the unanimous vote of both the Democratic

and Republican parties of his township. This one fact is an indication of the high esteem in which Mr. Elliott is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Elliott and his family are all members of the Friends church and contribute generously to its support. Mr. Elliott's career has been a long, busy and useful one, and he has contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community. His admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward and upright course of his dealings have endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

LEVI GASCHO.

The Gascho family are of German ancestry, the first member of the family to come to this country being Henry Gascho, who left his native land at the age of fifteen, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where his death occurred in Lancaster county, at the age of eighty-eight. He married Barbara Shenk, who was born in the Keystone state and died there at the age of eighty-four. They were the parents of three children, one of whom, John Gascho, is the grandfather of Levi Gascho, whose history is here related.

John Gascho, Sr., the grandfather of Levi, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and reared to manhood upon a farm in that state. Early in life he learned the weaver's trade, and for many years followed that occupation. At the age of twenty-eight, he was married to Catherine Shellenberger, the daughter of Henry and Barbara (Zimmerman) Shellenberger. After his marriage, John Gascho, Sr., continued to work at the weaver's trade until 1847, when he left his old home and drove overland to Hamilton county, Indiana, and located on the farm which has since been in possession of the family. He led a busy and useful life, and as a result of his labors accumulated a farm of over seven hundred acres. He passed away at the age of eighty-three in 1867, highly respected by all who knew him. His wife died on the old homestead in her ninety-fifth year.

Nine children were born to John Gascho, Sr., and wife: Jonathan, who died unmarried at the age of sixty-six in 1879; Fanny, who died unmarried in 1888, at the age of sixty-three; Christian, who married Mary Binkley, and reared a family of four children, Christian B., John B. (deceased), Catherine B. and Mary B.; survivors all live in Hamilton county, on the east edge of Noblesville. Christian died in 1891, at the age of seventy-three. Catherine, the fourth child of John Gascho, Sr., and wife, died in 1900, at the age of

seventy-two; Henry died in 1906, at the age of ninety; Tobias died on his ninetieth birthday in 1909; Elias died in 1913, at the age of ninety; Daniel, who was county commissioner of Hamilton county from 1876 to 1879, died in 1914 at the age of seventy-seven; John is the ninth child of John Gascho, Sr., and wife. Of these nine children born to John Gascho, Sr., and wife, Catherine, Fanny, Henry and Daniel were unmarried and made their home together.

John Gascho, Jr., the father of Levi Gascho, grew to manhood in Pennsylvania and married Miss Catherine Coffman, and to this union were born two daughters and two sons: Mrs. Elizabeth Stern, Seth, Mrs. Catherine Coffman and Tobias, all four of whom are deceased. John Gascho, Jr., moved here before the birth of Tobias and located at the eastern edge of Arcadia, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. When John Gascho, Jr. asked his father-in-law to help him buy a farm, his father-in-law told him to get out and hustle and earn his own money. This stung the young man's pride and spurred him on, making him determined to show his father-in-law that he could get along without assistance. His farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he had bought near Arcadia, had only fifteen acres of cleared land. About 1854 he sold this farm and bought one hundred and twenty acres where Levi Gascho is now living. He also bought eighty acres in the northeastern part of Noblesville township, and one hundred and sixty-five acres southeast of Noblesville along Stony Creek. He became very successful in raising cattle and hogs, and became a very prosperous and influential man in his community. The first wife of John Gascho, Jr., died some years before the Civil War, and he then married Margaret Klepfer, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and reared to womanhood in that state and in Indiana. Her father died when she was about two years of age and her mother married a second time. Mrs. Gascho's brothers, Jonathan and George Klepfer, were tailors, and came to Indiana and settled east of Cicero. Their mother and the other children of the family came later and joined them here in Hamilton county. Margaret Klepfer lived for a time in Indianapolis, and was living there when she married John Gascho, Jr. To the second marriage of John Gascho, Jr., were born eight children: Martha, Sarah, Anna, Mary, Jesse, Joseph, Chris and Levi.

Martha married Henry Gerhart and lived four and one-half miles west and north of Atlanta. She died in 1912. Sarah, a twin sister of Martha, married Mr. Sylvia, and lives east of Lawrence. The first child, Anna, died at the age of nine at the same hour at which Sarah and Martha were born,

and just a day before another sister, Mary, died at the age of eleven. Jesse, the youngest son in the family, lives at Alexandria. Joseph died September 27, 1914, and Christopher lives in Hamilton county on a farm. The father of these children died in March, 1879, and their mother passed away July 15, 1907.

Levi Gascho was born December 3, 1864, on the farm near Noblesville, where he is now living. He was reared to manhood on this farm and received a good education in the schools of Noblesville. He lived on this farm for a year after his marriage and then moved to Indianapolis, where he became connected with the Coburn Timber Company, remaining with this firm for nine years. He then returned to the old home farm, where he has since resided. He is a man of upright character, warm hearted and dispenses his charity with an unostentatious hand. His father was a member of the Dunkard church and his mother a member of the German Lutheran church, to which latter faith both he and his wife are earnest adherents. Politically, he is a Republican.

Levi Gascho was married in 1897 to Amanda Prasuhn, who was born four miles north of Greenville, Ohio, and is the daughter of Henry and Amelia Prasuhn. She moved with her parents to Indianapolis after she was grown. In 1905 her father lost his life in trying to save the life of a small child who was trying to cross a railroad track in front of an approaching train. Mr. Prasuhn ran and threw the child from the track in time to save its life, but his foot slipped and he was killed by the train.

CHARLES B. JONES.

This utilitarian age has been especially prolific in men of action, clear brained men of high resolves and noble purposes, who give character and stability to the communities honored by their citizenship, and whose influence and leadership are easily discernible in the various enterprises that have added so greatly to the high reputation which Hamilton county enjoys among her sister counties of this great commonwealth. Conspicuous among this class of men whose place of residence is in this county is the progressive citizen under whose name this article is written, and to a brief outline of whose career the biographer is herewith pleased to address himself.

Charles B. Jones, commissioner of Hamilton county and a prosperous merchant of Baker's Corners, was born September 15, 1867, in Adams town-

ship, this county. His parents, Harrison and Hannah (Jowe) Jones, were natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. Harrison Jones came to Indiana in his youth with his father, Thomas Jones, who settled at Baker's Corners, on forty acres of government land. Here he grew to manhood and after reaching his majority operated a lumber mill and farm in this township until his death, which occurred in December, 1907. His wife died in April, 1905. To Harrison Jones and wife were born five children, Livona, Jasper, Jessie E., Charles B. and Alva C. Livona is the wife of William Jackson, a farmer of this county, and has five children: Jasper is an automobile salesman, of Los Angeles, California, and married Iona Sophia; Jessie E. died at the age of thirty-four years, leaving her husband and two children in Noblesville; Alva C. is a speculator in Albany, New York, and married Alberta Haworth and has two children.

Charles B. Jones received his common school education in the schools of his home township, and when twenty-two years of age started a general merchandise store at Baker's Corners, and has continued this business for the past twenty-five years with remarkable success. He carries one of the largest stocks of goods in this township, and has built up a large and lucrative trade in this section of the county. He carries a complete line of such merchandise as is usually found in general stores of this character and by his never-failing courtesy and strict business methods has built up a trade which stamps him as a man of more than ordinary business ability. In addition to his mercantile interests he is also interested in agriculture and owns a fine farm of ninety acres in Jackson township, to which he gives his personal attention and supervision. Mr. Jones is a man of good judgment and rare discrimination and has the foresight to know when to venture, with the result that he has become one of the substantial men of his township and county. At the present time he is vice-president of the First National Bank of Sheridan, as well as president of the Central Indiana Telephone Company.

Mr. Jones was married April 14, 1892, to Lavina Taylor, the daughter of Samuel Taylor, of Jackson township. Mr. Jones and his wife are attendants of the Wesleyan church and contribute of their means to its support.

Mr. Jones is a staunch Democrat in politics and has always been active in political affairs of his county. His worth as a citizen is shown by the fact that his party nominated him for the office of county commissioner and at the last election he was successful in being seated in this important position. It is not too much to say that the position of county commissioner is one of the most important within the suffrage of the people of Indiana, since this board handles the money of the people to a great extent. Mr. Jones has made a success of life because he has directed his energies along channels

with which he was familiar, and being a man of energy and ambition he has had little difficulty in surmounting all obstacles which have come across his path. He is the fortunate possessor of those innate qualities which never fail to bring success if properly directed.

THOMAS D. BAKER.

During the summer of 1852 there came to Hamilton county, Indiana, a small boy fourteen years of age with his parents and the history of this small lad who came to this county sixty-three years ago is now presented in the following paragraphs. At the time that Thomas D. Baker came to this county, in 1852, much of it was still a primitive wilderness, and the evidences of civilization which are now found on every hand were then little in evidence. This boy grew to young manhood and served with distinction throughout the Civil War from beginning to end. He then came back to his home county and has engaged in peaceful pursuits down to the present time. Such a career presents many points of interest. If it were possible to delineate in detail the history of a man who has lived sixty-three years in this county a volume of several hundred pages would be required to tell the whole story. In this brief record, therefore, it is only possible to sketch in outline the life of Mr. Baker, a life which has been fraught with much good to his county in many ways.

Thomas D. Baker, the son of Joseph R. and Rachel D. Baker, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 21, 1838. Joseph R. Baker was born in Pennsylvania in 1794, and when twenty-five years of age went to Ohio. He married in Pennsylvania, where he lived a few years. He then came to Indiana with his wife and two children and settled in Wayne county, where he taught school, as he had previously done in Ohio. In 1852 Joseph R. Baker and his family came to Hamilton county and located in Adams township, and here Joseph R. Baker died in 1872, his wife passing away in September of the same year. Joseph R. Baker was a man of great force of character. In a day when good school teachers were rare and when the best teachers received only a miserable pittance for their work, Joseph R. Baker devoted his time and talents to instruction of the youth of that early day. He and his wife reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor. These children, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Amanda, deceased; Isophena, deceased; Anthony Wayne, de-

ceased; Mary, deceased; Ruth Ann, the wife of George Wade; Lydia Ann, deceased; James B., deceased; Joseph Y., a Civil War veteran, and for many years a shoe dealer at College Corner, Ohio, died November 21, 1914; Thomas D. and William H., twins, the latter a farmer of this county, living at Baker's Corners; Hannah Ellen, the wife of George W. Beam, a farmer of Adams township, this county, and Sarah E., who died in Michigan in 1882.

Thomas D. Baker has lived all his life since 1852 in this county with the exception of the four years which he spent at the front during the Civil War. He received such education as was afforded by the subscription schools of his day and has supplemented this with wide reading all his life, so that he is practically a self-educated man.

Mr. Baker made an enviable record as a soldier during the Civil War. He first enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry on August 28, 1861, and after the battle of Stone River, January 3, 1863, his regiment was transferred to the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and he served for forty-seven months with this regiment. He participated in many of the hardest fought battles of that memorable struggle, among them being Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all of the battles fought by Sherman on his famous march to Savannah on the Atlantic seaboard. From Savannah he was with Sherman upon his march through North and South Carolina until the final surrender of Johnson in North Carolina, in the spring of 1865, and was finally discharged on July 20, 1865. He had served throughout practically the whole struggle without being wounded, captured or having his health seriously impaired.

Mr. Baker returned from the war to Hamilton county and engaged in farming, and has here spent his days. For a time after returning from the war Mr. Baker worked at the trade of carpentering, but after his marriage, in 1867, bought the farm where he has since resided. This place he cleared and brought to its present high state of cultivation. On this two hundred acre farm he carries on general farming and stock raising and has been quite successful. Mr. Baker is somewhat independent in his political views, believing it the duty of a good citizen to vote for the best men, regardless of political affiliations. His community has honored him by making him supervisor of the public highways and school director of his district. He is a member of Sheridan Post No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, and takes much interest in the affairs of the same.

Mr. Baker was married December 25, 1867, to Sarah F. Baker, of Hamilton county, Indiana, daughter of John Y. and Rachael H. Baker, one

of a family of ten children. John Y. Baker was born October 10, 1812, in Westchester, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he was twelve years of age, at which time he went to Highland county, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he started to serve an apprenticeship of seven years as a tanner and followed this occupation for several years. November 30, 1833, he was united in marriage with Rachael H. Anthony, of Clinton county, Ohio, and in 1840 came to Hamilton county, Indiana, where he resided for a time. He then returned to Ohio, but in 1848 moved back to Hamilton county, where he farmed until his death, which occurred December 9, 1895, his wife having preceded him to the grave several years, her death having occurred in April, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Baker are the parents of seven children, Arthur D., Edna, Zula, Gertrude, Leonidas, Alphonso and Ethel L. Owens. Arthur D. was born January 16, 1869, and is now a stock buyer and farmer in this county; he married Mary Scott and has eight children living; Edna was born March 22, 1871, and died at the age of nineteen years; Zula was born February 22, 1874, and died in infancy; Gertrude was born September 7, 1877, was married January 27, 1915, to James H. Campbell and lives with her father; Leonidas and Alphonso were twins and died in infancy; Ethel L. was born August 9, 1885, and died at the age of seven. The mother of these children died May 31, 1910.

John D. Baker is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 176 and of the Red Men's Lodge No. 117, of Sheridan, and is a Democrat.

J. T. HUBBARD.

Success is essentially the measure of public indorsement in any line of endeavor. The approval of others is elemental in the code of those who would get ahead and stay ahead in most any activity. The farmer, as an individual, is nearer to being independent of public sentiment than men in any other line of business, but even he finds it to his advantage to merit the approval of his neighbors. In this day and age no man lives unto himself and the man who takes his share of the burdens of his community is the one who will be successful in the eyes of his fellow citizens. Among the citizens of Hamilton county who are making a success of their particular line of activity there is no one more deserving of mention than J. T. Hubbard, the present superintendent of the county poor farm.

J. T. Hubbard, the son of Freeman and Mary Jane (Scott) Hubbard, was born December 29, 1852, in Caswell county, North Carolina. His parents were born in the same state and lived all of their days within the state of their nativity. They were the parents of seven children: Albert, deceased; Harriet, of North Carolina; Augustus, of North Carolina; Albert, deceased; Mrs. Ellen Wilson, of North Carolina; Laura, of North Carolina; and J. T., the only member of the family living in Hamilton county.

J. T. Hubbard left his native state in 1869 and came to Indiana, where he found work in Hamilton county. Upon his marriage he rented a farm and has spent his whole life in this county in agricultural pursuits. In 1905 he was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm by the county commissioners and has had charge of the farm down to the present time. The farm contains two hundred acres of excellent land and since taking charge, Mr. Hubbard has made it a paying institution, turning from one thousand five hundred to two thousand dollars into county treasurer's office each year. He is the first superintendent of this institution who has been able to make any money above the actual maintenance expenses.

Mr. Hubbard was married November 19, 1877, to Abigail V. White, the daughter of Stephen G. and Mary (Harrold) White, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. White came from his native state in 1861 and settled in Shelby county, Indiana, where he lived for eight or nine years. He then moved to Hamilton county, where he continued to farm until his death, January 17, 1878. His wife died June 20, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. White were the parents of eleven children, Mrs. Hubbard being the fourth child.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have been born three children: Laura, John and Harry. Laura was born August 28, 1878, and married, first, George White, and second, John W. Beals, of Noblesville. John was born September 9, 1880, and is an engineer at the Model Mills at Noblesville. John married Myrtle Woodall and has two children, Martin and Ruth. Harry, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, was born December 22, 1882. He married Sadie Fritcher and is the manager of the United States Tire Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Hubbard was formerly a Republican, but since 1912 has been identified with the new Progressive party. He has always taken an active part in political affairs and has been interested in all measures of good government. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Noblesville. He and the members of his family are loyal adherents of the Friends church and contribute of their substance to its support at all times.

ERNEST E. SOWERS.

Success in what are properly termed the learned professions is the legitimate result of merit and painstaking endeavor. In commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift; but professional advancement is gained only by critical study and consecutive research long continued. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made Ernest E. Sowers eminent in his chosen calling and he stands today among the best and most efficient teachers of his community.

Ernest E. Sowers, the supervisor of Manual Training, in Jackson township, in this county, was born February 12, 1877, in Jackson township, where he has always made his home. He is the son of Henry C. and Lavina (Creek) Sowers, natives of this county. Henry C. Sowers was the son of Henry Sowers, a native of Virginia, the first of the family to come to Indiana. Henry Sowers, senior, first settled in section twelve on a farm, a tract the patent for which was received from James Monroe, then president of the United States. Henry Sowers, Jr., reared a family of seven children: Cora, the wife of Elworth Mundell; Ida, the wife of Frank Reath; Myrtle, the wife of William Snyder; Otto, deceased; Ernest E.; Sarah, the wife of William Brown; and Carl, who married Marie, daughter of C. B. Goodard, is still at home with his parents. Henry C. Sower is one of the large land owners of the county and for many years has been one of the influential men of his community.

Ernest E. Sowers received a good common school education and later graduated from the high school at Arcadia, in this county. Being a young man of keen intellect he entered the teaching profession and for the past fifteen years has taught with marked success in this county. He has attended school in the Normal at Noblesville and also taken a course at Purdue University in order to equip himself to better advantage. In addition to his work in the school room, Mr. Sowers is a farmer of many years experience. He manages his farm during the summer season and raises a large amount of stock each year, making a specialty of Berkshire hogs.

Mr. Sowers was married December 31, 1903, to Maude Mitchell, and to this union have been born two children, Keith and Fayola. The family are stanch members of the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute liberally of their means to its support.

Mr. Sowers has been a Democrat in politics since reaching his majority

and on two occasions has received the nomination of his party for the office of township trustee, on both occasions, however—in 1910 and 1914—failing of election by reason of the majority against his party in his township. He is a widely read man and keeps well informed upon all issues of the day. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES C. RAY, M. D.

Among those who stand as distinguished types of the world's workers is Dr. Charles C. Ray, who is one of the able and honored physicians and surgeons of Hamilton county, Indiana. A man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, of most gracious personality, of strong and noble character, and one who has labored with zeal and devotion in the alleviation of human suffering, he is clearly entitled to representation among the progressive and enterprising citizens of his county. He is devoted to his chosen vocation and has lent honor and dignity to the medical profession, having due regard for the highest standard of professional ethics and exhibiting marked skill in the treatment of diseases.

Dr. Charles C. Ray, a prominent physician and surgeon of Arcadia, this county, was born in Marion county, Indianapolis, February 2, 1870, the son of Chesley and Eliza (Shanklin) Ray, his father being a native of Boone county, Indiana. Chesley Ray is a merchant at Trader's Point, Indiana, and has been engaged in business in one building for forty-two years, a record which would be hard to beat. Chesley Ray is a son of John Ray, one of the leading men in the early history of Zionsville, as well as of Boone county.

Doctor Ray is the only child of his parents, and as a youth attended the common schools at Trader's Point, near his home. Early in life he determined to become a physician, and with this end in view, matriculated in Butler College and took such work as would help him towards getting a medical degree. After attending Butler College for a time, he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he was in attendance for two years. He now not only had the preliminary training for a good medical education, but also a broad education in the liberal arts, and when he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis he easily took his place among the best students of the college. He completed the course at the Indiana

Medical College with the class of 1892, but since that time has taken post graduate work in New York. Immediately after his graduation, in 1892, from the Medical College at Indianapolis, Doctor Ray began to practice his profession in Indianapolis, but a year later came to Arcadia, and has practiced continuously in that place for the past twenty years. He keeps fully abreast of the times and is a deep student of everything pertaining to his chosen life work. He has built up a large and lucrative practice and by his genial manner and never failing courtesy, as well as by reason of his undoubted technical ability he has caused his name to become a household word in scores of families in this community.

Doctor Ray was married August 6, 1892, to Lusa A. Smith, the daughter of Preston and Amanda (Moore) Smith, and to this union have been born two sons, Chesley, Jr., and Eugene.

In politics, Doctor Ray has always been an ardent Republican, and has always been deeply interested in the welfare of his party. From 1898 to 1910 he was coroner of his county and discharged the duties of that office in a manner highly satisfactory to every one concerned. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Doctor Ray has not only attained a wide reputation in his chosen vocation, but has also established a name for uprightness and noble character in all the relations of life.

MILTON C. BEALES.

One of the conspicuous names on the list of Hamilton county agriculturists is that of Milton C. Beales, proprietor of the "Crescent Valley Farm" in Washington township. He is a man of high standing, to whom has not been denied a full measure of success. Long recognized as a factor of importance in connection with the farming and stock raising industries of the county, he has also been prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of this part of the state. He has also taken his share of the burdens of citizenship, and in the office of county councilman he recently served his fellow citizens in a way which stamped him as a man fully abreast of the times.

Milton C. Beales, the son of Lemuel and Emily (Bray) Beales, was born May 22, 1852, in Washington township, this county, in the house

where he is now living. Lemuel Beales was born in Ohio, and came to this county in 1847, locating on the farm where his son is now living. Upon reaching his maturity, he married Emily Bray, who was a native of Hendricks county, this state, and to this union there were born five children, T. E., of Jackson township; Edward N., a farmer of Washington township; John W., a farmer of Jackson township; Milton C., with whom this narrative deals, and Mrs. Elizabeth E. Tomlinson, whose husband is a farmer in Washington township.

Milton C. Beales was educated in the district schools of Washington township and early in life decided to follow the vocation of a farmer. In his boyhood days he assisted his father on the home farm and in this way acquired a practical knowledge of all of the details of agricultural life. He is energetic and obliging, and carries on a diversified style of agriculture, raising all the crops adapted to the soil of this section of the state, while at the same time he gives a good deal of attention to the raising of live stock for the market. He is a practical and scientific farmer, giving his personal attention to every detail of the farm work, and on his farm of three hundred and nine acres he raises as good crops as any farmer in the county. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence and respect of all who have formed his acquaintance.

Mr. Beales was married August 31, 1887, to Ida Macy, the daughter of Rev. P. T. and Charity (Mills) Macy, natives of Wayne county and Morgan county, Indiana, respectively, and to this union have been born two sons, John Waldo, born December 27, 1888, and Herbert M., born October 28, 1894. The older son graduated from the common schools of Washington township, and since that time has been assisting his father on the farm. The younger son was graduated from the high school at Westfield in the spring of 1914, and is now assisting on the farm.

Mr. Beales has long been identified with the Republican party, and has always been interested in its welfare. His worth as a citizen is shown by the fact that his party nominated and subsequently elected him a member of the county council of Hamilton county, his term of office expiring in December, 1914. He and his family are loyal members of the Friends church and he is a trustee of this denomination at the present time. He is also a trustee of the Western Yearly Meeting of the Friends, and takes a great deal of interest in the general welfare of the church. Mr. Beales has in his possession a book written by William Penn, the founder of the state of Pennsylvania, in 1762, the tenth edition of the book being issued in that year. Mr. Beales

has always stood for the highest standard of right and morality, and among his fellow citizens there never has been breathed a word of suspicion against his character. He has long enjoyed the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him, and is justly regarded as one of Hamilton county's most substantial and worthy citizens.

DAVID C. HOBBS.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the attainment of a due measure of success, but in the following out the steps of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made David C. Hobbs one of the prominent and successful farmers of Hamilton county have also brought him the esteem of his fellow citizens, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

David C. Hobbs, a prosperous retired farmer of Jackson township and a member of the advisory board of his township, was born June 9, 1862, in Lee county, Virginia. His parents, Vincent and Clara (Scritch) Hobbs, were natives of the same state and his father was a soldier in the southern army during the Civil War. He was captured at Cumberland Gap and taken a prisoner to Chicago, where he was confined until the close of the war. He was then discharged with the other prisoners from the military prison in Chicago and started to return home, but died en route in the spring of 1865 at White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery county, Virginia. Vincent Hobbs and wife were the parents of eight children: Henry, deceased; Vincent, deceased; Zachariah T., deceased; Mary, deceased; Nancy, deceased; George W., William H. and David C., whose history is here briefly narrated. Vincent Hobbs was a fine Christian gentleman and was a farmer, having been quite successful as a tiller of the soil before engaging in the great struggle between the states, in which he practically met his death. His wife died at the age of sixty-nine or seventy years.

David C. Hobbs received a little education in his native state. When he was seventeen years of age he, with one of his brothers, started to walk the one hundred and thirty-five miles from their home in Virginia to the

home of an uncle of theirs, D. C. Hobbs, Sr., in Tipton county, Indiana. They started in the fall of 1879 and walked through the mountains into Kentucky, where they took a train and came to Tipton county, this state, where David remained with his uncle, D. C. Hobbs, for seven years. After coming to this state, Mr. Hobbs continued his education by attendance at Valparaiso University for three years, after which he taught school for a while in Tipton county, and proved to be a successful instructor. The school room lost an excellent teacher when he decided, in 1888, to leave the teaching profession and enter the drug business at Atlanta, this state. He continued actively in the drug business until 1895, when he started to engage in farming, though still retaining an interest in the store. He bought a farm in Tipton county, this state, but later disposed of this and purchased his present farm in Jackson township, this county, and he is now the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres four and one-half miles southwest of Atlanta, on which he raises excellent crops and high class registered Shorthorn cattle. He feeds all of his grain to his stock, having found by experience that this is the most profitable phase of farming at the present time.

Mr. Hobbs was married June 18, 1893, to Anna Gwinn, the daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Keck) Gwinn. Sylvester Gwinn was born in Madison county, this state, his father having come from West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Gwinn are the parents of four children, James M.; Anna, the wife of Mr. Hobbs; Mrs. Alta Robinson and Mrs. Sarah Sowerwine. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs have no children of their own.

Politically, Mr. Hobbs is a Democrat and always has been active in the deliberations of his party. He was for one term on the advisory board of his township and in that capacity exerted his influence in behalf of all measures which he felt would benefit his township. In addition to his agricultural interests; Mr. Hobbs is a director in the Atlanta steel plant and the First National Bank of Atlanta. He still carries his pharmacist license, being still connected with the drug store of Warren Goodykoontz at Atlanta, where he owns one of the finest homes in the village. Besides this property and his farm, he also owns other property in Tipton county, Indiana, and city lots in Clarke's addition to the city of Indianapolis. Mr. Hobbs is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Arcadia and of the Maccabees Lodge at Atlanta.

Mr. Hobbs is a fine example of the self-made man, and while laboring for his individual interests, has never forgotten his obligations to the public, and his support of such measures and movements as make for the general

good can always be depended upon. He has won his success solely through his own individual efforts, and yet has done it without bringing the censure of his neighbors upon him, never swerving from the path of rectitude and honor. Prompt in the discharge of his private obligations as well as his public duties, he is justly deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of his township and county.

HENRY M. CAYLOR.

An honored veteran of the Civil War who has for the past sixty-five years been an influential citizen of Hamilton county is Henry M. Caylor. He has been identified with the commercial interests of this county for many years and has built up one of the most prosperous manufacturing interests of the county. During his service of three years in the Civil War he performed gallant and meritorious service for his beloved country and for the past fifty years he has been a prominent figure in the Grand Army of the Republic in this state and has acted as department commander of Indiana. As a member of the state Legislature he was instrumental in getting the bill passed which provided for the placing of all the flags of the military organizations of Indiana in the state house at Indianapolis in special cases. He also introduced the bill while in the Legislature that placed the bust of General Lew Wallace in Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington. In every relation of life Mr. Caylor always has measured up to the full standard of American citizenship, whether in his private life or in his career as a state official, and he never has shirked the duties which befell him.

Henry M. Caylor, the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Miller) Caylor, was born August 27, 1841, in Wayne county, Indiana. Michael Caylor was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, while his wife was a native of Darmstadt, Germany, coming to this country with her parents when she was eight years of age. The Miller family were early settlers of Henry county, Indiana, and became one of the most prominent families in that county. Michael Caylor located in Wayne county, this state, in 1822, where he followed the trade of a cooper, and in 1849 he moved with his family to Hamilton county, settling upon a farm adjacent to the city of Noblesville. Here he followed agriculture during the summer seasons and the trade of a cooper in the winter. He prospered from the start and in the course of a few years became known as one of the substantial men of his county. He was a Re-

publican in politics and he and his wife were members of the German Lutheran church. Both passed away many years ago.

Henry M. Caylor was eight years of age when his parents moved from Wayne county, Indiana, to this county, and consequently had already received some schooling in the county of his birth. After coming to this county he entered school for a short time in a rude log cabin in his immediate neighborhood, and was brought up under truly primitive conditions. From his earliest boyhood he took his place on the farm and assisted his father in every possible way to make the living for the family.

The military history of Mr. Caylor began in July, 1862, when he enlisted as a member of Company D, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and from that day down to the present time he has been very much interested in the military history of his county and state. His regiment was attached to the Second brigade, Third division, Fourteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. At the time he was mustered into the service, General George H. Thomas, familiarly known to his men by the title of "Pap" Thomas, was in command of the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Caylor participated in all of the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged from 1862 until the end of the war. He participated in all the fighting in the eastern part of Tennessee, taking an active part in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. When Sherman started on his memorable march through Georgia to the sea, the regiment to which Mr. Caylor was attached was assigned to the command of General Sherman. Accordingly, Mr. Caylor participated in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign. He made the trip of three hundred miles across Georgia when Sherman cut a swath from forty to sixty miles in width. By the middle of December, 1864, General Sherman came in sight of the Atlantic ocean, and on the 21st of December, of that year, the Union forces entered Savannah. It was on this occasion that General Sherman sent to President Lincoln the well-known dispatch, "I beg to present to you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton." Mr. Caylor followed the army of Sherman north from Savannah, leaving that city February 1, 1865. Sherman's march from Savannah was far more difficult than his more famous march from Atlanta to the sea, for now he had to cross the rivers instead of following their courses, and he found more opposition from the enemy. There were also vast swamps and marshes to be crossed. The right wing of the army was still commanded by Howard and the left by Slocum. At Orangeburg a slight battle was

fought and another before Columbia, the enemy being led by General Wade Hampton. Columbia surrendered on February 17, 1865, Hamilton escaping after setting fire to five hundred bales of cotton. From Charleston, General Sherman pushed forward to Goldsboro, North Carolina, reaching that city on March 23d, where he was joined by Scofield. When General Johnson, who was opposing General Sherman in North Carolina, learned that Lee had surrendered on April 9th and saw that there was no more need of prolonging hostilities, he sought Sherman and the two agreed on terms of surrender, and on April 26 the final terms were agreed upon and from Goldsboro Sherman immediately took his forces to Washington, and in the national capital participated in the Grand Review, which occurred on May 24th and 25th of that year. Mr. Caylor was mustered out in August, 1865, and discharged at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. He had been in the active service a little more than three years and was fortunate to escape without being wounded, captured or having his health seriously impaired in any way. Mr. Caylor has been very much interested in the Grand Army of the Republic since it was established, in 1866. The original constitution for the Grand Army of the Republic was drawn up by Major Benjamin S. Stephenson, surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, and three other army friends, who drafted this constitution in the spring of 1866 and established the first post in Decatur, Illinois. The secret ritual was first printed by veterans in the office of the Decatur *Tribune*, all of whom were members of the order. Its purpose was the "establishment and defense of the late soldiery of the United States, morally, socially and politically, with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services and claims by the American people." The first national encampment was held in Indianapolis in 1866. General S. A. Hurlbut became the first commander-in-chief. Today there are more than five thousand Grand Army posts in the country. The order reached its high water mark in point of membership in 1890, when there were a total of four hundred thousand four hundred eighty-nine men enrolled. Today it has been reduced by death to one hundred and seventy thousand, and the death rate is becoming higher each year. The order has held a national encampment every year since its organization, excepting 1867, and has gathered in nearly every important city in the country. It was the originator of May 30th as Memorial Day, the first day so observed being May 30, 1868. Mr. Caylor is a member of Lookout Post No. 133, at Noblesville, and for the past twenty-two years has been a delegate to all state and national encampments. In 1896 he was elected Department Commander for Indiana by acclamation at the state encampment held at South Bend, Indiana. One

other feature of the military history of Mr. Caylor, which should be mentioned in this connection, concerns his service during the Legislature which met in 1907. As a representative from Hamilton county in that session he introduced the bill which placed the bust of General Lew Wallace in Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington and also presented the bill looking toward the collection, preservation and subsequent mounting of all the regimental flags of Indiana. Thus it is seen that for the past fifty-two years Mr. Caylor has been intimately connected with the military history of Hamilton county and the state which he served so well for three long years at the front.

Immediately after being mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, August, 1865, Mr. Caylor returned to his home in Hamilton county, and began to work at whatever he could find to do. For a time he shoveled gravel on the streets of Noblesville, and was not afraid of any honest labor which would yield him an adequate return for his services. He had learned the cooper's trade with his father before going to the army and finally found employment in this occupation in Noblesville, where he worked until 1872, after which he took employment in the Oil Barrel Stave factory of Walton & Whetstone, of Atlanta, Indiana, remaining with this firm for about six years. In 1874 he also became interested in the timber and lumber business for himself in addition to his work in the factory at Atlanta. He opened a saw mill in Noblesville and made a specialty of cutting wagon, plow and car stock for the eastern markets. In 1878 he withdrew from the Walton & Whetstone factory at Atlanta and devoted all of his attention to his own factory in Noblesville. In 1880 he added a planing mill with a full equipment of machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of house building supplies and still later he added a department for manufacturing screen doors and window screens, also a full line of building material. At the present time he handles everything which enters into the construction of a building. In recent years he has added a coal department and is now one of the leading coal dealers of Noblesville. Mr. Caylor is still in active charge of his many interests and gives them his constant supervision. In all of his business transactions he is just and reasonable and has never violated in the slightest degree the confidence the people have placed in him. He has taken an active and influential part in the upbuilding and development of this community and has been a man of marked force and power in everything to which he has given his attention.

Mr. Caylor was married February 20, 1870, to Melissa George, the daughter of Jesse and Mary (Haynes) George. The George family came from Ohio and settled in Hamilton county early in its history. Mr. and Mrs.

Caylor are the parents of two sons, Roy G., a successful dry goods merchant of Noblesville, and George H., who is associated with his father in business.

Mr. Caylor has been a life-long Republican and has always been active in the service of his party. He is a campaign speaker of wide reputation and his services are in constant demand during campaign years. He was especially active in campaigning for McKinley in 1896. The only office which he ever held, with the exception of that of state representative, was that of city marshal of Noblesville. He was elected to this position in 1866. In addition to his duties as conservator of peace he had to collect the taxes, and for this double service he received the munificent salary of fifty dollars annually. He has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state Republican conventions and for many years has been a member of the county campaign committee. He was elected in the fall of 1906 to the state Legislature as a member of the lower house and served in the Sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly of Indiana, which sat from January 10 to March 11, 1907. His important services as a member of the Legislature have already been indicated. Mr. Caylor and his wife have been life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have always been active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Caylor was president of the church board which had charge of the construction of the new Methodist church in Noblesville. As a citizen, Mr. Caylor is public-spirited and enterprising, while as a friend and neighbor he combines the qualities of head and heart which win the confidence and command the respect of his fellow men. His long and praiseworthy career in this county has made him one of its most representative citizens.

JOHN FREMONT NEAL.

It is family tradition that three Neal brothers emigrated from England and landed in Virginia more than one hundred and fifty years ago. Trace of one of them was lost; the others served in the Revolutionary War, one under General Nathaniel Greene and one in the command of General George Washington. The last named was Micajah Neal, the Colonial progenitor of the branch we are dealing with. He took part in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, endured the bitter winter at Valley Forge, 1777-78, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown October 19, 1781. He settled in Farquier county, Virginia, and took to wife Mildred Beasley, a native of the same county. Sometime after the war they emigrated to Shelby county,

Kentucky, where he lived the life of a southern planter, dying at a ripe old age. He owned a large tract of land and possessed numerous slaves, who received kind treatment. One of his sons, James Neal, grandfather of John Fremont Neal, was born in the Old Dominion, Farquier county, October 13, 1783, and was a lad of thirteen when his parents moved to their new home. In 1811 he was united in marriage with Mary Martin, who was born and reared in Shelby county, Kentucky, the daughter of Morris and Sarah (Singleton) Martin, natives of Virginia. They were the parents of ten children, the fourth being William, father of our subject. The grandfather, James, was a soldier in the War of 1812 under General William Henry Harrison, and was at the battle of Fort Meigs, and witnessed the surrender of Proctor on the Thames, October 5, 1813. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1823 he removed from Kentucky to Harrison county, Indiana, and later located at Salem, Washington county, where his wife died and was buried. After this event he returned to his old home in Kentucky, remaining there until 1835, when he went to St. Joseph county, Indiana. Subsequently he came to Hamilton county and resided with his son, William, for a time. Again he sallied forth and located one hundred and sixty acres of land in Brown county with his soldier's land-warrant, and having remarried, continued to reside there until his death, at the advanced age of ninety-two. He was reputed to be temperate and a man of integrity; in church affiliation he was a Baptist, and in politics adhered to the party of Clay and Webster.

We might pause to state that the great grandparents Martin also were slave holders, but the conscience of Morris Martin began to trouble him and he determined to free the slaves held by him. His wife, taking the southern view, preferred to keep her black servants. So they compromised by agreeing to divide them, and he conducted those that fell to him across the Ohio into Indiana and set them free. However, his wife's brothers, who had surreptitiously followed him, ran down and captured the freed slaves and sold them south. Thus, long prior to the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln opposition to slavery developed in this family. The grandfather James was against the institution and his son, William, while a resident of Hamilton county, refused to accept money derived from the sale of slaves and rode horseback from Cicero to Salem to sign emancipation papers. Prior to the Civil War, when the anti-slavery agitation was hot, he was called by certain southern sympathizers a "black Abolitionist."

William Neal was born May 2, 1818, in Shelby county, Kentucky, and was quite young when brought to Indiana by his parents. His mother died when he was only thirteen and he returned to his native state and made his

home with a bachelor uncle until 1835. He learned the tailor's trade, which he followed at various points and came back to Indiana, going from place to place as a journeyman tailor until he finally located at Cicero about 1840.

He was a man of great energy and activity and engaged in numerous lines of business. For example, he operated a saw and grist mill, rafted lumber down Cicero creek, White river and the canal to Indianapolis, managed a warehouse and conducted a general store. He also carried on farming to the end of his life. Greatly interested in public affairs, he was chosen recorder, associate judge, county treasurer and served many years on the town and school boards of Cicero. In August, 1861, he resigned as treasurer and organized Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was elected captain and commissioned by Governor Oliver P. Morton. In 1862, his health having broken down, he resigned his command at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, and returned home. Moses Neal, his brother, enlisted in the same company, was promoted second lieutenant and was killed at Stone River while acting adjutant of the regiment.

William Neal and Hannah Rollings were united in marriage at her home, west of Cicero, in 1840. She was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, February 14, 1822, the daughter of William K. and Susan (Hershman) Rollings. Her father was born at Harper's Ferry, Maryland. The family came from the Ohio home as pioneers to Hamilton county about 1837, traveling by wagon along a "blazed trail." The mother succumbed to the hardships of pioneer life not many years after settling in Jackson township. William K. Rollings remarried and reared another family. We note that two half-brothers of Hannah gave their lives as soldiers to the Union cause. Charles died in a hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio, April 1, 1864, and Robert Edward was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 18, the same year. William and Hannah were the parents of a large family. Of their children James S., Mary A., Lucullus G., Charles M., and Moses died very young. Those who grew up were Sarah C., married to Dr. A. B. Mendenhall; William Worth, who died at twenty from a terrible accident; Thomas D., intermarried with Francis Martin; Martha H., wife of James M. Little; Francis A., who died at fifteen; Richard P., intermarried with Dovey J. Parent; John F., Susan L., and Edward E., intermarried with Mabel Beall. All the married children reared families. Richard died at his home in Cicero September 30, 1906, aged forty-nine.

William Neal was an omnivorous reader with a wonderful memory. He included law in his studies and when a young man began trying causes in the justices' court as a matter of accommodation to his friends. His

practice of law was carried on in this fashion in connection with his other activities for many years, until, subsequent to the war, the demands upon him as an attorney and counselor increased to such an extent that he engaged in the practice as his chief vocation and continued therein until disabled by old age. He was markedly successful, conscientious and of almost unerring judgment. The large number of his clients and the character of his business gave him a position as one of the prominent members of the Hamilton county bar for many years. His death occurred at his home in Cicero, September 25, 1901, he then being over eighty-three years of age. His wife preceded him in death, she having departed this life March 20, 1895. She was a thoroughly domestic woman, entirely devoted to her husband and children. These parents endured sufferings and losses far beyond the ordinary, yet bore them with unfailing courage and fortitude.

John Fremont Neal was born in Noblesville, Indiana, where his parents were residing temporarily, December 18, 1859, and was reared at Cicero, mostly on a farm which is now a part of the town. He there attended the grade and high schools, read law with his father and attended law school at Indianapolis, receiving his degree in 1880. He was admitted to practice in Hamilton county and in the Supreme court before he had attained his majority. For about five years he was in partnership with his father until his election as prosecuting attorney.

He was united in marriage to Lydia Elzina Stehman, October 17, 1883, and shortly afterwards they began housekeeping in Noblesville, where he set up a law office. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Twenty-fourth judicial circuit, composed of Hamilton and Madison counties, serving two years. The term was a busy one and of the great number of causes prosecuted, many of which were quite important, an exceptional percentage of convictions was attained. With this office he began a long career of public service, continuing, however, to care for his general practice, save only when on the bench. In September, 1889, he was chosen at a special election the second mayor of Noblesville to fill out an unexpired term, declined to be a candidate for re-election, and was appointed city attorney. During his eight years of service to the city the water works was installed, the first brick street pavements laid, electric light system put in, ordinances revised, and important litigations conducted in state and federal courts, in all of which he necessarily had an important and laborious part. He was chosen chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1892, although not a candidate and results were such that he was selected again for the next campaign. During the four years that he was the official head of the party

in the county it reached the high tide of its numbers and strength. The memorable campaign of 1896 came on and he became a candidate for circuit judge. Entering the contest with three other strong and well-equipped lawyers, at the end of what was probably the most exciting primary election ever held in the county, he was nominated by a handsome plurality. At the following general election he received a large majority.

The term to which he was elected began October 19, 1897; however, his predecessor resigned on September 20 of that year and Governor James A. Mount commissioned the judge-elect to fill out the remainder of the term. During his incumbency of that high office the business of the court was exceedingly heavy, long day and frequently night sessions being held. Especially the change of venue causes that came from other counties were very numerous. Some of the civil and criminal cases attracted state-wide attention, and involved issues of great importance. Besides his duties that were strictly judicial he was called upon to make numerous appointments to official positions. He appointed the first members of the county council and all of the township advisory boards. In making appointments men were selected from different political parties upon their individual merits.

After leaving the bench, in 1903, Judge Neal resumed the general practice of the law, in which he has continued ever since, his partner at the present time being his son, N. C. Neal. He has also served for several years as a member of the board of school trustees and has taken a great interest in education. Through the years he has frequently been named as a delegate to various political conventions and in 1908 was alternate delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated William Howard Taft for President. In 1912, condemning the action of the Republican national convention at Chicago, he allied himself with the Progressive movement, and without in any manner seeking the favor, the Ninth district convention of the new party unanimously nominated him as its candidate for Congress. Although not elected, he received nearly ten thousand votes. Fraternally, he has long been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Cicero, and Bernice Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Noblesville, in which he has been active. Most of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

His wife was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Mundorf) Stehman, who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stehman was a farmer, owning a large body of land in White River township, and also owned and operated the flour mill at Cicero for many years. He served as county commissioner, and during his term the new court house at Noblesville was com-

pleted. He was esteemed as a man of sound business judgment and high integrity.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal are the parents of four children, namely, Noel C., who married Miss Mabel Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dunn, of Noblesville, June 12, 1914; Hazel, a teacher in the city schools; William S., a newspaper man of Indianapolis; and Lillian, a high school teacher. The four children were educated in the grade and high schools of Noblesville and various colleges in the state.

JUDGE ERNEST E. CLOE.

The career of the man who is essentially self-made is in many respects the most interesting, because people are naturally attracted to perseverance and sterling worth as exemplified in their fellow men. Ernest E. Cloe, of Noblesville, judge of the Hamilton circuit court, affords a fine example of the successful self-made man who has reached his present place of prominence only through hard and exacting work. His career presents a notable example of the operation of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success, and every ambitious youth who has to fight the battle of life may peruse with profit this brief history of Judge Cloe's rise to his present eminence.

Ernest E. Cloe, son of Henry and Jane (Clark) Cloe, was born August 2, 1873, on a farm in Clay township, Hamilton county, Indiana. His parents were both natives of Hamilton county, originating from Clark county, Kentucky. Henry Cloe was left an orphan at the age of three and at a very early age was thrown upon his own resources. He worked for several years as a farm hand and after marrying in his native state he bought his first farm. He is now living a retired life in Carmel, Indiana. His wife died April 21, 1911. The Clarks were prominent people in the early history of this county. Nathan Clark, the grandfather of Ernest E. on his mother's side, came from Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, to this county early in its history. His wife, Rachel McDuffy came from Kentucky as a child three years of age with her people and settled in Clay township near the Clark family. The Clarks were prominently identified with the various affairs of the community. Henry Cloe and wife were the parents of two sons: William, who is married and is now engaged with a clothing firm at Noblesville, and Ernest E. whose interesting history is here presented.

Ernest E. Cloe was reared upon the farm in this county and attended the country schools, working for his neighbors during the summer months. He graduated from the Carmel high school in 1895 and then began teaching in the rural schools of this county. He taught until 1900 with success and the teaching profession lost an excellent instructor when he decided to forsake the school room for the legal profession. In 1898 he attended the Valparaiso Normal School and took the twenty weeks' law course, receiving one year's credit for the work he did. In 1900 he entered the law office of Christian and Christian at Noblesville where he completed his legal education. He was admitted to the Hamilton county bar in 1901 and remained with the firm of Christian and Christian for the next two years. He then practiced alone for one year, after which he formed a partnership with C. M. Gentry, which is still being continued. This firm has been very successful and has been connected with much of important litigation which has been tried in the local courts for a number of years. Judge Cloe is considered a sound and safe practitioner, being well versed in law, and has been particularly strong in his pleading before juries. He is a jurist of the highest type, a man of integrity and honor, and since entering the practice of his profession in this city has impressed his fellow citizens as a man who is absolutely sincere in all that he does.

Mr. Cloe has taken an active part in Republican politics and has served as secretary of both the county and city Republican organization. His worth as a citizen and his ability as a lawyer is shown by the fact that he was elected county attorney two terms and city attorney for three terms, and on November 3, 1914, he was elected circuit judge of Hamilton county on the Republican ticket. His party has sent him faithfully as a delegate to county, district and state conventions and he has always acquitted himself with credit to his party. Not only in the law has Judge Cloe been accorded evidences of popular prominence and regard, but in every other direction he has so ordered his course as to win the commendation of his fellow citizens. He has been a member of and attorney for the board of children's guardians for Hamilton county ever since the law was enacted establishing these boards. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Noblesville, and in the Fifth National Bank of Arcadia, the firm of Gentry & Cloe being the attorneys for both financial institutions.

Judge Cloe was married October 31, 1900, to Louisa Carey, the daughter of Martin and Martha (Hussey) Carey of Clay township in this county. Her father died when she was an infant and the mother when she was only

three years of age. Judge and Mrs. Cloe have two sons: Lawrence C., born August 30, 1903, and Lyman H., born July 27, 1906.

Judge Cloe is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and is a member of the Chapter and Commandery degrees. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church and Judge Cloe has been a deacon in this church and superintendent of the Sunday school for years. Such in brief is the life history of Judge Ernest E. Cloe, a man who, with few opportunities, has worked up to an enviable position in his chosen profession. He is a public-spirited man of affairs and a fine type of the good American citizen.

CLARENCE E. MORRIS.

Among the younger farmers of Hamilton county who have made a pronounced success of stock raising as well as farming there is no one more worthy of mention than Clarence E. Morris, the manager of the "Long Branch Stock Farm." He is an excellent type of young man of the day who, after receiving a good education, returns to the farm instead of engaging in professional or business pursuits. It has been said that the modern tendency of education is to wean the young man from the farm and it is gratifying to note that an increasingly large number of them are devoting their lives to agriculture after leaving college and high school.

Clarence E. Morris, the son of Herman E. and Mary S. (Webb) Morris, was born April 30, 1892, on a farm one mile east of Strawtown, in this county. His parents were both born in this county and his father is now a prominent retired farmer living in Cicero. Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Morris are the parents of two children, Clarence E. and Dorotha, the latter of whom is still at home. Herman E. Morris was born in White River township, Hamilton county, January 12, 1870, the son of James and Sarah (Cryan) Morris, both natives of Ohio, who were among the early settlers of White River township, and who reared three sons, Samuel, William and Herman E., the latter of whom married Mary S., daughter of James C. and Elizabeth (Carey) Webb, the former of whom was a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana, both early settlers of White River township, where they spent all their days on the farm, his death occurring at the age of eighty-two years,

in 1900; her death occurring at the age of sixty-nine years, in 1897. James and Elizabeth (Carey) Webb reared six children, as follows: Marcus, Samuel, Octava, Virginia, Martha J. and Mary S., all of whom, with their parents, were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1902 Herman E. Morris retired from the farm on which he had lived for so many years and moved into the village of Cicero, Hamilton county, where he bought the beautiful home in which he now resides and where he and his wife are surrounded by the comforts to which their long lives of industry so fully entitle them. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has always voted the Democratic ticket.

The early education of Clarence E. Morris was received in the Bethlehem school of his home neighborhood, while his high school education was received in the Walnut Grove and Cicero high school. While attending school in Cicero he worked in a hardware store and carried newspapers in order to pay part of his expenses. After leaving the high school he returned to his father's farm and assisted with the work until his marriage, in 1911. By this time he had convinced his father that he was able to manage the farm himself, so his father retired from the farm and left his son in full charge of the farm. While he raises all of the crops indigenous to this section of the state, he makes a specialty of stock raising and has one of the finest herds of Chester Whites to be found in the county. Mr. Morris takes a great deal of pride in keeping the farm in an attractive manner and is altogether one of the most enterprising and progressive young men of the county.

Mr. Morris was married February 9, 1911, to Carrie Schildmeier, the daughter of Henry and Anna (Bardoner) Schildmeier. The father of Mrs. Morris came from Hancock county, Indiana, to this county, where he became a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Morris is one of four children born to her parents, the others being Minnie, the wife of George Ruschaupt; Ezra, who is still at home, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have one daughter, Ruby, born May 16, 1913.

Politically, Mr. Morris is independent, but having only recently attained his majority he has not yet had a chance to participate in political matters. However, being a young man of excellent education, he is well informed upon the various political issues of the day and can discuss them in an intelligent manner. His wife is an earnest member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. This young couple are on the very threshold of life and, with a long and prosperous career before them, they have everything for which they should be thankful.

RALPH KENT KANE.

The ancestors of the Kane family came to this country from Ireland, the first member of the family to come to the United States being Hendricks D. Kane, who was born in County Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland, and his wife, Elizabeth (Laughlin) Kane, was born in County Derry, not far from the town of Londonderry. Hercules D. Kane and Elizabeth Laughlin were married in Ireland and came to America after the birth of their two eldest children and settled in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, near Waynesburg. Elizabeth Laughlin was of Scotch parentage, her parents having come from Scotland and settling in Ireland during the eighteenth century. The father of Hercules D. Kane was a farmer and linen manufacturer, who lived all his days in Ireland, his death occurring there at the advanced age of eighty years.

Thomas J. Kane, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1833, and is the son of Hercules D. Kane and wife, who had shortly before settled in that county. When Thomas J. Kane was about six months old his parents moved to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he lived until he was fifteen years of age. He attended the academy at Tarlton, then spent one year in the Ohio University at Athens, and afterwards returned to the academy to complete his education. He engaged in teaching for a short time, but desiring to enter the legal profession, became a student in the law offices of Judge John Cradlebaugh, of Circleville, Ohio. In 1855 he came to Noblesville, Indiana, and entered the law office of G. H. Voss, where he continued his legal studies for about one year, when he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which connection lasted until about 1862. Thomas J. Kane was married in November, 1862, to Sophia W. Smith, the daughter of Rev. David and Catherine W. Smith. To Thomas J. Kane and wife were born the following children: Ralph K.; Thomas E.; Allen D., who died at the age of two years; Sophia; Mrs. Grace Binford, of Tampa, Florida, and Donald S. Thomas J. Kane continued to practice law in this county until his death, June 28, 1908. His widow is still living in Noblesville.

Ralph Kent Kane, born June 9, 1868, was reared and educated in Noblesville, graduating from the high school in 1887. He continued his education under the private tutelage of Rev. John M. Craig, a Presbyterian minister and a man of high intellectual attainments, continuing his studies under the direction of Mr. Craig for several years, during which time he

secured a broad and thorough training in the classics. At the same time he was studying law with his father and when twenty-one years of age, was admitted to practice at the Hamilton county bar. However, he had his first case in court before he was admitted to practice and it resulted in acquittal for his client. Some boys in Westfield had been arrested for disturbing a meeting in the Methodist church and the case was tried before Squire Richards of Eagletown. The boys demanded a jury and, with young Kane as their attorney, they were cleared of the charge.

From that day Mr. Kane dates his success at the bar. His long experience in this county has served to place him in the first rank of the lawyers, not only of his county, but of this section of the state. He has been admitted to practice in all the state and federal courts, and is the only member of the bar at Noblesville who is a member of the American Bar Association. He has a large general practice and an extensive corporation clientele as well. He and his brother, Thomas E., are associated in practice and have built up a large clientele throughout this section of the state. Since January 1, 1915, Mr. Kane has been practicing in Indianapolis as well as in Noblesville, being a member of the law firm of Matson, Kane and Ross, 947-955 Lemcke Annex.

Mr. Kane was associated with his father and Judge Davis after his admission to the bar until January 1, 1893, when Judge Davis retired from the firm to accept a place on the appellate bench of Indiana. The firm then became Kane & Kane, father and son. In 1897 a brother, Thomas E. Kane, came into the firm and the firm continued with the father and two sons as partners until the father's death in 1908, since which time the two brothers have practiced together.

Mr. Kane has always been a Republican in politics and always has been interested and active in political campaigns, frequently representing his party in county, district and state conventions. He is a popular and forceful campaign orator, and is frequently called upon by his party to make speeches. In November, 1908, he was elected state senator from Hamilton and Tipton counties, being nominated for this position without opposition. While in the Legislature he served on the judiciary and election committees, as well as several others of lesser importance. He was an active and influential senator and took an important part in all legislative matters.

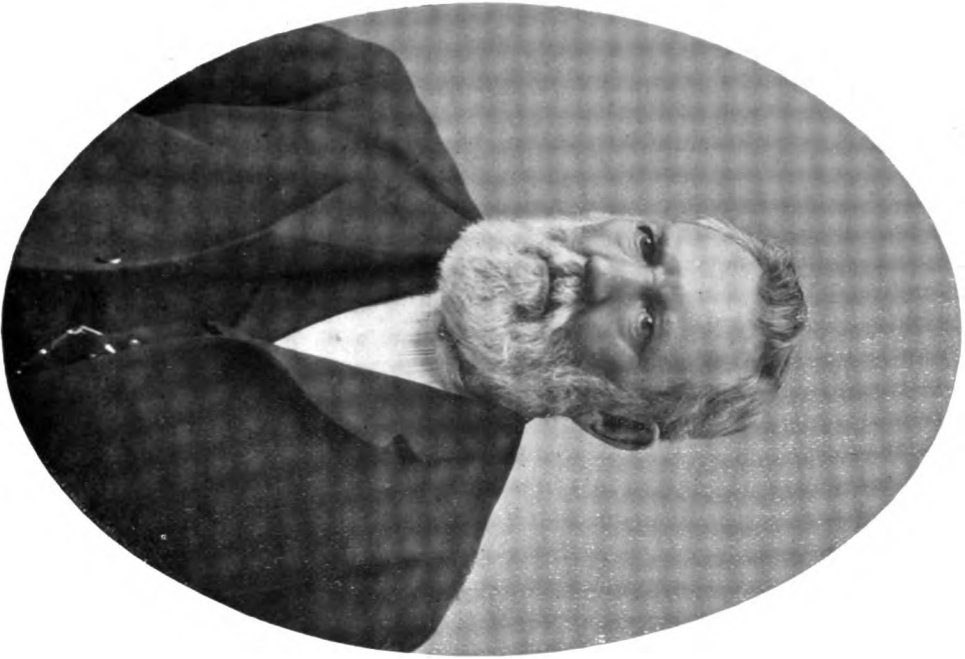
Mr. Kane was married December 22, 1897, to Flora B. Hereth, the daughter of Henry and Regina M. Hereth, natives of Germany and residents of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Kane have one child, a daughter, named Regina M., after her maternal grandmother.

Mr. Kane is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He always has been actively interested in educational matters and has served on the school board of Noblesville, being president of the board for a number of years. Mr. Kane has won an enviable reputation as a lawyer, with the result that his practice extends into other counties, while he frequently appears before the court at Indianapolis for his clients. He is an earnest and able advocate of any case which he espouses and in his pleadings before the jury he sometimes becomes truly eloquent. He is a man who is genial and companionable in his manner and wins friends because of his personality. He always has been a diligent worker and a close student of the law, always making it a rule carefully to study every case he is called upon to plead. No man in the county stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than Mr. Kane.

ELI BROOKS.

It is very gratifying to be able to go back to the early history of this state to tell about the brave men and women who first invaded its wilderness and from whom sprang the hardy and superior race of people who have made Indiana what it is today. Among the distinguished residents of Hamilton county is the gallant old veteran, Eli Brooks, who is now living a retired life in this county, after having attained to a success which stamps him as a man of more than ordinary ability. Mr. Brooks is one of those strong, sturdy characters who have contributed largely to the welfare of this county, and as a citizen he has been public-spirited and progressive in all that the term implies. In all the essential elements of good citizenship, he is a man among men and by his earnest life, sturdy integrity and strict regard for the higher ethics of life he has earned and retains the warm regard of all who know him.

Eli Brooks, the son of Madison and Nancy A. Brooks, was born January 15, 1837, in Jefferson county, Indiana. His parents were natives of North Carolina and came with their parents to this state in an early day. The father of Madison Brooks settled in Jefferson county, Indiana, and in that county he grew to manhood and married at the early age of nineteen. He lived in the county of his birth for several years, and in 1853 came to Hamilton county, settling in Fall Creek township on a farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres. Madison Brooks became one of the most successful



MR. AND MRS. ELI BROOKS



farmers of the county and at his death, which occurred on May 28, 1909, he was the owner of three thousand acres of excellent farming land in this county. His wife died in August, 1854.

Eli Brooks received part of his education in the district schools of Jefferson county, this state, being sixteen years of age when his parents moved from that county to Hamilton county. He completed the district school course in this county and worked upon his father's farm in this county until he was of age, when he went to Kansas and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, on which he lived for six months, after which he returned to Hamilton county and remained with his father until his marriage, in 1861, when he began farming on eighty acres of land which his father gave him and where he has spent his whole career, with the exception of the short time spent in the service of his country during the Civil War. He has been a remarkably successful farmer and has given to his five living children eighty acres of land and still owns a fine farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Mr. Brooks enlisted for service in the War of the Rebellion in 1863, being a member of the Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. He was immediately sent east and in the battle of Gettysburg, which was the fourth in which he was engaged, he met with a serious casualty on the first day of the battle, July 1, 1863, when his arm was fractured with a musket shot. It became necessary to amputate the arm, with the result that Mr. Brooks was discharged from the service on account of total disability.

Mr. Brooks was married March 14, 1861, to Mary J. Rogers, the daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Manford) Rogers, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. Stephen Rogers died in 1890, and his wife in 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. Eli Brooks have been born six children: Lucelia, deceased; Mrs. Nancy A. Smith, of Noblesville; Mrs. Katie Horlock, whose husband is a farmer in this county; Frank, who lives on his father's farm; Mrs. Grace Heiny, whose husband is a farmer in this county; Eben H., a farmer of this county.

In politics, Mr. Brooks has always been identified with the Republican party, but he has never been a candidate for any public office, nor taken an active part in political affairs. He and his family have always been earnest and loyal members of the United Brethren church and have contributed in various ways to its advancement. Mr. Brooks is one of the oldest Masons in the county, having been a member of Lodge No. 53, at Noblesville, for more than half a century. He is also proud to hold membership in the Grand

Army of the Republic Post at Noblesville. His integrity is of the most insistent and unswerving character and no shadow has ever rested upon any portion of his career. His course of life has always been above suspicion, and those who are most intimately acquainted with him are unanimous in their praise of his upright character and well-regulated life.

CHARLES F. ROBERTS.

Farming is becoming recognized as a profession and the future farmers of our country will be trained as are our ministers and our physicians. Purdue University now gives a four-year course in agriculture, leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. The 1913 Legislature of this state created a new official known as the county agent, whose duties are to give expert advice to farmers on all subjects pertaining to agriculture. The short courses given at Purdue every year are being attended by thousands of farmers and their sons. The tendency of all this points to a new era of farming. Farmers institutes are being held throughout the state and have been the means of keeping the farmers abreast of the times. Farming is becoming a science and the most successful farmer today is the man who studies his business. Such a farmer is Charles F. Roberts.

Charles F. Roberts, one of the most prosperous farmers of Clay township, Hamilton county, Indiana, was born January 14, 1872, in Preble county, Ohio, the son of Elihu H. and Sarah (Stubbs) Roberts, both natives of that same county. Elihu H. Roberts, was the son of Samuel and Mary (Pucket) Roberts, and lived in Ohio most of their lives. Mary (Pucket) Roberts was a Quaker preacher and preached up to the time of her death. Her very last words were spoken from the pulpit. The Roberts family trace their ancestry back to forbears who came to this country in Colonial times. Elihu Roberts is a farmer, he and his wife still living in this county. His wife was left an orphan at an early age, her mother dying when she was an infant. Elihu Roberts and his wife are the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are still living; Alonzo died when he was about thirty-five years of age, the other ten children are as follows: Mary, Otis, Alpheus, Charles F., whose life history is here presented, Edwin, Margaret, Lindley, Roscoe, Sadie and Bessie.

Charles F. Roberts, was reared on the home farm in Preble county, Ohio. He attended the public schools in Ohio and finished his education in

Indiana, where he prepared for teaching. In 1889 he came to Hamilton county, Indiana, from Ohio, and worked by the month for farmers in this county. He did this for several years, teaching during the winter seasons of two years. At the age of twenty-five he rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres two miles west of Carmel and for the next eight years lived upon the rented farm. In the meantime he saved his money and, before he quit renting, he purchased an eighty acre farm in 1903. He has been a prosperous farmer and now has one of the most attractive farms in the county. He has since added twenty acres to his original farm, which with eighty acres which his wife inherited from her father's estate gives him a tract of one hundred and eighty acres. In 1906 he built his present modern home on the southern part of the farm. He has one of the largest and most modern barns in the township, and all the rest of his buildings are of the best. He has improved his farm in every way and always keeps it in a high state of cultivation. He carries on general farming in a systematic way and raises as much stock as he can feed from his own crops, preferring to market his stock instead of his crop. He has found by actual experience that this is a more profitable way of conducting a farm at the present time.

Mr. Roberts was married August 23, 1894, to Rhoda Collins, who was born July 18, 1874, one-half mile north of where Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are now living, the daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Jessup) Collins. Her father was a native of New York, and was a son of Hezekiah and Rhoda (Kinyon) Collins. John Collins' mother died when he was three weeks old and his father then married Jerusha Bound, who died a year later, the father then marrying, thirdly, Mary Underhill. They came to Indiana in 1850 and Hezekiah Collins bought the farm where Mrs. Roberts was born, paying therefor ten dollars an acre, giving sixteen hundred dollars for the one hundred and sixty acre farm. In 1870 he sold the farm to his son for ten thousand dollars. His wife Rhoda Kinyon, was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Kinyon. Elizabeth Jessup, the mother of Mrs. Roberts, was a daughter of Alfred and Henrietta (Todd) Jessup.

The Collins family in Hamilton county traces its ancestry back to Jedediah Collins, of Irish descent, who emigrated to America in 1610. In the line of direct descent are: Jedediah, born in 1660; John, in 1685; Hezekiah, in 1715; Jabes, 1741; Solomon, born in Rhode Island in 1776; Hezekiah, born September 27, 1798; John R., born in New York, August 7, 1831, was the father of Mrs. Roberts. His wife, Eliabeth Jessup, was the daughter of Alfred and Henrietta (Todd) Jessup, born in Hamilton county, Indiana, her parents being natives of Wayne and Marion counties, Indiana, respec-

tively. Her grandfather was an American sea captain, and while smuggling sugar into France during the French Revolution was captured and held a prisoner two years. He served in the War of 1812, and while he was in the trenches before Baltimore the British landed on his farm and destroyed all his property. Further mention of the Collins family is to be found in the biography of Robert H. Collins elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have one daughter, Elizabeth, who is now attending school in Carmel. They have also reared an orphan boy, Charles J., who is now a junior at Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are both members of the Friends church by birthright and have always taken an active part in church and Sunday school work. Mrs. Roberts is a woman of refinement and culture, and is very prominent in the life of the literary clubs of Hamilton county. Mr. Roberts by virtue of his strong individual qualities has won his way to a high standing among his fellow citizens, having by his force of character won his way from an humble beginning to his place of prominence in his community. He has maintained a comfortable home and he and his family have a large circle of acquaintances and align themselves with all movements for the upbuilding of their community.

ROBERT H. COLLINS.

There are not many families who can trace their ancestry back more than four generations, and very few indeed who can trace their lineage back three generations. The Collins family trace their ancestry back to a member of the family who came over to this country in 1610. The name of this early ancestor has been lost in the mazes of antiquity, but his son, Jedediah, who was born in 1660, was the beginning of the line in America. The direct descendants of Jedediah Collins, who was born in Rhode Island in 1660, down to the Robert H. Collins, the present prosperous farmer of Clay township, Hamilton county, Indiana, are as follows: Jedediah, born 1660; John, born 1685; Hezekiah, born 1715; Jabes, born 1741; Solomon, born 1766; Hezekiah, born 1798; John R., born 1831, and Robert H., born June 3, 1870. It is not possible in this brief review to give the history of the different branches of this family. However, it will be interesting to follow the family from Solomon down to the present time.

Solomon Collins, who was born in Rhode Island, March 17, 1766, emigrated from Rhode Island to New York in about 1808 and spent his entire

life near Utica, that state, dying there on October 15, 1823. His wife Sarah, was born August 25, 1766. Solomon Collins and wife were the parents of nine children, Elizabeth, the wife of Jonathan Teft; Solomon, Hezekiah, grandfather of Robert H., with whom this narrative subsequently deals; Stephen P., Mrs. Sarah West; Nathan, Emma, the wife of James K. Larkin; Martha and Anna. Several members of Solomon Collins' family moved to the present site of the city of Elgin, Illinois, and entered government land there.

Hezekiah Collins, grandfather of Robert H., was born September 27, 1798, in New York. When twenty-eight years of age he married Rhoda Kinyon. For many years he taught school in New York during the winter seasons and farmed during his summer vacations. After his marriage he embarked in the merchandising business until 1836 and several years later went to Cayuga county, New York, where he followed agriculture until he moved to Indiana about 1850. He settled in Hamilton county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, part of which is still owned by his grandson, Robert H. He made this purchase on June 19, 1851, paying two thousand dollars for the one hundred and sixty acres. In 1871 he sold the tract to his son, John R., the father of Robert H. for ten thousand dollars. Hezekiah Collins was thrice married. To him and his first wife, Rhoda Kinyon, were born three children, Susan, the wife of Judge David Moss; Martha, who died at the age of sixteen, and John R., the father of Robert H. His first wife died in 1831 and in 1835 Mr. Collins married Jerusha Bowne, who died shortly afterwards and Mr. Collins married for his third wife Mary Underhill, and to this last marriage were born seven children, Hannah J., Sarah, Anna M., Jerusha, Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. J. D. Garner; Edward H. and Robert. Three of the daughters, Sarah, Anna and Hannah, were for many years prominent teachers in the public schools of this county. Hezekiah Collins was an active member of the Friends church and in politics was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party and then joined the new party. Prior to the Civil War his home was a station on the famous "Underground Railway" through Indiana. His death occurred February 27, 1877, after which his wife made her home with her son, John R., until her death, October 23, 1879.

John R. Collins, the father of Robert H., was born in New York, August 7, 1831, and came to this county with his father, Hezekiah, when he was nineteen years old. At the age of twenty-one he rented his father's farm and began life for himself. He was educated in a high school in New York and later attended the Poughkeepsie Quaker school, and for several years

afterwards engaged in teaching. When thirty-two years of age he married Elizabeth Jessup, the daughter of Alfred T. and Henrietta (Todd) Jessup. She was born in this county, while her parents were natives of Wayne and Marion counties, Indiana, respectively. Her grandfather was an American sea captain and while smuggling sugar into France during the French revolution was captured and held a prisoner for two years. He served in the War of 1812 and while in the trenches before Baltimore the British landed on his farm and destroyed all his property. John R. Collins and wife were the parents of six children, Jerusha, wife of Albert Carey; Robert H., Rhoda and three who died in infancy. The mother of these children died January 20, 1875. Alfred Jessup, the maternal grandfather of Robert H. Collins, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, November 30, 1822, and was the son of Jehu Jessup, whose wife was a Wright. His wife, Henrietta Todd, was a relative of the wife of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jessup lived in Carmel for many years, where he was a merchant and postmaster. They reared a family of four daughters. John R. Collins was justice of the peace in this township for many years and lived the life of a plain farmer until his death August 7, 1910.

Robert H. Collins received a good, common-school education and remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went to Carmel, where he lived for ten years, during which time he managed a livery stable and engaged in the drilling of gas wells. In the spring of 1903 he moved back to the farm and has been following agricultural pursuits since that time. He has made a specialty of the raising of thoroughbred Percheron horses, as well as roadsters. He makes frequent exhibits at the state, county and local horse fairs and has won many first and second premiums. He also raises registered Holstein cattle and is a member of the Hamilton County Draft Horse Association.

Mr. Collins was married August 24, 1895, to Dora E. Applegate, the daughter of James and Eliza (Ray) Applegate, born April 12, 1868, in Marion county, Indiana. The Applegate family originally came from New Jersey, James Applegate being a native of Ohio. He was a son of Ebenezer Applegate, a large land owner of Hamilton and Marion counties, who gave each of his children a large farm when they married. When Dora Applegate was five years of age her mother died, and five years later her father died. She then made her home with an uncle, Isaiah Applegate, with whom she lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are the parents of one son, Curtis John, who was born August 25, 1902.

Politically, Mr. Collins is an adherent of the Republican party, and al-

though taking an active interest in all public affairs of the day, has never been an office seeker. Fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He also holds membership in the National Horse Thief Detective Association. Mr. Collins and the members of his family are all loyal adherents of the Friends church in Carmel and take an active interest in all church and Sunday school work.

MILTON HANSON.

A man with a notable career, who has spent a large part of his life in Hamilton county, Indiana, is Milton Hanson, whose whole life has been devoted to public work of various kinds in addition to his regular occupation. As a teacher, lawyer, member of the state Legislature and public-spirited citizen in all things, he has taken a prominent part in the life of his community. He was one of the organizers of the Prohibition party in Indiana, and was its candidate for Congress at one time. He remained with the party until the Free Silver issue made its appearance, and then allied himself with the Republican party, which he has since continued to support most of the time. He is a man of unusual intellectual attainments and has always been interested in everything which pertains to the welfare of those about him.

Milton Hanson, who is now living a retired life in Westfield, Indiana, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, May 6, 1842, the son of Borden and Rachel (Cox) Hanson. His father was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, in March, 1800, and was the son of Elijah and Susannah (Scruven) Hanson. Rachel Cox was born December 12, 1799, near Wrightsboro, Georgia, and was the daughter of John and Rachel (Stubbs) Cox. Elijah Hanson was in the Revolutionary War, serving as an orderly sergeant in a North Carolina regiment, his parents having moved from Virginia to North Carolina in 1755. The Hansons are of English ancestry, who went to England at the time of the Danish conquest in the ninth century. When Elijah Hanson was in the War of the Revolution he was taken sick during his service and was quartered in the Scruven home in North Carolina, and while there fell in love with the daughter of the house, Susannah, and afterwards married her. She was a member of the Friends church, and he later joined the same denomination.

In 1805 Borden Hanson and his future wife both went to Ohio with their parents from North Carolina, and located near Barnesville, in Belmont

county, and they were married in that county in 1820. In 1831 Borden Hanson and his wife moved to Wayne county, Indiana, where he farmed and there his death occurred, July 18, 1846. The widow and the younger children, including Milton, with whom this narrative deals, moved to Howard county, Indiana, in 1851, and settled four miles west of New London, where the mother died, May 11, 1853. There were twelve children in the family and Milton was the eleventh, being only eleven years of age at the time of his mother's death. Borden Hanson was also the youngest of a large family, and his father, Elijah, was also the youngest of a large number of children. Rachel (Cox) Hanson's mother was Rachel Stubbs, a member of a large family with several relatives still living in Hamilton county. After the death of his mother, Milton Hanson lived with his brother, Thomas, on the home farm until he was about seventeen years of age. He then went to work for himself in the summer and attended school in the winter, having an ardent desire for an education. He attended the high school at New London, an institution of the Friends church, and much above the usual graded schools of the state at that time. In fact, it approached the order of a college, the teachers, Lewis A. and Hulda C. Estes, having previously taught in Earlham College. Mr. Hanson early showed a predilection for mathematics and was unusually proficient in this branch of science. He also studied Latin and Greek and after leaving high school taught school for several years in Howard and Clinton counties, and also in Dublin, in Wayne county, and in Georgetown, Illinois.

After his marriage in 1865 Mr. Hanson continued teaching and taught several years in Clinton county, this state, where he resided. He was first married July 23, 1865, to Mrs. Susan J. (Lehman) Sims, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, the daughter of David D. and Margaret Lehman, her death occurring May 11, 1874. About two years after the death of his wife Mr. Hanson was admitted to the bar at Frankfort, in Clinton county, Indiana, and in 1878 moved to Kokomo, where he began the active practice of law March 29, 1880. He purchased a farm near Gray, in Hamilton county, and moved to that place, giving up the active practice of law in the same year to engage in farming, which occupation he continued to follow until he retired from active life.

Mr. Hanson was married the second time on February 2, 1876, at West Newton, Marion county, Indiana, to Elizabeth Mendenhall, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, near Hinkle Creek Friends church, the daughter of Jesse and Phoebe Mendenhall. Her death occurred November 29, 1904, four daughters, Grace, Blanche, Mayme and Elsie being left to mourn the

loss of their mother. Blanche is the wife of Earl Kirkman, and lives on her father's farm near Gray. She has three children, Ernest, Ward and Julia. Mayme is the wife of Raymond Hinshaw, and lives near Thorntown on a farm. She has two children, Helen and Caroline. Grace has been teaching school for the past fourteen years and is now teaching in the schools of Sheridan, Indiana. Elsie married Hollis Royster and died at Frankfort, Indiana, December 16, 1910, within six months after her marriage.

On August 8, 1906, Mr. Hanson was married to Mary Emma Newsom, who was born near Azalia, Bartholomew county, Indiana, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Newsom. When she was about seven years of age her parents moved to Coatesville, Hendricks county, Indiana, and seven years later, moved to Indianapolis, where her father was engaged in the commission business for about five years. At the end of that time her father became a missionary to the Indians in Indian Territory and left for that field in 1872.

About this time Mrs. Hanson went to Bartholomew county, Indiana, to an academy to finish her schooling. Her father, however, was taken ill and she had to give up her intended college course. In nursing her father she became interested in professional nursing and has had all the training and experience to qualify for a trained nurse, although she never took the examination for a diploma. For twenty years before her marriage to Mr. Hanson she was engaged in professional nursing, and while following her occupation at the home of a friend of Mr. Hanson in Kokomo she first met him. Mrs. Hanson's mother was Elizabeth Hollowell. After Mrs. Hanson left the academy in Bartholomew county she became a teacher missionary with her father in Indian Territory and remained there seven years. Her father was one of the founders of the Colored Orphans' Home in Indianapolis. Mrs. Hanson was reared in an atmosphere of humanitarianism and helpfulness, and throughout her life has taken a deep interest in that line of educational work.

The public career of Mr. Hanson has been of a very active nature. In 1882 he was elected to the State Legislature of Indiana on the Republican ticket, and two years later helped to organize the Prohibition party in Indiana, from 1888 to 1890 being the district chairman of that party. In 1890 he was the Prohibition candidate for Congress in his district, and in 1896, after the party divided at Pittsburg over the Free Silver issue, he re-united with the Republican party, and made speeches all over Hamilton county advocating the election of McKinley. He voted for Roosevelt in 1912, but voted for the largest part of the Republican county ticket, and helped to nominate it. He is a notary public and is a trustee of the State Anti-Saloon

League. He called the county convention which was organized in the fall of 1909, and which finally resulted in making Hamilton county "dry" by a twenty-four hundred majority.

In March, 1900, Mr. Hanson moved from his farm near Gray, to Westfield, where he has since resided. He and his wife have long been members of the Friends church and active workers in its cause. Such, in brief, is the history of a man who has been a credit to the county where he has lived so many years. He is the kind of a man who is a valuable asset to any community.

DR. ZERI H. FODREA.

The entire career of Dr. Zeri H. Fodrea, a prominent physician of Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, has been spent within the limits of this county. The Fodrea family was one of the many families to come to Hamilton county, Indiana, from North Carolina, leaving the state of their birth on account of their hatred of slavery. Doctor Fodrea has spent his whole life in the immediate vicinity of his present place of residence, and by his upright life and the character of the service which he has rendered his fellow citizens, he is universally respected and esteemed. For the past quarter of a century, he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Westfield and no physician of the county has met with more pronounced success.

Dr. Zeri H. Fodrea, son of David and Tamer (Davis) Fodrea, was born June 3, 1856, two miles north of Westfield. His parents were both born in North Carolina, and his father came when a small lad to Indiana with his mother, locating in Hamilton county, about 1840. David Fodrea grew to manhood in this county and married Tamer Davis, the daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Davis, natives also of North Carolina. David Fodrea was a man of much prominence in his community, and was a leader of the Abolitionists and a warm friend of temperance. He and his family were active workers in the Friends church, and contributed in every way to the advancement of the community where they settled. David Fodrea died in 1887 and his wife lived until 1907. Eight children were born to David Fodrea and wife, six of whom are living: Benjamin D. and Alfred H., of Indianapolis; Levi P., of Noblesville; Mary M., the widow of John L. Moore, of Westfield; Rebecca, the wife of Eli Kane, of Kansas, and Dr. Z. H., with

whom this narrative deals. Hannah died in childhood, and one other child died in infancy.

Doctor Fodrea was given a good common school education and later graduated from the high school at Westfield. He then entered Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, and after leaving Earlham, he attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he took the medical course. He graduated in the spring of 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After graduating from the University of Michigan, Doctor Fodrea had charge of the Westfield schools for the following year, 1888-89. On July 1, 1889, he began the active practice of his profession at Westfield, and for the past twenty-five years has devoted his full time and attention to this noble profession. In addition to taking an active part in the various medical associations of which he is a member, he is prominently identified with the various community interests which are found in his locality.

Doctor Fodrea has never married. He belongs to the Friends church, and has always given it his unreserved support. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained to all the degrees including the thirty-second, being a member of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. In addition to his Masonic affiliations Doctor Fodrea also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias at Westfield.

GEORGE W. OSBORN.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the unbounded esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personalities serves as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class George W. Osborn very properly belongs. Mr. Osborn has devoted himself to his adopted profession and to the public duties to which he has been called, and, because of his personal worth and his accomplishments, he is clearly entitled to representation among the enterprising and progressive men of his locality. Mr. Osborn is an efficiently trained lawyer and has the background of a practical education, having taken the five-year literary and law course offered by the Indiana State University at Bloomington. Since engaging in the practice of his pro-

fession in his home county he has rapidly forged to the front and in the fall of 1912 was elected prosecuting attorney for this county, assuming this office January 1, 1913.

George W. Osborn, the son of David S. and Hannah (Roberts) Osborn, was born October 20, 1879, on a farm in Marion county, Indiana. Both of his parents were born in Marion county, his grandfather, John Osborn, being born in Virginia in 1771. John Osborn was one of the earliest pioneers of Marion county, Indiana, where he died in 1875, having reached the unusual age of more than one hundred years. Jacob Roberts, the father of Hannah Roberts, mother of George W. Osborn, was born in Ohio county, Pennsylvania, in 1800 and was one of the early pioneers of Marion county. His father, John Roberts, entered nine hundred and sixty acres of land in Marion county near the city of Indianapolis. Both families were prominent in the early history of Marion county and among the most substantial citizens of the county. David Osborn and his family moved from Marion county to Hamilton county in 1882, settling on a farm in Clay township, where David Osborn engaged in farming until his death February 26, 1894, his wife dying August 31, 1904. David Osborn was a Democrat in politics and a man who was always interested in the welfare of his community, being a citizen who stood high in the estimation of his fellowmen. He and his wife were both loyal members of the German Lutheran church.

George W. Osborn was about three years of age when his parents moved from Marion county to Hamilton county and since that time he has been a continuous resident of this county. He attended the schools of his home township and later was graduated from the Zionsville high school with the class of 1901. He at once entered Indiana University and took the combined literary and law course, graduating from that institution on June 20, 1906. He was admitted to the practice of law in January, 1907, and on February 4 of that year he opened his office for practice in Sheridan in this county. His ability as a lawyer is widely recognized and during the years he has been identified with the legal history of this county he has been connected with many of the most important cases tried in the local court. His learning, capacity, aptitude and persistency are readily recognized and his friends prophesy that he will be favored with many additional honors in the future. He has an unblemished record, having always been upright and honorable in all his relations with his fellow men and has set a worthy example of the public-spirited, honest, energetic and wholesome citizen whom the public delight to reward and honor. Affiliated with the Democratic party he has been

active in its councils in this county and has been honored by this party on several occasions. He has been town attorney for the corporation of Sheridan for several years and in the summer of 1912 was nominated by his party for the office of prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county. He was elected in November, 1912, to this office and assumed its duties January 1, 1913. Because he has an earnest and conscientious desire to apply his legal knowledge impartially he has gained the confidence and respect of the attorneys of the county as well as of the public he has served in his capacity of state's attorney. He is always master of himself in the trial of cases and is rarely not at his desk. He is courteous and deferential to the court and kind and forbearing to his opponents. As a speaker he is direct, logical and not infrequently, truly eloquent. He is not only an able and reliable counselor of jurisprudence, but his honesty is unimpeachable and his official career has been animated only by those lofty motives which should actuate every good American citizen.

Mr. Osborn was married December 23, 1908, to Bessie S. Kercheval, the daughter of Robert G. and Anna (Davis) Kercheval of Sheridan, and to this union have been born two sons, John R. and George W., Jr. The wife and mother died March 29, 1913. She was an amiable woman of pleasing personality and her kindly deeds and loving ministrations will be long remembered by those with whom she was associated. Mr. Osborn is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. In his church affiliations he is an earnest member of the Christian church. He is one of those strong, sturdy men who are a positive benefit to their community and consequently his name well deserves a place in the record of Hamilton county's representative citizens.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS BROOKS.

The whole career of Joseph Augustus Brooks has been spent in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, where he was born fifty-six years ago. As a farmer he has been one of the most successful men of the county, as is attested by his fine farm of two hundred and seventy-four acres in this county. Mr. Brooks and his wife have reared two children, who have become useful members of society. They have given both of them a high school and university training and have the satisfaction of knowing that they are amply able to provide for themselves. Mr. Brooks is a hos-

pitabile, genial and popular citizen, who has never failed to give his support to the best measures affecting his community's welfare.

Joseph Augustus Brooks, familiarly known as "Gus" Brooks, was born March 5, 1858, in the township where he is now residing. He is the son of Madison and Mary Jane (Hurlock) Brooks. His father was a life-long farmer in this county and died May 28, 1909. His mother is still living.

Joseph A. Brooks was reared in Fall Creek township, on his father's farm and lived there until his marriage. He then moved on the farm in the western part of Fall Creek township, where he is now living, and for the past thirty-five years has been actively engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has a beautiful country home, surrounded by spacious and well-kept grounds. His barns are large and commodious and bespeak the industry, as well as the taste of the owner. He has erected all of the buildings on his farm and placed upon it all of the improvements which now make it one of the most attractive places in the county.

Mr. Brooks was married October 2, 1879, to Clara Fisher, who was born May 10, 1861, in this county, the daughter of John and Ellen (Steffy) Fisher. John Fisher and his wife were both natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. John Fisher came to this county with his father, George Fisher, and his wife came here with her parents from Pennsylvania. Ellen Steffy used to tell of an interesting incident in her girlhood when a veritable "rain" of stars was witnessed in the community in which she was living. The people were so powerfully impressed by the phenomenon that they thought that the world was coming to an end. George Steffy, the father of Ellen, was a cabinet maker and made his home at Clarksville.

Joseph A. Brooks and wife are the parents of three children. The first-born, Ernest, was born June 29, 1880, and died six months later; Earl, born March 23, 1883, graduated from the Noblesville high school, and then spent two years in Indiana University, after which he entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, and graduated in 1907, and has since been practicing dentistry in Noblesville. His biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Lola Ellen, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, was born September 28, 1892, graduated from the Noblesville high school in 1900, and from Indiana University in the spring of 1914. She is now teaching domestic science and English at the Bremen, Indiana, high school.

Mr. Brooks is a Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias and he and his wife and daughter are consistent members of the Christian church. His son belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

EDWARD FRANKLIN KLEPFER.

The "Sunnymeade Farm" of Edward F. Klepfer, which is located in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, is recognized as one of the best improved farms in Hamilton county. Mr. Klepfer is a man of broad education. He and his wife taught school both before and after their marriage. For ten years Mr. Klepfer taught school in this county, and five years of this time he and his wife taught together, and at the same time they farmed during the summer seasons. They are both descended from sterling families who have left their impress upon the communities in which they resided. The lives of Mr. and Mrs. Klepfer have been a blessing to the community in which they have lived so many years.

Edward Franklin Klepfer, the son of Noah and Elizabeth (Pickel) Klepfer, was born March 10, 1857, in Marion county, Indiana, near Oaklandon. His father was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1832, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Swarm) Klepfer. Noah Klepfer was about four years of age when his parents moved from Pennsylvania, to Wayne county, Indiana, and he came with them to Marion county when they moved there a short time later. In Marion county Noah Klepfer grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Pickel. She was born in Ohio, September 11, 1829, and is now enjoying good health at the advanced age of eighty-five. She still reads without glasses, has an excellent memory, and is able to do her housework. She came with her parents to Marion county, Indiana, when a child.

After Noah Klepfer was married he farmed for about seven years in Marion county, where his father had entered a large tract of government land. In 1859 Noah Klepfer bought the farm his father had entered in Fall Creek township, in Hamilton county. This tract of eighty acres was covered with forest trees with the exception of about two acres, and had no house or buildings of any kind on it. When Noah Klepfer and his wife moved there in 1859 they started to clear their land and Mr. Klepfer sold some of the best hardwood logs for twenty-five cents apiece. On this farm he made his home until his death, April 1, 1914, being nearly eighty-two years of age at the time of his death. Noah Klepfer was always interested in public affairs and was often called upon by his neighbors to perform public services in various capacities. At one time the law provided for a township road superintendent in each township, and he held this office for several years. He was frequently called upon to appraise real estate, locate ditches, administer estates, and give advice of a general legal nature. In fact, he

was the Nestor of his community, being a man who was regarded as exceptionally well qualified to perform all kinds of executive and administrative work. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and deeply interested in the work of that fraternal organization. Two sons were born to Noah Klepfer and wife: Nelson Wallace, who was born May 9, 1854, died on his farm in this county in 1900. The other son, Edward Franklin, is the immediate subject of this review.

Edward F. Klepfer was about two years of age when his parents moved from Marion county to Hamilton county, Indiana. He received such education as was afforded by the district schools of his day and remained on the home farm until his marriage. Before his marriage, however, he had begun to teach school, and having spent two years in the Union high school at Westfield, he had no difficulty in qualifying as a teacher. He began teaching at the old Young school house in Fall Creek township, where as a lad he had attended his first school at the age of eight. Later he taught nearer home, at the Klepfer school house, for four years. After his marriage in 1885 he and his wife taught together at Cicero for one year, and for a short time Mr. Klepfer engaged in the livery business in that city. His wife's parents, however, were getting old and asked Mr. Klepfer and his wife to come and live with them on their farm near Madison, Indiana, and went there and Mr. Klepfer farmed in the summer and taught for five years during the winter seasons in Hamilton county. Altogether he taught ten years, his last term being in the old school house where he taught his first year. When he stopped teaching he rented a farm near his old home place for two years and then bought eighty acres on which he has since lived a short distance west of his boyhood home. He has added to his original farm from time to time until he now has one hundred and fifty-five acres, while his wife owns eighty acres in the same neighborhood. He has two sets of farm buildings on his land and his wife's farm is also well equipped. He is a breeder of pure-bred Percheron horses and finds a ready sale for all that he cares to dispose of.

Mr. Klepfer was married June 3, 1885, to Lucile R. Rogers, who was a native of Switzerland county, Indiana, and was reared in Jefferson county, near Madison, the daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Manford) Rogers. Her father was an extensive farmer and at one time owned several hundred acres of land in southern Indiana. In 1860 Stephen Rogers and his brother invested heavily in land along the Ohio river, but financial reverses caused him to lose over forty thousand dollars on his investment. Mrs. Klepfer is

a sister of Mrs. Eli Brooks, whose biography elsewhere in this volume gives the family history of the Rogers family.

Mr. and Mrs. Klepfer have no children, their only child, Harry, dying in early infancy. Both are loyal and earnest members of the United Brethren church, and give it their hearty support at all times. Politically, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. Mr. Klepfer is an ambitious, diligent and industrious man, and one of those citizens of whom any community should be proud. He is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens and is frequently called upon to administer estates and perform matters of executive nature.

MARTIN VAN BUREN FORRER.

One of the notably useful men of Hamilton county, Indiana, is Martin Van Buren Forrer, whose whole career has been spent within the limits of this county. For eighteen years he was a public school teacher of this county, and during that time gave his best efforts towards making good citizens out of the young people whom he taught. That he succeeded well is shown by the fact that he is held in high esteem by those whom he instructed, a tribute not only to his excellence as a teacher, but to his high character as a man. For the past twelve years he has been a rural mail carrier, while at the same time he has given his careful attention to his fine farm in Wayne township. He is the kind of a public-spirited citizen who stands for the best ideas in government, religion, education and morality, and his life has been but the reflex of his own high ideals.

Martin Van Buren Forrer, the son of Martin and Eliza (Heiny) Forrer, was born May 4, 1859, in Noblesville township, Hamilton county, Indiana. His parents were both born in Pennsylvania, and after their marriage moved to the northeastern part of Ohio, and located for a short time near the cities of Orville and Massillon. About 1850 they came to Indiana and located in Noblesville township, Hamilton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, with the exception of about six years spent in Clarksville, Indiana. Martin Forrer was a life-long farmer and died in his ninetieth year in October, 1904. His wife died in October, 1909, at the advanced age of ninety-one. Four sons and two daughters were born to Martin Forrer and wife: John, Catherine, Elizabeth, Christopher, Daniel and Martin Van Buren.

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The education of Martin Van Buren Forrer was received in the district schools of Hamilton county and Holbroke Normal College, at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one he began teaching in the public schools of his county, and for eighteen consecutive years he taught in the various schools of the county. He then spent one winter in Florida for his health, and while in that state, also taught during the winter season. On his return to Hamilton county, he again resumed teaching and taught for four years. During his long service as a teacher he had saved his money and invested it in land, and in 1898 he retired from the school room and devoted all of his attention to farming. In 1902 he was appointed rural-route mail carrier on Route 10, a substation of Noblesville, which was established at that time in Clarksville. He has now been carrying the mail out of Clarksville for the past twelve years, and with his automobile he makes the route of twenty-six miles in two hours and twenty minutes.

Mr. Forrer has a very attractive farm and since acquiring it has put practically all of the improvements now on the place. Only one of the buildings on the farm remains as it was when he purchased it. He has concrete walks around his house and barn, concrete fence posts, and all of his improvements are of the most permanent and substantial character. Before the rural route was established, Mr. Forrer was the postmaster at Clarksville.

Mr. Forrer was married September 14, 1890, to Clara Heiny, the daughter of Benjamin and Julia A. (Lennen) Heiny, and to this union has been born one son, Raymond W., born in 1894. Raymond attended the high school at Noblesville and is now assistant to his father on the home farm.

Benjamin Heiny, the father of Mrs. Forrer, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, the fourth child of Samuel and Anna (Schock) Heiny. Benjamin came with his parents from Wayne county to Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1839, and lived in this county the remainder of his life.

The Heiny family is of German descent, the first of the family to come to America being Jacob Heiny, who came from Darmstadt, Hesse, Germany, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The seventh son of Jacob Heiny, the first member of the family to leave his native land, was Samuel, who was born in 1771, and through him the family in this county have descended. Jacob Heiny was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was a member of the artillery in a Pennsylvania regiment. Julia A. Lennen, the mother of Mrs. Forrer, was born in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Davis) Lennen. Samuel Lennen was a son of Peter Lennen, who entered government land in this county among the first settlers and became a large land owner before his

death. Elizabeth Davis came to this county from Ohio, making the overland trip on horseback with her parents. It is interesting to note that she met her future husband, Samuel Lennen, on the way from Ohio to this county, and he aided her in crossing a swollen stream. This chance acquaintance was later renewed and ultimately resulted in their marriage. Benjamin Heiny owned a saw mill at Clarksville, in partnership with his father, and managed it for several years. In later life he returned to farming and while living on his farm his wife died. Six years later he married Mrs. Watkins and moved to a farm one and one-half miles southeast of Noblesville, where his death occurred June 14, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrer are both consistent members of the Christian church, and Mr. Forrer takes an active part in all the work of the church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are both members of the Order of Eastern Star. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES W. BOOTH.

It would be interesting to know how many of the citizens of Hamilton county, Indiana, have come from North Carolina. A large number of Quakers settled in that state early in the nineteenth century, but their hatred of slavery led them to leave the state and settle in the North, where slavery was not allowed. Indiana received thousands of her best citizens in the early history of this state from North Carolina, and the majority of these were of the Quaker faith. Since the Civil War many have come from North Carolina and located in Indiana, and among those who settled in Hamilton county may be mentioned Charles W. Booth, who is now a prosperous farmer of Fall Creek township.

Charles W. Booth, the son of Charles and Fanny (McKinney) Booth, was born March 4, 1860, in Guilford county, North Carolina. His father died at the opening of the Civil War, and he lived with his mother until her death.

When Charles W. Booth was a lad of about thirteen years of age, he made a trip to Hamilton county, where his uncle, Joseph Booth, lived, but only stayed a short time and then returned to his old home in North Carolina. About 1884 he returned to Hamilton county, and worked on his uncle's farm by the month. He married in the following year and continued to reside on his uncle's farm until 1892, in which year Mr. Booth bought a

farm of one hundred and forty acres, which he still owns, and where he has lived since that time. He has a handsome house, which is set in attractive surroundings, and everything about the farm indicates that the owner is a man of thrift as well as of excellent taste.

Mr. Booth was married September 9, 1885, to Lizzie Caylor, who was born about four miles east of Noblesville, the daughter of David D. and Mary Ann (Gallaway) Caylor. Mrs. Booth's father was a native of Ohio, born near Dayton, the son of Abraham and Susannah Caylor. Abraham Caylor came to Indiana in pioneer times and settled on the Haverstick farm in Hamilton county, where he lived the remainder of his days. David D. Caylor, the father of Mrs. Booth, was a carpenter by trade, and lived most of his life in Clarksville, in Wayne township. The Caylors originally came from Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth are the parents of five children: Raymond, Emery, Vera, India and Mabel. Raymond married Jessie Manship, and has one son, Frank, and lives on a farm one mile north of his father's place. Emery married Maude Day, and lives one mile northwest of his father's farm. Vera is the wife of Charles Klepfer, of Oaklandon, and has one daughter, Lois. India and Mabel are still at home with their parents.

WILLIAM H. BEAVER.

There are few older native citizens of Hamilton county than William H. Beaver. He was born in the same township where he is now living, January 13, 1836, and was reared under pioneer conditions and endured all of the privations and hardships, as well as all of the pleasures incident to life in a new country. He started in life with practically nothing, and by his own efforts and good management he has accumulated an estate of four hundred and twenty-seven acres in the township where he was born. He has been a diligent and industrious man throughout his long career, and has looked forward to the time when he could retire from active labors. While his life has been devoted primarily to his own interests, yet he has not neglected to bear his share of the burdens of his community. Born, as he was, in pioneer times he well remembers the time when all of his clothing was made at home; in fact, he never had a suit of "store" clothes until he was twenty-two years of age. He is remarkably well preserved for a man of his years, and is still able to read fine print without the aid of glasses.

William H. Beaver, one of the most substantial farmers of Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, was born January 13, 1836, in the township, where he has always lived. He is the son of Henry and Annie (Sellers) Beaver, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively. His father grew to manhood in North Carolina, and later came to Ohio, where he met and married his first wife. In 1830, or probably before that date, he came with his family to Hamilton county, Indiana, and entered a tract of government land containing half a section, and lived on this farm until his son, William H., was about thirty-five years of age. The first wife of Henry Beaver died when William H. was a babe in arms and so young that he has no recollection of his mother. His father later married Mrs. Anna (Branham) Sloan, a widow of Hamilton county, and William H. Beaver was reared by his stepmother. There were nine children by both marriages, William H. being the youngest child by the first marriage.

William H. Beaver received only a very limited education in the subscription schools of his day and remained at home until he reached his majority and then began to work in a tanyard on the old National road. However, when his father and stepmother were getting along in years, he returned home and managed his father's farm. Before he died Henry Beaver gave each of his children some of his property, dividing the farm among the children, or rather giving them notes for five hundred dollars each, which were to stand as liens against his estate. After the death of his father, William H. Beaver, took the farm subject to the claims represented by the notes and went to work with a will, gradually paying off every note. Thus William H. Beaver acquired his father's farm, and has been tilling it since that time. He not only owns the three hundred acres of the paternal estate, but has since purchased one hundred and twenty-seven acres in the same township.

After his father's death William H. Beaver married Sarah Emily Grice, who died about eight years after her marriage, leaving no children. He then married her sister, Catherine, and her death occurred about six years after their marriage, she likewise leaving no children. The first wife of Mr. Beaver inherited sixteen acres and Mr. Beaver bought out the other Grice heirs and still owns the forty acres which he thus acquired. His second wife had one hundred and twenty-nine acres, in which Mr. Beaver has a life interest. In addition to these extensive tracts of land in Fall Creek township, Mr. Beaver also owns a tract of thirteen acres in Hancock county.

About a year after the death of his second wife Mr. Beaver returned

to the old homestead and now makes his home with Mr. Rushton, who rents the farm. The whole life of Mr. Beaver has been devoted to farming, with the exception of four years which he spent in the tan-yard. He started with only a very small share of his father's estate, but by assuming heavy indebtedness, bought out the other heirs and thus became the owner of the farm, which, as a lad, he had helped to clear. His first wife, though not strong physically, was a good manager, and willingly helped her husband in many ways, for which he gladly gives her credit. His second wife, like her sister, was a true helpmate, and his efforts were ably seconded by her. As a result of his life-long endeavors he has accumulated a large amount of land, acquiring a competence, when others with better chances have but little to show for their efforts. He has seen young men who made three times the wages he did in his youth, squander their opportunities and so conduct their affairs as to be compelled to live from hand to mouth. The career of Mr. Beaver is interesting in showing what can be accomplished by a man who starts out with the intention of accumulating a good farm, and the life of the subject of this biography should be an inspiration to the young men of the coming generation.

LEANDER FRANKLIN WHETSEL.

The Whetsel family have been identified with the history of Hamilton county since 1850, when the first members of the family arrived in this county. Leander F. Whetsel has spent his entire life since his birth, in 1868, in Fall Creek township, in Hamilton county, Indiana, and has so conducted his affairs as to win the esteem of his fellow citizens. He has been a life-long farmer, and if to one class of people more than another the United States owes a debt of gratitude, it is to the diligent, perserving farmers, on whom our prosperity as a nation so largely depends.

Leander Franklin Whetsel, the son of Theodore and Elzina (Birch) Whetsel, was born February 14, 1867, in Fall Creek twonship, Hamilton county, Indiana. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born December 2, 1822, and grew to manhood in his native state. He was married February 5, 1850, after coming to Hamilton county, Indiana, to Elzina Birch, who was born in New York state May 4, 1832. Soon after his marriage he and his wife located in Fall Creek township, on a farm adjoining the one where L. F. Whetsel is now living. Theodore Whetsel first entered eighty acres of government land at one dollar and a quarter an acre, and after clearing

part of the land and improving it he traded it for the farm on which his son, Leander, is now living. His eighty-acre farm was well improved and when he made the exchange in 1881 he secured one hundred and sixty acres, which was only partly improved. It had some buildings on it, but nearly all of it was in timber. Theodore Whetsel eventually became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land in Fall Creek township and one hundred acres near Pendleton, Madison county. He was an extensive breeder of Poland China hogs, being recognized as one of the most successful hog raisers in the county. He was a home-loving man and looked after his farming interests diligently. He and his wife started in a primitive log cabin with puncheon floors, stick and mud chimneys, greased-paper windows and home-made furniture. When they first settled in it the township was largely swamps, with no roads and very few cabins scattered over it. Theodore Whetsel died December 2, 1901, his wife having died January 27, of the same year, after having lived nearly fifty years together. Theodore Whetsel and wife were the parents of ten children: Wilbur, who died at the age of forty, leaving a wife and two children; Daniel A., who lives in Fall Creek township; Cynthia E., the deceased wife of Branson Smith; Cornelia, the wife of John H. Sylvester, of Wayne township; Mattie M., the wife of David Adams, of Madison county, Indiana; George M., of Indianapolis; Leander Franklin, with whom this narrative deals; Alfred O., who is now living on part of the old home farm; Pierson, who died in childhood, and one who died unnamed in infancy.

Leander F. Whetsel was thirteen years of age when his father moved on the one hundred and sixty-acre farm in 1881, and did his full share toward helping to clear the land. He remained at home until his marriage, in 1889, and since his marriage has continued to reside on the old Whetsel homestead. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of the old home farm and has bought forty acres across the road, so that he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land in the township.

Mr. Whetsel was married November 10, 1889, to Edna Keeling, who was born in Fall Creek township, this county, the daughter of Richard and Mary (Nicholson) Keeling. Richard Keeling was a native of Shelby county, Indiana, born in August, 1839, and was the son of Richard F. and Mary Keeling. Richard Keeling Sr., died in Shelby county, and his son, Richard, Jr., grew to manhood there and came to this county with his mother, where they located near the center of Fall Creek township. Richard, Jr., married Mary Nicholson in this county, his wife being a native of North Carolina, and coming to this county with her parents when she was about twenty years

of age. Her parents, Abel and Prudence Nicholson, settled in Wayne township, this county, and lived to advanced ages. She lived to be ninety years of age, and Abel Nicholson, who was a soldier in the Civil War, died at the age of seventy.

Mr. Whetsel and his wife have one son, Guy Loren, who was born January 1, 1894. He was graduated from the high school at Fortville, Indiana, and married India Fisher, the daughter of Hiram Fisher, and lives on his father's farm. Mrs. Whetsel's grandmother, Mrs. Nicholson, whose maiden name was Prudence Sayles, was born in North Carolina, and she was a child of slave-holding Southerners. Her father gave each of his children a slave at their marriage, giving her a negro girl who had cared for her in babyhood. When Prudence Sayles came to Indiana she sold the slave her father had given her for five hundred dollars.

Politically, Mr. Whetsel is a Democrat, but has never cared to take an active part in the councils of his party. However, he lends his hearty support to all public-spirited measures, and never fails to register his honest convictions on any subject of importance to his community. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and Mrs. Whetsel is a devoted member of the Christian church.

CLARK MILLIKAN.

The ninety years which have elapsed since the birth of Clark Millikan in Randolph county, North Carolina, have covered a period of more than three-fourths of the history of the United States. The history of Mr. Millikan is replete with many interesting incidents, and particularly that part of his life which concerns the Civil War. Mr. Millikan is one of many excellent citizens of Hamilton county who lived in North Carolina prior to the Civil War, and his experience during that memorable struggle is similar to that of many other members of the Friends church at that period.

Clark Millikan, the son of Samuel and Sallie (Clark) Millikan, was born April 12, 1824, in Randolph county, North Carolina. His parents both were natives of the same county, his father having been born in 1789 and his mother in 1800. Samuel Millikan was the son of Benjamin, who in turn was the son of William Millikan, of Irish ancestry. The Millikan family has traced its history back to Normandy, as far back as 800, A. D., and members of the family have been prominent in several of the countries of

western Europe. Benjamin Millikan, grandfather of Clark, lived in North Carolina on land which his father, William, had entered. During the Revolutionary War, Benjamin Millikan and his family were harried by the Tories and at one time the soldiers captured Benjamin and his wife, but owing to the laxity of the guard which was placed around them they were able to escape.

Clark Millikan grew to manhood in Randolph county, North Carolina, and on December 18, 1851, married Nancy Adams, who died on October 11, 1852, leaving one daughter, Nancy Angeline, who is still living with her father in Hamilton county, Indiana. Mr. Millikan was married a second time, on January 4, 1855, to Lydia Hinshaw, and to this second marriage seven children were born: Lewis Elwood, born October 10, 1855; an infant, born in November, 1857, who died in the following December; Florence Ellen, born June 30, 1860; Lunda Martisia, born October 2, 1862; Alice Martha, born August 7, 1864; Anna Florence, born December 5, 1869, and Lucetta Jane, born December 19, 1874, who died August 30, 1878.

A brief summary of the history of each of these seven children is here given: Lewis Elwood married Martha Ellen Barker, February 23, 1882, and resides on a farm two miles south of Sheridan. He is an active and prominent member of the Friends church, and has two children, Arza Homer and Edna Pearl. Arza is now running the farm of his grandfather. Florence Ellen was married April 8, 1879, to L. R. Michaels, a carpenter, now living in Indianapolis. She has five children, Clifton C., Beecher A., Edgar E., Florence E. and Merritt R. Clifton married Grace Hanson and lives in Indianapolis. He is a brick mason and has a son, Robert. Beecher married Ella Maufin, and lives in Indianapolis, where he follows the trade of a brick mason. Edgar died in 1913, at the age of twenty-three. Florence E. is the wife of James Stewart, of Indianapolis, and has one child, Helen Irene. Merritt R. is still living with his parents in Indianapolis.

Lunda Martisia, the fourth child of Clark Millikan and wife, was married March 17, 1881, to Vinson M. Moore, of Moores Crossing, near Noblesville, and has five children: Nora L., wife of Orrin Myers, of Gray, Indiana, and the mother of two children, Lowell and Harriett; Flossie G., the wife of Rev. Pliny Cox, a minister of the Friends church, of Messick, Michigan, and the mother of two children, Leota and Larue; Cecil R., a job printer of Indianapolis, who married Ruth Layton and has one daughter; Orace C., born December 5, 1900, and Helena, born in 1902.

Alice Martha, the fifth child of Mr. and Mrs. Millikan, married November 6, 1884, Owen D. Cox, who died February 23, 1894. Mrs. Cox had

two children, Stella A., who died in 1899, at the age of thirteen, and Carrie L., who is a nurse with headquarters at Indianapolis. Mrs. Cox makes her home with her father and mother near Sheridan.

Anna Florence, the sixth child, married February 1, 1891, Clark Stout, a grocer and meat dealer at Sheridan. They have three children: Lester M., living at Noblesville, who married Bertha Cox, and has one son, George Clark, who was born October 25, 1914; Larue C. and Lydia S.

Mr. Millikan and his family were still living in North Carolina at the opening of the Civil War. He was reared in the Friends church and was opposed to war and slavery. He was drafted for service in the Confederate army, but hired a substitute to take his place. The limit age was raised later in the war and he was drafted and sent to the front. Before this he and three other members of the Friends church had paid a man forty dollars to write a memorial to the Confederate Congress, asking that Friends be allowed to pay five hundred dollars and be relieved from war duty. He and his three friends were ordered to drill and refused to do so until they heard from Congress. They were arrested and tied up by their thumbs for half a day in the rain and snow. During the forenoon that they were thus suspended the water ran down their arms into their shoes, and after dinner they were bucked and bound and punished until one of their number declared he would die if the punishment was not stopped. To save their comrade, the other three agreed to drill. They drilled but watched closely for a chance to escape. After several months at detail work near home, for which they received sixty-five cents a day and board, they were sent to a regiment and within a month, while on picket duty near Petersburg, Mr. Millikan and a number of others, left the lines and slipped over to the Yankee lines, more than one-half mile away. This happened one night while they were on duty and was probably the most exciting night's experience through which Mr. Millikan ever passed.

On this particular night when he made his escape, Mr. Millikan and three others were guarding with a campfire behind a screen of limbs. Other guards were stationed in little groups along the lines with a fire to each group. In the group of guards next to Mr. Millikan and his friends was stationed one man whose duty was to watch the Friends constantly. About midnight this man who was watching Mr. Millikan and his friends drew his cape up over his head to protect himself from the cold wind and leaned down over the fire to warm. Immediately the four men, of whom Mr. Millikan was one, made a dash for liberty. They crawled rapidly as close to the ground as possible until they were thirty or forty yards over into the pine brush, then jumped to their feet and made a dash for the Yankee lines, going up to the

first Yankee sentry and surrendering. The four men, Millikan, Bell, Stewart and Beckerdite, immediately made themselves known. When they got to the guard and the Yankees saw the Confederate uniforms, the sentry shook hands and said, "Howdy, Johnnies," and treated them well. The four men had been on one-fourth rations and were now given the first good meal they had had for several days. After they had fully explained their position the United States government took them in charge and pursuant to a proclamation just issued by President Lincoln they were sent where they would be safe from the Confederates. Mr. Millikan and about eighty others accepted the offer of the United States government and Mr. Millikan, along with some of the others, asked to be sent to Hamilton county, Indiana, where he had friends. Thus closed the war experience of Mr. Millikan, and certainly he should be honored as much as those who fought for the flag.

After reaching Hamilton county, Mr. Millikan traded his North Carolina farm of two hundred and nine acres for an eighty-acre farm two miles southeast of Sheridan, and four hundred and twenty-four dollars. This farm had a hewed log house and about nine acres of land cleared, and here he started to work in the summer of 1865. His wife and children came from North Carolina soon afterwards and joined him. He cleared this farm and improved it with a good home and barns and outbuildings. He has since added seventeen acres, and now has a well improved farm, which is managed by one of his grandsons.

On January 4, 1915, Mr. Millikan and his wife celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. They are both well preserved and are still interested in everything which concerns the welfare of their community. Both are devout members of the Friends church, as are all of their descendants. Mr. Millikan is an ardent Prohibitionist and is active in advancing the principles of that party. He is a genial, kindly man, upright in every way, widely known and esteemed for his sterling character.

SYLVANUS MOORE.

There were several hundred enlistments from Hamilton county, Indiana, during the Civil War, and many of those thus enlisting were boys who had not yet reached their majorities. One of these many boys was Sylvanus Moore, who was not only the youngest soldier to enlist from his county, but was probably one of the youngest in the whole state. His father served in the war as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regi-

ment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Sylvanus wanted to go to the front, but was refused on account of his age. In February, 1865, he went to Indianapolis to see his father, but failed to get in touch with him. He returned to Noblesville and there saw a recruiting officer just boarding a train with a company of newly enlisted men. He told the officer he was eighteen years of age and asked to be enrolled, and although he was only a little past fourteen, though large for his age, the recruiting official allowed him to enlist. He was in the Shenandoah valley when Lee surrendered in April, 1865, and recalls vividly the wild jubilation of the soldiers when they heard the news. He was taken sick with typhoid fever soon after the close of the war and was nursed back to health by his father in the mountains of Maryland. Upon being told that he soon would receive his discharge, he cried for joy, and came home as soon as possible.

Sylvanus Moore, the son of William T. and Annie (Cook) Moore, was born in Washington township, Hamilton county, Indiana, November 27, 1850. His father was born in eastern Tennessee in 1828, and at the age of three years, was brought to Union county, Indiana, by his parents, John and Louisa (Kokerham) Moore. John Moore and wife were born in east Tennessee in the valley of the Holston river, and were married there. William T. was their first child. In 1831 John Moore and his wife and little son made the long overland trip from eastern Tennessee to Union county, Indiana, the wife riding the one horse and carrying the small son, and the father, John, walking by the side of the horse. They camped by the way on their long journey through the wilderness and depended largely for their subsistence on game which was shot en route. When John Moore and his family arrived in Union county, Indiana, they had only three dollars in money. Soon afterward they came to Hamilton county, and entered land in the northeastern part of Washington township, the same farm now being occupied by T. J. Lindley. At that time Indians were numerous in Hamilton county and wild animals of all kinds freely roamed the dense forests. After living for some years upon this farm, which he had entered, John Moore sold it for eleven hundred dollars in silver to Aaron Lindley. He then went two miles west and entered one hundred and sixty acres where Jasper Moore, the son of John, is now living, and there remained the rest of his life. John Moore was an uneducated man, but a powerful worker, a money-maker and a man of rare good sense and judgment.

William T. Moore, the father of Sylvanus, grew up amidst pioneer surroundings. He often heard the panther's blood-curdling scream in his boyhood days. He married Anna Cook, who was the daughter of Wright and

Annie Cook, natives of South Carolina, and early settlers in Hamilton county. Wright Cook owned one hundred and sixty acres of land south of Westfield at the time of the marriage of William T. Moore and Anna Cook. After their marriage William T. Moore and wife for a time rented the T. J. Lindley farm, living for some time in a log cabin, and here Sylvanus, their eldest child, was born. Afterwards William T. Moore bought a farm on the line between Adams and Washington townships, a mile north of Horton, and here on his ninety-three acres, he lived and died. He was a Methodist preacher for several years, and an earnest worker in the church. He died May 30, 1895, being found dead in his bed one morning. His wife had preceded him to the grave two or three years. Four sons and one daughter were born to William T. Moore and wife: Sylvanus, first born; Elwood, who is now living on the old home farm; Elzena, a twin sister of Elwood, who died in childhood; John H., who married Jane Edwards; and William A., who married Susan Edwards. John H. and William A. are also twins, and married twin sisters. It is said that when either brother is sick, the other always is ill at the same time and in the same way. The two brothers live on the old home farm.

Sylvanus Moore received a good common school education in the schools of his home county, and at the tender age of fourteen, enlisted and saw service for about six months in the Civil War during the spring of 1865, as has already been indicated. He was married one month and nineteen days before his nineteenth birthday to Mary J. Perry, the daughter of Wyatt and Nancy (Lee) Perry. Mrs. Moore died, leaving three children, Bernie Beecher, Emerson and Nellie Grant. Bernie B. married Annie Hodson, and has six children. He is now the rural mail carrier at Cicero, having held this position for the past ten years. Emerson lives on his own farm of eighty acres in Monroe county, Indiana, near Ellettsville. He married Annie Hinshaw, and has three children. Nellie G. is the wife of Charles Fouch, of Sheridan, and has three children.

The second marriage of Mr. Moore was to Mrs. Nora (Wells) Roberts, the widow of Elwood Roberts. She was a daughter of John Wells, and died May 3, 1914. There were two children born to Mr. Moore's second marriage, Halsie A. and Russell Dewey. Halsie is the wife of Fred Stanbrough, and lives in Carmel, and they have one son. Russell D. is fifteen years of age and lives with his father.

After his first marriage Mr. Moore, determined to have a home of his own, bought seventy acres of timbered land mostly on credit. He has made an excellent farm of his seventy acres, on which he has been living continuously since he first acquired it. He has been a member of the Methodist

Episcopal church since he was seventeen years old and for many years has frequently filled the pulpit. He has married about thirty couples and has the satisfaction of knowing that no couple he has ever married has ever been divorced.

Politically, Mr. Moore is a staunch Republican and actively participates in the local councils of his party. He has been a candidate for the Legislature three times, being defeated by a narrow margin each time. Mr. Moore has always stood for the best welfare of his township and county, and is highly respected in his community.

SETH JACOB HINSHAW.

The Hinshaw family in Hamilton county, Indiana, represents part of the great migration from the state of North Carolina to this state before and during the Civil War. In the latter part of the eighteenth century a large number of the Quakers from Pennsylvania went to North Carolina to locate, but by the time of the Civil War, the greater portion of these had left the state and settled in free territory in the North. There are several counties in Indiana in which more than half of the early settlers were composed of emigrants from North Carolina. Hamilton county was fortunate in receiving a large number of these worthy people, and among them the Hinshaw family has taken an important part in the development of the county, the name being permanently linked with the history of the same.

Seth J. Hinshaw, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Barker) Hinshaw, was born July 28, 1862, in Randolph county, North Carolina. The interesting biography of his father is presented elsewhere in this volume.

Seth J. Hinshaw was a babe in arms when his father was drafted into the Confederate army, and was about four years of age when his mother brought him and his six-year-old brother from North Carolina to Indiana, his father having previously been sent by friends in Philadelphia, where he had been detained as a prisoner of war, to this state. Seth grew to manhood on his father's farm about two and one-half miles southeast of Sheridan, and was graduated from the Sheridan high school in 1891. He had attended Savoy College in Texas for about two years and, having taken the college course there with the intention of teaching, taught during the winter of 1886-7 before entering college. He had not quite completed his high school course before attending college and after leaving there, returned to Indiana

and finished up his high school course at Sheridan in 1891. However, before completing his high school course, he had taught in the Indian school in the Chickasaw nation, twenty miles north of Tishimingo, in the present state of Oklahoma.

Immediately after his graduation from the high school Mr. Hinshaw married and moved to a farm across the road west from where he is now living and remained there four years. He then moved to his present home and has lived on this farm since 1895. For the first eight years after his marriage he taught school during the winter time and devoted his summers to his farm work. He was principal of the Lamong school for seven years. He spent his first year after his marriage teaching in the public schools of Noblesville.

When he was first married, Mr. Hinshaw had one hundred and thirty-five dollars. He rented land and started in on his own resources, teaching in the winter and farming during the summer seasons. Finally, after eight years of teaching he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land four miles north of Sheridan, going heavily in debt for the same. He sold this farm within a year and bought a farm of eighty acres in Boone county, two miles west of Lamong. He later bought eighty acres one and one-half miles northwest of Lamong. This was in the year 1904, and he held this farm until 1913, when he sold it. In the meantime he and his brother, Lewis E., had bought a farm of eighty acres near the Antioch Church, in Boone county, but he disposed of his interests in this farm shortly afterwards. The farm on which Mr. Hinshaw is now living comprises two hundred and ten acres and in addition to this he owns forty lots in the town of Sheridan. As a young man he got his start by becoming a stockholder in the Building and Loan Association at Sheridan. When the Hamilton Trust Company was organized at Noblesville he was a charter member and director and later became vice-president of the company, holding that position for two years. He is now a stockholder in the First National Bank of Sheridan.

Politically, Mr. Hinshaw has been a staunch Republican, and for many years has been a member of the county council, where he has made an excellent record in every respect.

Mr. Hinshaw was married March 18, 1891, to Clara E. Hiatt, who was born in Washington township, this county, near Westfield, and is the daughter of Isom and Asenath (Tomlinson) Hiatt. Her mother was a native of Indiana and her father a native of Ohio. Mr. Hiatt was a life-long farmer and spent his entire life on the farm, where his death occurred in 1896.

Mrs. Hinshaw's mother died in 1909. Both were members of the Friends church.

Mr. Hinshaw and his wife are active workers in the Friends church and Mr. Hinshaw has been a trustee of the church at Lamong ever since it was built and for many years has been chairman of the finance committee. For twelve years he was recording clerk of the Westfield Quarterly Meeting, which has a membership of twelve to fifteen hundred. He is a man of progressive ideas, active in business, public spirited and earnest in all church and benevolent enterprises. He and his wife look on the bright side of life and take occasional trips to Florida, Texas and other places in the United States. Mr. Hinshaw freely gives the credit for much of his success to his wife, and by her earnest works she has proved that she is fully entitled to the credit for much of the success which has attended his efforts. He has attained to his present enviable state of prosperity by honorable and upright means and no man in his community is held in higher esteem than is he.

ISRAEL H. DAVIS.

A man of the past generation in Hamilton county, Indiana, who is well remembered is Israel H. Davis. Mr. Davis was a man of pure and noble character, and one of those heroes concerning whose sacrifices little is ever heard. For more than twenty-five years he was engaged to the woman whom he finally married, but out of consideration for his afflicted brother and his aged mother, he and his betrothed postponed their marriage from year to year. He was a man whom to know was to love and no more highly respected citizen ever lived in Hamilton county.

Israel H. Davis was born in Ohio on May 15, 1825, and died at his beautiful country home in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, May 15, 1899. He grew to manhood in Ohio on his father's farm and early in life learned the wagon-maker's trade. While still a young man his father died, and his mother, Mrs. Rachel Davis, and a brother, Asa, left Ohio and settled in Howard county, Indiana. For many years the widow and her two sons lived on a farm near Kokomo, where Israel farmed and also worked at his trade. For about seventeen years Israel Davis traveled over the country with his brother, Asa, who suffered from a severe mental trouble, which necessitated his being given constant care. During these many years the brothers were in seventeen different states. About 1892 Mr. Davis returned to Howard county and resumed farming.



MR. AND MRS. ISRAEL H. DAVIS.



Mr. Davis was married on August 25, 1892, at the age of sixty-seven, to Abigail Fenner, who was born eight miles east of Indianapolis, the daughter of David and Ruth Ann (Murphy) Fenner. She spent all of her life where she was born up until the time of her marriage. Her mother died eighteen months before she was married, and after her mother's death Mr. and Mrs. Davis remained with her father for about two years. Mr. Fenner was a blacksmith by trade and died in 1894. In June, 1894, Israel H. Davis bought a farm in the western part of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, and lived on it until the time of his death in 1899. This farm of two hundred and four acres is one of the finest farms in the county, the barn alone costing seven thousand dollars. Mr. Davis did not actively engage in farming, but rented out his fields and gave the place his careful supervision. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Davis has continued to reside in their beautiful home. It was the request of her husband that she remain on the farm if she could do so conveniently and with satisfaction to herself. She is well known as a good business manager and to the people of her community is affectionately known as "Aunt Abbie" Davis. She is a woman of strong intellect and character, and is loved by everyone who knows her.

Mr. Davis took a deep interest in all church work and in his own denomination, the Baptist church, he was an untiring and unselfish laborer. He was a man against whom no one ever could say a word, and by his honorable and upright life he left a name untarnished before the world.

The mother of Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ruth Ann (Murphy) Fenner, was born in Green county, Ohio, and her father was a native of Pennsylvania. The Fenners moved to Indiana about 1840 and lived and died on their farm in Marion county, which they bought upon locating in this state.

JACOB HINSHAW.

The career of Jacob Hinshaw, one of the most highly respected citizens of Hamilton county, Indiana, is very interesting. Born and reared in North Carolina, of Quaker parentage, he had all that abhorrence of slavery which characterized the people of that denomination. The war coming on he was conscripted in the Confederate army and forced to serve until the battle of Gettysburg, when he was captured and then severed his connection with the Confederate army. Inasmuch as Mr. Hinshaw has given a rhymed version of his life the historian will content himself with briefly summarizing here the main facts of his life.

Jacob Hinshaw was born April 22, 1834, in Randolph county, North Carolina, the son of Stephen and Hannah (Davis) Hinshaw. Jacob Hinshaw was first married, in Randolph county, North Carolina, to Elizabeth Barker, born September 23, 1836, the daughter of Seth and Margaret (Cox) Barker. His first wife died September 23, 1882, and on February 12, 1884, Mr. Hinshaw married Huldah Barker, a sister of his first wife.

To the first marriage of Jacob Hinshaw were born nine children: Elihu B., born October 23, 1860; Seth J., born July 28, 1862; Hannah Maria, born July 11, 1865; Stephen A., born October 7, 1868; Mary Elizabeth, born September 5, 1870; Lewis, born September 17, 1873; Anna M., born May 9, 1875; Rufus V., born February 4, 1877, and Irvin Stanley, born August 19, 1879.

The following is a brief summary of the careers of these nine children, given in the order of their birth: Elihu B., who is a minister in the Friends church, went to Hiawasee College, in Tennessee, and after his graduation from that institution, taught for two years in the state of Tennessee, after which he went to Texas and continued teaching. From Texas he went to Indian Territory and taught the Indians in the government school for some time, becoming a superintendent of one of the Indian reservation schools in that state. For nineteen years he taught without missing a day. He is now superintendent of the agricultural school at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, in the Haskell Institute. He is also engaged in a number of business operations and has prospered exceedingly. He was married the day of his graduation from college to Mollie Honeycutt. Seth J., the second child of Jacob Hinshaw and wife, is represented elsewhere in this volume. Hanna Maria lives in Monroe county, Indiana, and is the widow of T. Q. Heatherington, deceased. She has two children, John Z. and Florence. Stephen A. married Elizabeth Worley and lives in Sheridan, Indiana. He is in the hardware business and has one daughter, Mary. Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Willis Cobb, and lives in Boone county, Indiana. She has two children, Grace and Leland. Lewis E., who lives two and one-half miles south of Sheridan, married Nora Chance, and has three children, Marie, Lowell and Myron. Anna M. is the wife of Emmerson Moore, and lives in Monroe county, Indiana. She has four children, Norris, Alvin, Emil, Jacob and Edna. Rufus V. married Estella Moore, and has two children, Vernon and Marguerite. Rufus lives in Muncie, Indiana. He taught school for several years and is now in the life insurance business. Irvin Stanley, the ninth and youngest child of Jacob Hinshaw and his first wife, married Grace Phillips, and lives in Oklahoma. He is teaching in the high school of his

home city, having received an excellent education in Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated. He has three children, Irene, Pauline and Elihu.

There was one child, Flora E., born to the second marriage of Jacob Hinshaw. Flora was born March 27, 1885, and is now the wife of Harry Kincaid, and lives at Sheridan. She has a daughter, Maxine.

Mr. Hinshaw and his wife are both loyal members of the Friends church. He is now a man past eighty years of age and is able to read without glasses. He is a man of upright character and kindly disposition, and he and his good wife ever have exerted a benevolent influence in the community where they have spent so many years. His influence always has been for better things and no more highly respected man is living in Hamilton county today than Mr. Hinshaw.

The following brief summary of the career of Mr. Hinshaw was written by himself on March 3, 1909, and presents in an interesting way the main facts of his life.

A sketch of my life I will endeavor to pen,
For the pleasure of my children, numbering ten.
I will write in the form of rhyme
If blessed with sense and proper time.
Though short in stock of education,
Which was difficult to obtain; accommodation
Being poor in my infantile state,
Compared to the wonderful chances of late,
But will endeavor to pen it so it will be understood,
Trusting the reader it may do some good.

I was born fourth month, twenty-second, 1834,
Resided with my parents to the age of twenty-four.
I then with Elizabeth Barker did join
In wedlock on the twelfth of tenth month, 1859.
In Marlboro meeting house, in Randolph county,
In the good old state of North Carolina.

We settled on a farm near Hamps mill
Where we resided and labored with a will,
For the purpose of making a livelihood,
And hoping by living to do some good.

But lo! in the space of two short years,
Rumors of war saluted our ears;
Which we thought one of the greatest evils,
Conceived and carried on in the spirit of devils.

The war in time did really come,
Taking many men from family and home.
I being the age that then was called,
Was conscripted to the army in order installed,
As a soldier for the support of slavery and secession,
Which was contrary to my religious profession.

On refusing military orders and laws to obey,
Was kept as war prisoner day after day.
For eight long, long months in the prime of life,
Was kept from home, children and wife,
Often moved from place to place,
In order for the pretended enemy to face.

When orders were given Pennsylvania to invade,
I was taken along with Lee's crusade.
In Gettysburg battle meeting with defeat,
In darkness of night was forced to retreat;
Failing in purpose with a heavy loss,
Was forced the Potomac to recross.

I being captured and sent to Delaware,
There lay fifteen days as a prisoner of war;
Fell sick and discouraged; as to clothes had not a change.
But did not wish a soldier's exchange.
Was released through kind friends' persuasion,
And to Philadelphia was given free transportation.

Recovering health and being liberated,
I soon afterward to Indiana emigrated.
I arrived at Westfield in eighth month, 1863,
Hamilton county, Indiana, safe and free.
Amongst friends and relatives I had seen before,
But being separated from family and home felt sore.

I hired to farmers to plow and chop wood,
And contented myself as best I could.
For over two years I thus spent my life,
Away from home, from children and wife.
In twelfth month, 1864, it being winter tide,
Wife and children came where I then did abide,
Very much wearied on account of delay,
Caused by military laws on the way.

We then rented two years, bought a farm,
Which had no buildings, not even a barn,
To shelter from winter's cold, or summer's heat;
We worked with a will to raise something to eat.
For fifteen years we thus spent life,
When sickness then befell my wife.

On ninth month twenty-third, her forty-sixth birthday, 1882,
Dear wife Elizabeth bid this world adieu;
Leaving her family whom she did much love,
Ascended to sweet home in Heaven above,
Where I trust we may unite with her again,
At the close of our lives and there remain.

Having to part with companion so true and grand,
Seemed almost more than human could stand.
But such is life; and to my work must return,
With much sorrow, and how my heart did burn.

Toiling on then with a heavy load of care,
Which seemed to be my allotted share;
On the twelfth of second month of the year 1884,
Huldah Barker and I embarked life's shore,
She proving to be a helpmate very true,
Reviving my courage and helping me pursue.

We toiled on then at the same old home,
Until for others' interest and welfare I become.
By my son, Seth, at this time taking a wife,
We felt it a duty to help them to start in life.

So with our three younger children small,
Moved to the town of Horton, thus leaving all,
The old home farm and two sons in their care,
And in the products of farm to share.

Thus time has fled from then until now,
Which finds us scarcely knowing how,
To plan any further, as our youngest is about
Leaving us (a home for herself to look out);
We being old, feeble and lame,
Though will not any one really blame;
We trust there will be some way,
Provided for us while here we stay.

CARLETON H. TOMLINSON, M. D.

Professional success is based upon merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long-continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of the ailments of mankind. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling and he stands today among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in a county noted for the high order of its medical talent.

Dr. Carleton H. Tomlinson, son of Levi and Eliza (Hoag) Tomlinson, was born near Westfield, this county, June 12, 1869. Levi Tomlinson was the son of Robert and Lydia (Kellum) Tomlinson, while Robert Tomlinson was the son of William Tomlinson, the first one of the family to come to this country from Ireland.

William Tomlinson, the great-grandfather of Doctor Tomlinson, emigrated to this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in Guilford county, North Carolina, while the Indians were still living there in large numbers. There he met and married Martha Coppick, who had been

captured by the Indians, but had been rescued a short time before her marriage. William Tomlinson was a saddler by trade, a man of great ability and enterprise and financially prosperous. He had four sons who reached maturity, Joseph, Robert, the grandfather of Doctor Tomlinson; Josiah and Allan. William Tomlinson lived far beyond the allotted years of men and survived to witness the close of the struggle for independence and the laying of a sure foundation for our present national prosperity.

Robert Tomlinson, the grandfather of Doctor Tomlinson, remained with his mother until twenty-six years of age, when he married Lydia Kellum, and to them the following children were born: Milton, Martha, Noah, Jesse, Asenath, James, Levi, the father of Doctor Tomlinson, and Esther. Robert Tomlinson came to Hamilton county from Carolina in 1837 and purchased two hundred acres of land and remained upon the farm until his death at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Levi Tomlinson was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, near Mooresville, on a farm and then came to this county with his parents, Robert and Lydia Kellum, when a small boy. He received a good, common school education and remained at home until his marriage to Eliza Hoag. To Levi Tomlinson and wife were born two children, Alice and Dr. Carleton H.

Doctor Tomlinson attended the schools of Washington township, this county, and then was graduated in the Westfield Union Academy, finishing the course there in 1890. After teaching school then for one year he entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, where he followed the classical course for one year, after which he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis and was graduated with the class of 1895. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed an intern in one of the local hospitals at Indianapolis and received some very valuable experience during his year's residence in the capital city. In 1896 he began the active practice of his chosen profession in Cicero, and has been continuously ministering to the people of this community since that time. He has built up a large and remunerative practice and ranks with the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state. In his technical skill he combines those rare qualities of sympathy, patience and kindness which are the necessary concomitants of the successful physician. He keeps fully abreast of the times in his chosen life work, and is a member of the Hamilton County, Indiana State and National Medical Associations.

Doctor Tomlinson was married June 31, 1896, to Luella Hadley, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Emily (Brown) Hadley, and to this union have been born two children, Russell and Mary Emily. The family are all earn-

est members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active part in church and Sunday school work. Doctor Tomlinson is a trustee of his church and is actively engaged in the management of its affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a deep interest in the work of these fraternal organizations, being especially active in the work of the Knights of Pythias. In politics, Doctor Tomlinson has taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of the Republican party for many years, and as chairman of the Republican central committee of the county he has had active charge of the general affairs of his party for several years past in his community. He has never held any office at the hands of his party, but is now a member of the pension board of the county. Doctor Tomlinson is a wide-awake citizen, interested in all public-spirited enterprises, and all worthy local movements have received his hearty support. His life is clean and wholesome and no one in the community stands higher in the general regard of the citizens than he. He is a quiet, genial and unassuming man, easily makes friends, and, by reason of his courteous and obliging manner, retains them.

IVA J. HORNEY.

It is interesting to note the large number of people now living in Hamilton county, Indiana, who were either born in North Carolina, or are descendants of people from that state. Iva J. Horney, a prosperous farmer, living in Washington township, is one of the many citizens of this county who were born in North Carolina, but has made his home in this county for the past half century. He is a man who is highly respected and honored in his community, a man who has always stood for good government, good citizenship and a high standard of conduct.

Iva J. Horney, the son of Alson and Susan (Mendenhall) Horney, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, January 14, 1854, near High Point. His parents were both natives of the same county in North Carolina, and came to Indiana, arriving in Hamilton county on the last day of 1865. Alson Horney located with his family on the Lafayette road, three miles northwest of Noblesville, where he bought eighty acres of land and started in to clear and improve his farm. At the time of his death in 1875 Alson Horney owned one hundred and twenty-five acres of well improved land. He and his wife were loyal members of the Friends church, and earnest work-

ers in that denomination. The wife of Alson Horney died April 2, 1912. There were six children born to Alson Horney and wife, three of whom died in infancy, while three are still living: Iva J., Alpheus and Orena, the widow of Paul Klepper, deceased, who now lives at Fishers.

Iva J. Horney was about ten years of age when his parents moved from North Carolina to Hamilton county, Indiana. He received such education as was given in the common schools of his native state, and also attended school for a short time after moving to this county. He remained at home until the death of his father in 1875, and then married and began farming on a sixty-acre tract which was owned by himself and wife just north of Horton. They had a small frame house on the farm, which presented a striking contrast to the beautiful home in which they now live. On this farm Iva J. Horney and his wife have been living for the past forty years. He has a fine farm now of one hundred and ninety acres, and to each of his three children who are married, he gave forty acres of land at the time of their marriage. As a farmer he has been one of the most progressive in his township, has added the latest farming machinery as it has appeared, and in every way has kept pace with the latest advances in agricultural methods.

Iva J. Horney was married in 1875 to Viola Keys, who was born in Washington township, this county, the daughter of John and Emily (Rich) Keys.

John Keys, the father of Mrs. Horney, was the son of Joseph Keys, a native of North Carolina, and an early settler in Johnson county, Indiana, coming to this state about 1830. John Keys was born in Johnson county, Indiana, December 12, 1830. Some time later the Keys family came to Hamilton county, and in this county he married Emily Rich, the daughter of Peter and Amy Rich. Peter Rich was also one of the many natives of North Carolina who came to Indiana.

Mr. Horney and his wife are the parents of five children, four of whom are living, and one who died in infancy. The living children are Nora, Cove, Wallie and Eula. Nora is the wife of Alva Osborne, and lives southwest of Horton. She has four children, one of whom died in infancy, Edith, Maude and Marion. Cove married Lillie Myers, and lives just west of Horton. He has four children, three of whom are living, Ruth, Amos and Merrill. Lynn, the other child of Cove, died in infancy. Wallie married Carrie Cox, and lives in the southern part of Adams township, this county. He has one daughter, Harriett. Eula is still living with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Horney have the satisfaction of seeing their children happily married and with homes of their own. Mr. Horney is a man of kindly disposi-

tion, charitable to the faults of his neighbors, thoroughly honest and straightforward, representing in all good things the highest type of American citizenship.

AUGUST FAULSTICH.

Among the men of sterling worth and strength of character who have made an impress on the life of the locality in which they live, none has received a larger meed of popular respect and regard than the gentleman whose family name is well known throughout this section of the county, August Faulstich, an able architect and contractor of Cicero. Lifelong residence in one locality has given the people an opportunity to know him in every phase of his character, and that he has been true to life in its every phase is manifest in the high degree of confidence and regard in which he is held by those who know him. Professionally, he is a man of unusual attainments, and has achieved a splendid success among the followers of his profession, which is dual in character, combining the artistic and aesthetic with the practical and economic.

August A. Faulstich, the son of John and Elizabeth (Buscher) Faulstich, was born on a farm in this county January 24, 1886, and has spent his entire life in this county. John Faulstich was born November 27, 1860, in section 29, Jackson township, and is the son of Bruno and Mary E. Faulstich. Bruno Faulstich came from Germany when a young man and settled in Tipton county, where he became a prosperous farmer. To Bruno Faulstich and wife were born eight children, Frank, of Madison county, this state; Ferdinand, also of Madison county; John, the father of August A.; Henry, who resides in Madison county; Charles, deceased; Fred, deceased; Maggie and William, of Madison county. John Faulstich was a large landowner and prosperous farmer of this county, but has retired from active work and is now living in Cicero, surrounded by all the conveniences and comforts of modern life. He was married April 21, 1885, to Elizabeth Buscher, the daughter of Augustus and Sarah (Mappes) Buscher. Augustus Buscher and wife had five children, Mary, deceased; Albert, deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of John Faulstich; Catherine, deceased, and Augustus, deceased. To John Faulstich and wife have been born eight children, Augustus A., with whom this narrative deals; Charles, Theresa, Dorothy, William, Eva, Catherine and Clara.

Augustus A. Faulstich received a good common school education in

White River township, this county, and then graduated from the Elwood high school at the age of fifteen years. He then began working in a glass factory but did not remain with this factory very long, and for the next three years engaged in farming, after which he took up stone masonry and cement work and has been following that line of industry ever since. He now does contracting and is rapidly forging to the front as one of the successful contractors of his section of the county. He has made a special study of architecture, having taken a course in engineering, designing and draughting, so that he is now qualified to design as well as to construct buildings. He is deeply interested in his chosen line of work and as he is still a young man he promises to become a prominent factor in his chosen field.

Politically, Mr. Faulstich is a staunch Democrat and is actively interested in the welfare of his party. At the present time he is serving as a member of the town board of Cicero, in which capacity he is taking a prominent part in the building up of his home town. Fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and in this organization has filled all of the offices. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, and is now acting as chancellor commander of his local lodge. Religiously, he is a member of the Catholic church and is a generous contributor to its various enterprises.

JAMES H. HILL.

The history of the man whose name heads this biographical sketch is closely identified with the history of Hamilton county, Indiana, which has long been his home. He began his career in this locality in the pioneer epoch and throughout the subsequent years has been closely allied with the county's interests and upbuilding. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. He is of the highest type of the progressive citizen and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved results that have awakened the admiration of those who knew them. The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than James H. Hill, and in all the relations of life—family, church, state and society—he has displayed that consistent Christian spirit, that natural worth, that has endeared him to all classes. His integrity and fidelity have been manifested in every relation of life, an example which has been an inspiration to others, his influence for good having been felt in the community honored by his citizenship.

James H. Hill, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in White River township, January 11, 1840, the son of James M. and Sarah (Edwards) Hill. James M. Hill was born in Virginia, his father having come from Ireland to this country with his family and first settling in Carolina, but later going to Virginia. James M. Hill was a wagon maker by trade and upon reaching his maturity left his home in Virginia for Highland county, Ohio. Still later he came westward and settled in Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1836 came to Hamilton county, and settled in White River township, entering eighty acres of land under President Martin Van Buren in that year.

James M. Hill, the father of James H. Hill, was a man of unusual energy and ability and early became a man of influence in his community. Immediately after coming to this county with his family he built a log cabin fifteen by twenty feet, cleared some of the land and commenced to farm. Later he built a large log house of two stories in order to accommodate his growing family, as he and his good wife reared a family of ten children. These children in the order of their birth are as follows: Polly, deceased; one who died in infancy; Marion, living in Iowa; Ora; Lettie, deceased; Washington, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Nancy, deceased; James H.; Mahala and Sarah, deceased. The two oldest children, Polly and the unnamed child, are buried in Virginia, while the other children are buried in the cemetery of the Church of the Brethren in White River township.

James H. Hill received his limited education in the subscription schools of his day and as a youth took his part in the labor of the fields. Early in life he commenced renting land on the shares and still later rented land from his father. Subsequently he purchased a part of the farm and gradually acquired the interests of the other heirs, so that he now owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, all under a high state of cultivation, upon which he has placed all the conveniences of the modern, up-to-date farmer and his well-tilled fields yield a golden tribute in return for the care bestowed upon them. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Hill retired from the active management of the farm and moved into Arcadia, where he owns one of the finest homes in the village and where he is spending his latter days in peace and comfort.

Mr. Hill was married December 1, 1863, to Anna Elizabeth Sumner, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, daughter of Elliott and Eliza (Silbertson) Sumner, and to this union were born two children, Lettie J., who married John Carroway and has three children, James R., Earl and Frank; Eliza Ella, who married D. L. Fitzpatrick and has three children, Leo, deceased; Gwendylon and Orth. The mother of these two children died October 20, 1878.

The second marriage of Mr. Hill occurred in 1885, when he married Zeruah Tomlinson, the daughter of Noah and Abigail (Davis) Tomlinson. Noah Tomlinson came from Hendricks county, Indiana, his parents, Robert and Lydia (Kellum) Tomlinson, originally having come from North Carolina to this state, settling in Hendricks county in 1824. Noah Tomlinson and wife were the parents of eight children, Lydia, deceased; Zena, deceased; Ruth; Robert; Zeruah, the wife of Mr. Hill; Asher K.; Martin and Finley. To Mr. Hill's second marriage was born one daughter, Sarah Abigail, who was born September 6, 1889. She received a good common school education and later took the academic course in the college at North Manchester. She married Grant Wagner and lives at Scipio, Indiana.

Mr. Hill cast his first presidential vote in 1864 for Abraham Lincoln, and for many years afterwards supported the Republican party. However, upon the organization of the Prohibitionist party in the seventies, he felt that the principles advocated by this party were of paramount importance and consequently threw his support to this party. For many years he was a local minister of the Dunkard Church and has married many couples, in other ways also having been very prominent in church work, as have been all the members of his family. Throughout his whole life he has done everything in his power to promote the growth of the church and aid its development in every way possible. He is a man who is highly regarded by everyone who knows him, because of his clean life and wholesome way of living. He is a friend to everyone and his kindness of heart and generosity of spirit endear him to all whom he meets.

DR. ISAAC W. DAVENPORT.

Among those who stand as distinguished types of the world's workers is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph, one of the able and honored physicians and surgeons of central Indiana. A man of fine intellectual and professional attainments, of most gracious personality, of strong and noble character, and one who has labored with zeal and devotion in the cause of the alleviation of human suffering, he is clearly entitled to representation among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Hamilton county. He is devoted to his chosen vocation and has lent honor and dignity to the medical profession, having due regard for the highest standard of professional ethics and exhibiting marked skill in the treatment of the diseases to which human flesh is heir.

Dr. Isaac W. Davenport, a prominent physician of Sheridan for the past thirty-two years, was born in Noblesville, Indiana, January 15, 1858. To his parents, Isaac L. and Mary (Bragg) Davenport, natives respectively of North Carolina and Indiana, were born seven children, James, deceased, a soldier of the Civil War; Dr. Henderson E., deceased, also a soldier of the Civil War; Rosa J., deceased, who was the wife of Isaac Chance; George M., deceased, who died in Oregon in 1875; Dr. Isaac W. and two who died in infancy.

Isaac L., the father of Dr. Isaac W. Davenport, was born in North Carolina, the son of Jesse Davenport and wife, both of whom were also natives of North Carolina. Jesse Davenport and wife came to this state when Isaac L. was a small boy and settled at Eagle Village near the present town of Zionsville. Here Isaac L. Davenport grew to manhood, taught school for a while and then followed the carpenter's trade for a few years. Subsequently he moved to Noblesville and clerked in a dry goods store owned by the McCole Brothers. Still later he purchased a small farm near Little Chicago, northwest of Noblesville, where he farmed until 1871, his death occurring in that year. His wife lived until March, 1910, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Jesse Davenport died near Eagle Village and his widow then made her home with her son, Isaac L., until her death at the age of seventy. Jesse Davenport and wife were the parents of five children, Isaac L., the father of Dr. Isaac W.; Elizabeth; Joseph; Edward and Jesse.

The mother of Dr. Isaac W. Davenport, Mary Bragg, daughter of Henderson Bragg, was of German descent and her mother's maiden name was Eyestone. The doctor's mother was the only child born to Henderson Bragg and wife. The first wife of Henderson Bragg died and he afterwards married a Miss Lacon, and to this second marriage were born seven children, George, John, Alfred O., James, Jane, Sarah and a son who went down on the boat Sultana, which exploded on the Mississippi river during the Civil War.

Dr. Isaac W. Davenport grew up on his father's farm near Noblesville and attended the district schools of his home neighborhood, after which he went to the schools in Noblesville for a time. He then entered the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, and was graduated from that excellent medical institution in the spring of 1881, immediately locating for the active practice of his profession in Sheridan, where he has been for the past thirty-three years. It is needless to say that he has been successful, for a man with

his attainments and personality could not fail to achieve success. To his technical training he adds those qualities of rare patience and magnetic personality which go to make the successful physician.

Doctor Davenport was married March 31, 1881, to Julia A. Jackson, the daughter of Joel C. and Eunice (Davis) Jackson, and to this union has been born one son, Roland C., who is now bookkeeper and contractor for the Furnas Ice Cream Company, of Akron, Ohio. He married Glendale Carver and has one daughter, Winifred.

The wife of Doctor Davenport is a member of one of the prominent and influential families of this county. She was born on a farm between Noblesville and Westfield on July 14, 1863. Her father was a native of Mobile, Alabama, while her mother was born in North Carolina. Joel C. Jackson and wife were early settlers in Washington township, this county. They lived the lives of gentle and unostentatious farmers until their death in Sheridan, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were the parents of six children who grew to manhood and womanhood, Viola, Lucretia, Charles, Julia A., John F. and Maud. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Davenport was Borter Jackson, and he was also a native of Alabama, as was his wife. They also came to Indiana and were among the early pioneers of Hamilton county.

Doctor Davenport was one of the prime movers and one of the twenty-eight men who incorporated the Crown View Cemetery Association. This cemetery is located on a beautiful slope one-half mile northwest of Sheridan and there are now about five hundred people laid to rest in this "city of the dead." The cemetery is a handsome plat of ground sloping from the north to the south towards the public road and bids fair to become one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the state. These twenty-eight men took upon themselves the burden of debt necessary to purchase this site and give to the citizens of this community a cemetery of which they should be proud. Doctor Davenport is a kind-hearted, public-spirited citizen and has always taken an interest in the welfare of his community.

Politically, Doctor Davenport is a "standpat" Republican, having been affiliated with that party since reaching his majority. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Lodge No. 176 at Sheridan, and also holds membership in the Improved Order of Red Men, Lodge No. 117 of Sheridan. The doctor and his wife are loyal and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are regular attendants and to which they give liberally of their means, believing that the church is doing a noble work in the community.

DANIEL P. WHISLER.

In the history of Hamilton county, as applying to the agricultural interests thereof, the name of Daniel P. Whisler occupies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years he has been one of the representative farmers of Jackson township, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. Whisler they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well-directed efforts. While he has benefited himself and the community in a material way and has retired to enjoy the fruits of his industry, he has also been an influential factor in the educational, political and moral uplift of the community favored by his residence.

Daniel C. Whisler, the son of Jacob and Sarah (Waltz) Whisler, was born October 11, 1854, in a rude log cabin on the farm where for many years he lived, about one mile south of Atlanta. Jacob Whisler was born in Pennsylvania and when a young man came to Wayne county, this state, driving through with his parents, Peter Whisler and wife. Peter Whisler and his wife died in Wayne county, and in that county Jacob married and lived until 1850, when he came to this county. Most of his children were born in Wayne county. To Jacob Whisler and wife were born seven children, Naomi, deceased, Joseph, Mrs. Elizabeth Booth, Levi, deceased, Henry, Jacob and Daniel P., whose history is given in this connection.

Daniel P. Whisler received all his education in the schools of his home neighborhood and the school at Millersburg. During his boyhood days he always spent his summer vacations upon the farm and thus by the time he had finished his schooling he had a good knowledge of the rudiments of agriculture.

Mr. Whisler was married March 1, 1875, to Amanda Morris, daughter of Pleasant Morris, and to this union was born one daughter, Addie, who married Ollie Kellan, they being the parents of six children, Cora, Ruth, Howard, Glen, Horace and Ollie. Mr. Whisler's first wife died and later he married Catherine Shank, the daughter of John and Anna (Schops) Shank. John Shank was born in Mannor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to Wayne county, Indiana, where he became a prominent and influential citizen. John Shank and wife reared a family of ten children, Anna, Ellen, Catherine, the wife of Mr. Whisler; Lizzie, Henry, Mary, Barbara, Amanda, Urias and Emma. To the second marriage of Mr. Whisler has been born two children, Claudia, who married Charles O. Albertson, and Lawrence, who married Marie Plock and lives in Indianapolis.

Having lived in this county for more than sixty years, Mr. Whisler is well known by the people here and takes an intelligent interest in all local affairs, being an adherent of the best principles and the best men, irrespective of party ties. He is nominally a Democrat in politics, although he is not a strict partisan in any sense of the word. During the time he was actively engaged in farming, Mr. Whisler kept abreast of the times in agricultural matters, and was recognized as one of the most scientific farmers of this section of the county. He possessed those qualities which enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook and as a result of his diligence and enterprise, he became one of the most substantial men of his community. Profiting by the labors of the past and in order to enjoy the fruits of these labors, Mr. Whisler retired from the farm May 28, 1914, turning the active management of the same over to his son Lawrence, and moved to Arcadia, where he is now living in a state of comfort to which his long life of useful toil so fully entitles him.

THEODORE RICHEY.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industries with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes proper to give the right publicity. It is, then, with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such a record as has been that of the subject who now comes under this review.

Theodore Richey, a prosperous hardware and implement dealer of Sheridan, Indiana, was born in Lebanon, Boone county, this state, April 28, 1851. His parents, John C. and Eliza (Williams) Richey, who were both natives of Kentucky, were the parents of seven children, James M., of Sheldon, Illinois; Theodore, of Sheridan, Indiana; Nancy Belle, the wife of Moses Shepherd, of Girard, Kansas; John Richard, of Indianapolis; Anna, who died at the age of thirteen; Joseph H., of Frankfort, Indiana; and William W., of Monticello, this state.

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John C. Richey was reared in Nicholas county, Kentucky, and as a young man learned the tailor's trade. After his marriage he came to Indiana and settled in Lebanon, Boone county, this state, where his first wife died. He then returned to Kentucky and married again but soon came back to Lebanon and followed his trade as a tailor, living in the latter place until 1865, when he moved to Hamilton county and engaged in farming near Boxley. Later he sold his farm and engaged in the mercantile business in Boxley, in which line he continued until his death which occurred in 1876. His widow died in 1899 at the age of seventy-four years. John C. Richey was one of several children born to his parents, the others being as follows: James, Harry, Washington, Robert M. and Mary, as well as two or three who died in infancy. The maternal grandparents of Theodore Richey were David Ball and Mary Williams. David Williams and wife lived in Kentucky and later moved to Missouri, where they settled near Mexico, and lived the remainder of their days. They were the parents of six children, Eliza, Ann, Mollie, Kate, Joseph and Emily.

Theodore Richey lived in Lebanon, Indiana, until he was fifteen years of age and consequently received the major portion of his education in the schools of that city. He then came with his parents to Hamilton county and worked on his father's farm until he was grown to maturity. When his father moved to Boxley and engaged in the mercantile business in that place he assisted him and after his father retired from the business, Theodore moved the store to Circleville, Clinton county, this state, continuing the business in that place for the next fourteen years. For the past twenty-four years Mr. Richey has been a business man of Sheridan. He first opened a hardware store at this place and some years later helped to establish the "Golden Rule" store in Sheridan, being the general overseer of the construction of the building. After managing this store for several years he disposed of his interest in it and again engaged in the hardware business, and has continued in that line down to the present time. He is a man of keen business ability and strict honesty and has built up a large and lucrative trade in Sheridan and the surrounding community. He is the oldest merchant in Hamilton county in point of continuous service. Mr. Richey is also a breeder of fine cattle, double standard, registered in both Shorthorn and Polled Durham classes.

Mr. Richey was married December, 1875, to Maria McMurty, daughter of Perry and Jane (Jones) McMurty, and to this union have been born two children, a son who died in infancy and Daisy, the wife of Marvin Thistlewaite.

Politically, Mr. Richey is a Progressive, having joined this party upon its organization in the summer of 1912. While always taking an active interest in public affairs, he has never been a candidate for any public office, preferring to serve as a private in the ranks. Mr. Richey is not an active member of any church, although his wife is a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and he contributes to its support. Mr. Richey has ever enjoyed the esteem and respect of those who know him for his friendly manner, his business ability, his interest in public affairs and upright living.

THOMAS S. SPENCER.

The history of the Spencer family has been traced back through the various members of the family in this country to the time when three or four brothers came to this country from England and settled in New York, Virginia and Carolina. The present generation of the Spencer family in Hamilton county are descendants of the brother who settled in Virginia. Wherever members of the Spencer family have settled they have become prosperous and useful citizens of their respective communities.

Thomas Spencer, the grandfather of Thomas Shannon Spencer, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1762, and shortly after Ohio was admitted to the Union in 1804, he moved to that state, where he lived until his death in 1845. While living in Virginia he was a slave owner, one of the wealthiest planters of his section of the state, but later in life he decided that human slavery was not right, and selling his property in Virginia he removed to Ohio in order to take his family from among the contaminating influences of an institution that he had learned to abhor. He settled near Gallipolis, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death. To this excellent citizen and believer in human freedom and his good wife were born eight children: James died in Virginia at the age of ninety-four; Abraham died in the same state during the Civil War, in which one of his sons served as a member of the Confederate army; Andrew came to Indiana in 1829, and died in Adams township in 1887; Nancy died in Ohio in 1828; Samuel came to Indiana during the thirties and lived the life of a farmer in Adams township until his death in 1844; Susan, who was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, September 30, 1810, came to Indiana in 1832, and married Washington McKinzie, who died many years ago; Catherine married a Mr. McCauley and died in Ohio many years ago. The other member of the family

and the fourth child was Thomas B., the father of Thomas Shannon Spencer, with whom this narrative subsequently deals.

Thomas B. Spencer was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, November 6, 1806, and came to Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1829 and settled in Adams township, but three years later moved on another farm, where he lived for more than sixty years. Thomas B. Spencer married Olivia Shannon, who was born in Ohio in 1811. Her parents dying when she was but a child, she was reared by her grandmother. To Thomas B. Spencer and wife were born a family of ten children, Thomas Shannon Spencer being the ninth child.

For the benefit of the generations to come who bear the Spencer name the following summary of these nine children is here presented: Vinton, the eldest child born to Thomas B. Spencer and wife, went to Kansas in 1857, during the border warfare in that state. He then removed to Oregon and remained in that state until 1887, when he returned to Indiana and died in Adams township, this county, August 22, 1893; Henry L., the second member of the family in order of birth, accompanied his brother, Vinton, to Kansas, and with him returned to Indiana. In 1862 he became a member of the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. He married Mary A. Connell, and he and his wife have reared a family of four children. He is now a prosperous farmer of Boone county, this state; Olivia, the oldest daughter, married Isaac Kimball, who served for three years in the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Mary was the wife of James Beard and resided in Boone county until her death in 1887; John W. served for four years in the Civil War as a member of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner by Morgan's band, but was soon afterwards released. For many years he was a prosperous farmer in Boone county, but died several years ago, leaving his widow with three children; James M. became a drummer boy in the Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry when but fifteen years of age and served for four years. He resides in Boone county this state; Jacob, the youngest member of the family, married Martha Cox, and has four sons and three daughters. He is at present a prosperous farmer in the state of Nebraska.

Thomas S. Spencer received only the primitive education which was given at that time in the little log school houses of his home neighborhood and never attended school more than three months during any year. He remained on the home farm until twenty-three years of age and then went to Sheridan, where he managed a drug store for two years. After disposing

of his interest in the drug store, he went on the farm where he spent the next three years. He next embarked in the livery business in Sheridan, but after trying this for a year, decided to return to the farm, where he remained until 1888, when he again returned to Sheridan and engaged in the livery business. In June, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of Sheridan, in which capacity he served during Cleveland's administration, since which time he has been engaged in various enterprises, for the past three years having been engaged in the general contracting business, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Spencer was married December 10, 1872, to Hannah E. Boxley, daughter of Coswell and Cordelia (Davis) Boxley, and to this union have been born two children, Claude B. and Leonidas C. Claude B. was born September 3, 1873, and after graduating from the Sheridan high school, became interested in mechanics and subsequently became an engineer in Indianapolis, where he is now living. He married Grace McGilvery and they are the parents of six children, one of whom is deceased; Leonidas D. was born July 23, 1876, and was educated in the Bliss Electrical School at Washington and for the last twelve years has been employed with the Indiana Terminal Traction Company. He married Alice Stone and has one son, Paul.

The Boxley family, of which Mrs. Spencer is a member, was one of the early pioneer families of this county, the town of Boxley having been named after Addison Boxley, an uncle of Mrs. Spencer's father. Addison Boxley was at one time a member of the Indiana legislature, and a prominent man in his time. George Boxley, the grandfather of Coswell Boxley, was a brigadier-general in the War of 1812, as well as an able attorney and a very wealthy slave owner of Virginia. Becoming disgusted with human slavery he freed his negroes and had he been satisfied with doing only this, would not have gotten into the trouble which followed him later on. Fired with zeal for the cause of human freedom, he tried to free all the slaves in the south, but was detected creating dissatisfaction among the slaves and caught while helping some of them to run away from their masters. For this he was arrested, thrown into jail and sentenced to death. While in prison awaiting his doom, his wife visited him, having concealed in the folds of her skirt a file which she gave him. With this he filed off the iron bars and, making his escape, fled to Ohio and finally came to Indiana, where for many years he led a secluded life, being the first settler in Adams township, Hamilton county. For several years a reward of several thousand dollars was offered for the fugitive, dead or alive, but in the wilderness of Indiana he was never

detected. He was a unique character in many ways. Possessing broad views and a liberal education he was far above the average of the men of his day, but during the latter part of his life he did many strange things. He positively refused to pay taxes and the tax collector would seize his cattle and drive them off to Noblesville, where they would be sold to pay his taxes. Upon one occasion he followed the cattle and released them from the pound in Noblesville and took them home. For this he was arrested and fined, but refused to pay his fine. With all his eccentricities he had a big heart, however, and when a poor man would go to him to buy a cow, he would not sell it, but would give him one, telling him to return a calf at some future time in full payment.

Politically, Mr. Spencer is a staunch Democrat, although many years ago he was a Republican. In addition to serving as postmaster of Sheridan he has served as trustee of his township and in that capacity rendered efficient service to all the citizens of his township. Religiously, he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have always contributed generously of their substance to its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and takes an active interest in the work of that ancient fraternal organization. Mr. Spencer is now a man of substance, but what he has gained has been solely through his own efforts, for starting in life as a poor boy he has worked his own way upward and accumulated a small competency by his own exertions. He is one of the most substantial men of Sheridan at the present time, as well as one of its most respected citizens.

DR. LAWSON W. McKENZIE.

The life of the successful physician and public-spirited man whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends, but the good of his fellow men as well. A native of Hamilton county, educated in the State University and a graduate of the Medical College of Indiana, Dr. Lawson W. McKenzie is peculiarly a Hoosier product. Not only has he an excellent reputation in his own town and county, but he has also been signally honored by being appointed as government physician in the Indian service, having spent five years of his life since graduation as agency physician in the west. His success has come to him because of his sound mentality and

intellectual qualities which have been supplemented by the most rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge. Doctor McKenzie is a man of progressive ideas, and not only takes a keen interest in his own profession, but also identifies himself with all worthy measures in his community.

Dr. Lawson W. McKenzie, the son of Francis M. and Angeline (Kercheval) McKenzie, was born in Adams township, this county, June 27, 1878. Francis McKenzie was born in the same township January 7, 1840, and here he followed the occupation of a farmer all his life with the exception of the time he spent in the service of his country in the Civil War. He was a member of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with valor until he was discharged on account of disabilities as a result of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. His death occurred at his home in this county on December 7, 1908. His wife, Angeline Kercheval, also was born in Jackson township, on March 23, 1845, and died June 21, 1904. She was the only one of the family born in Indiana, the rest of her brothers and sisters having been born in Ohio. The paternal grandparents of Doctor McKenzie came to Indiana from Ohio about 1816. The great-grandfather of Doctor McKenzie was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. The McKenzies are of mixed English and Scotch descent. Francis M. McKenzie and wife were the parents of four children: Emma, who died at the age of eighteen; Blanche, born February 10, 1872, is the wife of W. E. Wilson, a farmer of this county; Maud, who was born in 1876, died in infancy, and Dr. Lawson W.

Doctor McKenzie received his early education in the common schools of his county and then was graduated from the Sheridan high school, after which he entered Indiana University, where he took the pre-medical course, preparatory to entering the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis. He ranked high as a student at the State University and continued his excellent record in the Medical College at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in 1904. During the practice of ten years since his graduation, Doctor McKenzie has spent five years of this time in the Indian service as government physician, making an excellent record in that capacity. For the past five years he has been practicing in Sheridan, where he has built up a large and lucrative patronage in the town and surrounding country.

Doctor McKenzie was married May 30, 1904, to Bertha Sims, daughter of James Sims and wife, of Frankfort, Indiana, and to this union there have been born two children, Marion, who died in infancy, and Lawson, Jr., born

November 7, 1912. The doctor and his wife are both loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sheridan.

Fraternally, Doctor McKenzie is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and takes a deep interest in the work of that ancient fraternal organization. He is a fine type of the genuine American citizen and takes an active part in the civic life of his community. In all the elements of good citizenship he is all that a man could be, and because of his genuine worth and high personal character he enjoys a well deserved popularity throughout the county.

OSCAR J. MUSSELMAN.

Scientific farming finds an able exponent in the person of Oscar J. Musselman, who is now successfully operating one hundred and sixty acres in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana. He comes from sterling German ancestry and has, as have all other German farmers of this county, prospered most gratifyingly. Mr. Musselman is a man of progressive ideas and stands for everything which means the betterment of his community.

Oscar J. Musselman, the son of John and Mary (Kauffman) Musselman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 17, 1860. His father was born in Germany about 1828, and came to America when eighteen years of age. He first located in Ohio and later moved across the line into Wayne county, Indiana, and while living in the latter county, married Mary Kauffman, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Valentine Kauffman and wife, both of whom were natives of Germany.

John Musselman was a carpenter by trade and while living in Wayne county, gave all of his time to cabinet making. After his marriage in Wayne county, John Musselman moved to Owen county, Indiana, but two years later permanently settled in Hamilton county, Indiana, where he bought a farm in the northwestern part of Wayne township. He continued to operate this farm until his death, although he worked more or less at the carpenter trade all the time. He and his wife were loyal members of the Lutheran Church, and interested in all the works of the church. His death occurred on March 26, 1894, and his wife died February 4, 1898. John Musselman left a family of five living children: David Henry, Oscar J., George W., Francis M. and Mrs. Mary Odelia Wiles. The history of Francis M. Musselman appears elsewhere in this volume.

Oscar J. Musselman was four years of age when his parents located in

Hamilton county, Indiana, and consequently received all of his education in this county. He remained at home until his marriage and then began farming for himself. He first bought eighty acres of the farm where he is now living, but did not move to it until about a year after his marriage. Later he added to his original farm until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres, which lies in the eastern part of Wayne township.

Oscar J. Musselman was married December 9, 1883, to Hattie M. Paulsel, the daughter of George, Sr., and Lydia (Cupp) Paulsel, and to this union five children have been born, two of whom are living, Ola C. and Jesse L. A pair of twins died when young. Ola married Jessie Males, and has four children, Alma, Harry, Eva and Ruth. He lives on a farm just north of his father's place. Jesse L. married Mary Brown and lives south-east of Clarksville.

George Paulsel, Sr., the father of Mrs. Musselman, and a pioneer farmer of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 1, 1832, and died at his home in Wayne township, this county, November 27, 1870. He was a son of John and Margaret (Smith) Paulsel, natives of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry. John Paulsel died in 1856. George Paulsel, Sr., was married February 22, 1855, to Lydia Cupp, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, April 11, 1833, a daughter of Frederick and Catherine Cupp. A few months after his marriage George Paulsel and his bride came to Hamilton county, Indiana, traveling from Virginia overland in a wagon. He has previously visited the county and had entered some government land, the tract where his son, George, is now living in the northwestern part of Wayne township. When he and his wife got within sight of their new home they could get no farther because of the high waters and had to remain camped in the forest until the waters receded. Much of his land was swampy and grown up in willows, and it took a great deal of hard work in order to drain and clear the land. He started in with sixty-two acres, only a part of which was cleared, and the log cabin which he built and which became their first home stood until a few years ago. Later Mr. Paulsel built a good house and barn and got his farm in such a shape that it yielded satisfactory returns. He took an active interest in public affairs, and at one time served as trustee of Wayne township. He was kicked by a horse in November, 1870, and died before the end of that month. He and his wife were consistent members of the Christian Church. George Paulsel, Sr., and wife were the parents of nine children, four of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Edith, who died at the age of twelve, October 25, 1880; Anna, who died

April 16, 1907, at the age of forty; Mrs. Elizabeth Lehr, of Clarksville, Indiana; Mrs. Hattie Musselman, of Wayne township, wife of the immediate subject of this sketch; and George Paulsel, Jr., who is now living on the home farm in Wayne township.

Mrs. Paulsel was married October 24, 1872, to Fleming Searce, and they lived on the Paulsel farm until 1892, when they moved to Noblesville, where they lived until the death of Mr. Searce, February 18, 1898. One son was born to this marriage, Carah H. Searce. After the death of her second husband Mrs. Searce lived at Clarksville until her death, which occurred May 1, 1911, at the age of seventy-seven.

George Paulsel, Sr., had two brothers who were well known in this county, Peter and John. Peter was a farmer and lived in Noblesville many years. He married Eliza Burroughs, who survives him and is now living in Noblesville. John lived south of Clarksville, in Wayne township, for many years, but is now a resident of Indianapolis.

Mr. Musselman is a Democrat in politics, but has always preferred to devote his time and energy to his agricultural affairs rather than engage in political matters. He and his family are devoted members of the Christian church. He takes a deep pride in keeping everything about his farm in good repair, with the result that his farm always presents a very neat and attractive appearance. He gives his unqualified approval to all public-spirited measures and has always stood for the best interests of his community.

GEORGE W. DRAKE.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation, and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of the historian or the plaudits and the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake never was made. No man is great in all things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their immediate neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but of the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the study of the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in Hamilton county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is George W. Drake, a member of the Milling Company of Sheridan, Indiana.

George W. Drake, the son of Robert B. and Melissa (Teller) Drake, was born in Brown county, Ohio, January 25, 1847. His parents, both of whom were natives of Ohio, reared a large family of children, six of whom grew to maturity. These children in the order of their birth are as follows: Louise, Josiah W., Lucena; Melissa, George W., Clara, Laura F. and one who died in infancy. Louisa first married Alexander Cooper, and after his death, William P. Harbaugh, who is also now deceased; Josiah W., a veteran of the Civil war, is now living in Muncie, Indiana; Lucena, deceased, was the wife of Jacob Oberleas, of Sheridan; Melissa died in 1861, at the age of eighteen years; George W., the fifth child in the family, is the present representative of the family in Sheridan, and the immediate subject of this sketch; Clara married Harvey Pickett and lives at Baker's Corner, this county; Robert B. is a resident of Denver, Colorado; Arminda first married Henry White, and after his death she married John Cooper, of Marshall county, Indiana; Laura F. is the wife of L. E. Jay, a prosperous farmer of Adams township, this county.

Robert B. Drake, the father of George W. Drake, was born and reared in Brown county, Ohio, and as a young man followed the occupation of farming. Later he engaged in the flat-boating business on the Ohio river, making fifteen trips from Higginsport to New Orleans on flat boats. In 1850 he left Ohio and settled three miles east of Sheridan, this county, where he lived until his death at the age of seventy-eight, his wife surviving him four years, her death occurring at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The paternal grandfather of George W. Drake was Neely Drake, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, as was his wife, and they lived all of their days in that state. The wife of Neely Drake was fifteen years of age at the time of her marriage and was the mother of fifteen children. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Drake was William Teller, while his wife was Charlotte Garliner, both being natives of Brown county, Ohio. William Teller died in Ohio and his widow later came to Indiana, where her death occurred in 1851. William Teller and wife reared a large family of children.

George W. Drake came to this county with his parents when he was three years of age and with the exception of five years which he spent in Illinois, his entire life has been spent in this county. His first schooling was in the old-fashioned log school house with its puncheon floor and clap-board roof. He went to school one whole winter without any shoes at all, and this was not an unusual occurrence in his day, for many boys grew to manhood in the early history of Indiana without ever having had shoes on

their feet. Mr. Drake remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and then married and rented a farm, on which he began housekeeping. Later he purchased forty acres of land and with the forty acres which his wife's father gave him, he had a very respectable farm to cultivate. He remained on the farm until 1885, when he moved to Sheridan and assisted in the building of the flour mill which is still operated by himself and F. C. Stahl. The mill has been one of the prosperous institutions of Sheridan since its innovation and now has a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour daily.

George W. Drake was married February 15, 1868, to Mary E. Thistlewaite, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Simonds) Thistlewaite. John Thistlewaite was born in England and came to this country and settled in the eastern part of this state. His wife, Rebecca Simonds, was born near Spiceland, in Henry county, this state, and Mrs. Drake was born near Richmond, in Wayne county, Indiana. John Thistlewaite and wife were the parents of five children, Hannah, Henry, Charles, Edward and Mary, the wife of Mr. Drake. The mother of Mrs. Drake died and afterwards her father married a second time, and to his second marriage were born eight children, William, Thomas, Joanna, Carrie, Walter, Grant, Sherman, Oscar and Lillie.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake are the parents of seven children, Edward, May, Annis, Bertha, Beatrice, Robert and Mary F. Edward is a traveling salesman for a Chicago stove house. He first married Ina McKinzie, and after her death, Daisy Dye; May, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Drake, died in infancy; Annis married J. M. Applegate, of Sheridan, and has three children, Dorothy, George and Robert; Bertha is the wife of Charles Blake, of Chicago, now deceased; Beatrice married Karl Kercheval; Robert was in the United States navy for four years and took a trip around the world on the battle ship Louisiana. He is now a conductor on the interurban line from Indianapolis to Martinsville and lives in Mooresville, Indiana. He married Laura Troub and has one daughter, Loneta; Mary F., the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Drake, is teaching school in Kirklin.

Mr. Drake is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and a charter member of the Sheridan Lodge, No. 176, Knights of Pythias. He also holds membership in the Improved Order of Red Men at Sheridan. Politically, he is a Democrat, and while taking an active interest in civic affairs, has never been an aspirant for any public office. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have been life-long members of the Christian church and have always contributed liberally of their time and substance to its support. Mr. Drake is well

known throughout Hamilton county as a reliable, straightforward business man. He is genial in manner and is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

SCOTT ROUDEBUSH.

Among the earnest men whose enterprise and depth of character have gained for them a prominent place in the community and the confidence of his fellow citizens is Scott Roudebush. A leading farmer and stockman of the township in which he resides and a man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has always been cast in behalf of all measures intended to promote the welfare of the community.

Scott Roudebush, the son of Francis M. and Alice (Lennen) Roudebush, was born July 11, 1873, in Wayne township, Hamilton county. His father was born in Ohio and came to this county with his parents when a small lad. James Roudebush, the grandfather of Scott, was a school teacher, beginning at the age of eighteen, in the early history of this county, getting one dollar and a half a day for his services. He saved his money until he had one hundred and fifty dollars and then bought a farm for three dollars an acre. This land in Wayne township was in the family name for fifty-two years and when it was finally sold it brought twelve thousand dollars. Francis M. was about eight months old when he came to this county with his parents and all the remainder of his life was spent in this county. He died February 2, 1912, on this same farm, and his widow is still living in Noblesville. Francis M. Roudebush and wife were the parents of four children: Scott, whose history is here recorded; Sadda, the wife of Harvy Curry, a farmer living near Greenfield, Indiana; India, deceased; Madge, the wife of Charles Wright, the proprietor of an orange grove in Florida.

Scott Roudebush received a good common and high-school education in the schools of this county, securing his high-school education in Noblesville. Early in life he decided to follow farming and he has never regretted that he made up his mind to devote his whole life to agricultural pursuits. He has a highly productive farm of seventy-four acres on which he carries on general farming with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. He has a beautiful home, commodious barns and outbuildings and takes a great deal of pride in keeping everything looking neat and attractive about his place.

Mr. Roudebush was married December 23, 1896, to Bertha Mitchell, daughter of J. L. and Susan A. (List) Mitchell, natives of Johnson county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of six children: Charles E., Logansport; Mrs. Cora Kepner, whose husband is a farmer in this county; Talmage S., of White county, Indiana; Bertha, the wife of Mr. Roudebush; Mrs. Anna Park, of Chicago, and George, of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Roudebush have been born three children: One daughter, Dorothy, and twin daughters, Anna Cathryn and Alice Carolyn.

Mr. Roudebush is a Republican in politics, a "stand-patter," but has never been an aspirant for any public office, preferring to devote all of his time and energy to his agricultural pursuits. He and his family are members of the Christian Church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Roudebush is highly respected and honored by every one with whom he has come into contact.

FRANCIS T. HINSHAW.

The Hinshaw family now number thousands of people in the United States and are found scattered from coast to coast. The original member of the family who came to this country was Thomas Hinshaw, who was born in Ireland and came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century. He left the Emerald Isle to seek his fortune in the new world, bringing with him his shuttle and scissors in order that he might follow his trade as a weaver. Upon coming to this country he settled in North Carolina, where he later married Rebecca, a native of North Carolina, and of Irish parentage. To Thomas Hinshaw and wife were born six children, Mary, Sarah, Martha, Deborah, Stephen and Hannah.

Stephen Hinshaw, the grandfather of Francis T., was born in North Carolina in 1803, and was married in that state November 22, 1826, to Guly E. Hoover, a native of the same state. In 1830 he came to Indiana and spent three years on a farm near Richmond, in Wayne county. He then came to Hamilton county, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and lived the remainder of his life, his death occurring September 25, 1854, while his wife survived him many years, not passing away until April 16, 1873. To Stephen Hinshaw and wife were born ten children: Millicent, deceased; Andrew; John S.; Thomas; Enos; Alcinda, who died in infancy; William H.; Rebecca H.; Martha A. and Ira.

Thomas Hinshaw, the father of Francis T., was born in North Carolina, in Randolph county, but lived only a short time in Hamilton county, Indiana. He came to this county in August, 1862, but returned to North Carolina in 1866, and is still living in that state at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Shortly after returning to North Carolina, he became engaged in the general mercantile business, putting up a small store building on one corner of his farm and has been in active charge of this store down to the present time. His wife is still living at the age of eighty. To Thomas Hinshaw and wife have been born eight children, four of whom are living: Francis T.; Amos S., who lives in North Carolina; Mrs. Aletha J. Bird, also living in North Carolina, and Lewis J., living in North Carolina.

Francis T. Hinshaw received a meager education in the schools of his native state, which were supported by the Friends church, married in 1883, and immediately after his marriage, he and his young wife came to Hamilton county, Indiana, and located on the farm of eighty acres, where he is now living. He purchased forty acres adjoining forty which his wife had inherited from her father. He has been very successful as a farmer and from time to time has added to his land holdings until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land in Washington township. He carries on a general system of farming and combines his raising of crops with the raising of live stock in such a way as to yield him handsome returns each year.

Mr. Hinshaw was married March 8, 1883, to Emma A. Harvey, the daughter of James and Rebecca (Rayle) Harvey, both natives of Guilford county, North Carolina. James Harvey was a minister in the Friends church and at the same time a very successful farmer. He and his wife came to this county early in its history. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey walked practically the whole distance from North Carolina to this county. Mrs. Harvey riding a half day at one time when she was too ill to walk. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw are the parents of two sons, Ara B. and Hervey W. Ara B. was married July 23, 1908, to Gertrude Randall, and they have one daughter, Thelma. He is now the manager of the elevator at Nora, Indiana. Hervey W. is still living with his parents.

Mr. Hinshaw has always been identified with the Republican party, but has never felt any inclination to be a candidate for public office. However, he is well informed upon the political issues of the day and takes an intelligent interest in the welfare of his community. He and his family are loyal members of the Friends church and have always been liberal support-

ers of all church work. He and his wife are highly respected and esteemed by every one who knows them and their pleasant home is known to their many friends as a place of hospitality and good cheer.

GEORGE W. NOBLE.

That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate end realized, if such be possible, apathy must follow. Effort would cease, accomplishment be prostrate, and creative talent waste its energies in inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satisfaction ever lies in the future, who have labored continuously, always finding in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. George W. Noble is one whose well directed efforts have gained for him a position of desirable prominence in the agricultural circles of Hamilton county, and his energy and enterprise have been crowned by a gratifying degree of success.

George W. Noble, the son of John W. Noble and wife, was born July 4, 1873, in Arcadia, this county. John W. Noble was born April 28, 1843, in this county, and spent his entire life with the exception of the time of his service in the Civil War, within the limits of the county of his birth. As a member of the Thirty-ninth Regiment and Eighth Indiana Cavalry, he served throughout the whole period of the war, his regiment being attached to Gen. Philip Sheridan's command. He died April 13, 1911, and his widow is still living in Arcadia on the old homestead at the age of sixty-four years. John W. Noble and wife were the parents of five children: George, with whom this narrative deals; Charles, who is living with his mother on the old home place; Daisy, born February 4, 1876, died January 8, 1903; Mrs. Lillian Burton, whose husband is a farmer in this county, and Clarence, the twin of Lillian, who died in infancy.

George W. Noble was educated in the district schools of his home township and completed the course in the common schools. He remained with his parents on the home farm until his marriage, at the age of twenty-five, after which he began farming for himself, and he is now operating a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, eighty acres of which he secured by his own efforts and eighty acres of which his late wife inherited. He carries on a general system of farming and combines with it the raising of live stock.



GEORGE W. NOBLE.



MRS. ALZETTA NOBLE.

Mr. Noble was married February 16, 1898, to Alzetta Waltz, who was born in this county on November 7, 1880, the daughter of William and Sarah J. (Dawson) Waltz, natives of Hamilton county and North Carolina, respectively. Mrs. Alzetta (Waltz) Noble died August 20, 1914, and is buried in the cemetery at Arcadia. Mr. Waltz was a successful farmer and at the time of his death owned eighty acres of fine land. Mr. and Mrs. Waltz were killed at Gray's Crossing, September 10, 1913, when the automobile in which they were returning from the Indiana State Fair was struck by an inter-urban car. They were the parents of only one child, the wife of Mr. Noble, and their fine farm of eighty acres became the home of Mr. and Mrs. Noble, the latter of whom, however, survived the death of her parents a little less than a year. To Mr. and Mrs. Noble were born four children: Paul, born July 25, 1898, who is now attending the high school at Westfield; Raymond, born August 19, 1900; Lillian, born November 25, 1903, and died December 13th of the same year, and John W., born February 26, 1905.

The Progressive party has claimed the support of Mr. Noble since its organization, in 1912, and he is a firm believer in the principles and policies advocated by that party. He is an earnest and loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is interested in the work of the church and Sunday school, as well as in everything which pertains to the welfare of his community, giving his hearty support to all measures which have for their object the advancement in any way of the welfare of the community.

AARON STOTTLEMEYER.

The Stottlemeyer family, which is worthily represented in Hamilton county by Aaron Stottlemeyer, has traced its ancestry back through several generations, and it is found that the original members of the family came from Germany in early colonial times. For more than one hundred years the family lived in Frederick county, Maryland, and Meyersville, a thriving town in that county, was named for Aaron Stottlemeyer's great-grandfather, Jonathan Meyers. Mr. Stottlemeyer is a man of strong constitution, a great reader, fond of music, and has taken a great interest in his home life. He and his wife have reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor, and have in turn seen their children's children take their places as representative members of society.

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Aaron Stottlemeyer, the son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Ambrose) Stottlemeyer, was born in Highland, Frederick county, Maryland, on July 22, 1848. He received his education in the county where he was born and after leaving school remained at home until his marriage. Two years after his marriage he and his young wife left Maryland and came to Indiana. They had very little of this world's goods, but they both enjoyed good health and were ambitious to succeed. They made their home in a log cabin for three years in Hamilton county, and Mr. Stottlemeyer worked diligently at anything he could find to do. In 1874 he rented a farm in Madison county and started working for himself. He continued farming in that county until 1887, when he moved into Hamilton county and rented a farm on the east side of Wayne township near where he now lives. He lived on this place until 1900, when he bought his present farm of ninety acres. He has improved this farm in many ways, and each year finds his place in a better condition.

Mr. Stottlemeyer was married in Frederick county, Maryland, July 22, 1869, to Amanda C. Gaver, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, the daughter of Peter and Caroline (Palmer) Gaver. To this union ten children have been born: James Elmer, Mollie, Maud, Llewellyn, Parker, Harry, Lee, Richard, Rowena and Linnie. James E. married Ada Cummings, and lives near his father's home. James and his wife have nine children, Alta, Charley, Raymond, Rosa, George, William, Loretta, Mary and Martha, the latter two being twins. Alta married Lawrence Anderson, and lives in Madison county, this state. All the rest of the children are single and are still living with their parents. Molly, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Stottlemeyer, is the wife of Albert Huffman, and lives near her father's home. Mr. Huffman and his wife have three sons and three daughters, Ernest, Ruth, May, Walter, Fay and Ira. Maud, who died in May, 1909, was the wife of John DeWitt, and the mother of three children, Clara, Helen and Lena, who died in infancy. Llewellyn is the wife of William Turner, and lives across in Madison county. She has four children living and one who died in infancy. Her living children are Edgar, Neal, Howard and Margaret. Harry married Jessie Graham, and lives on the west side of Madison county. Parker, Lee, Richard, Rowena and Linnie are still living with their parents.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stottlemeyer holds membership in the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to give all his time and attention to his agricultural affairs.

JOHN W. ANDERSON.

The Anderson family have been connected with the history of Hamilton county, Indiana, for more than eighty years, and its various members have contributed in no small measure to the general welfare of the communities in which they have lived. John W. Anderson, who was born in this county at the opening of the Civil War, has spent his entire life within its limits, and has so conducted his affairs as to merit inclusion among the representative men of his township and county. He has lived a quiet and unostentatious life, doing his daily duty as he saw it, and taking ungrudgingly his share of the burdens of community life.

John W. Anderson, the son of Ambrose and Micah (McClintick) Anderson, was born August 10, 1861, in the southeastern corner of White River township, Hamilton county, Indiana. His father was born in 1827, in Clermont county, Ohio, and was a son of John and Nancy (Stephenson) Anderson. John Anderson and his wife were both natives of New Jersey and came to Ohio early in its history and later located in Madison county, Indiana, in 1832, about one-half mile north of Lapel. A year or two later John Anderson and his family moved into Hamilton county, and bought government land in section 20, Wayne township. John Anderson was a great hunter and killed several bears and deer after locating in this county. He lived in the eastern part of Wayne township until his death, with the exception of one year which he spent in Texas. In the early history of the county he operated a saw mill five days in the week and ground grain on Saturday for people of this and surrounding counties. He was an extensive land owner, owning land not only in several places in Indiana, but as far away as Iowa.

Ambrose Anderson was about six years of age when his parents located in Hamilton county in 1833, consequently he grew to manhood in this county. For several years he assisted his father in operating the combination saw and grist mill on Stony Creek near their home, traces of the old race being still discernible. Still later in life Ambrose Anderson engaged in carpenter work and helped to build many of the houses and barns in this and Madison county. About 1857 he gave up carpentering as a regular occupation, bought a farm in White River township, and there made his home until death in 1904. His wife, Micah McClintick, who died in 1906, was the daughter of Andrew McClintick, whose father's name also was Andrew. The first Andrew McClintick came from County Cork, Ireland.

Mrs. Anderson's father resided in Madison county, settling there early in its history. Later he moved into White River township, Hamilton county, and entered government land. He was active in public affairs here as early as 1824, and continued to be a leading member of his community until his death. Ambrose Anderson and his wife reared a family of seven children, Orville, John, Nannie, Sallie, Florence, Samuel S. and Mrs. May Gentry. Orville, Nannie and Florence are deceased, and the other four children are still living.

John W. Anderson received a good, common school education and for two years taught subscription schools in Wayne township for the benefit of the children of the neighborhood. He remained at home until his marriage, when he began farming for himself on the place where he is now living in section 17, Wayne township, and has so improved his farm as to render it one of the most productive farms of the township. He started in with forty acres and now owns one hundred and five and a half acres, most of which is the fruit of his own hard labor. He has a handsome country home and large and commodious barns so that he is well able to carry on successful farming.

Mr. Anderson was married in February, 1899, to Lydia A. Gibbs, the daughter of Albert and Martha (Riggs) Gibbs. Mrs. Anderson was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and came here with her parents about 1868, and located one mile north of Lapel, in Madison county. During her residence in Madison county she taught subscription schools for two years. In 1869 the Gibbs family moved into Hamilton county and settled in Wayne township, where they lived until 1904, in which year Mr. Gibbs and his wife went to Lovejoy, Georgia, where Mrs. Gibbs died in the spring of 1910, and Mr. Gibbs in the fall of 1911.

Mr. Anderson and his wife are the parents of four children, Oren, Harold, Shirley and Elma, all of whom are being given or have received the best education obtainable in Indiana. Oren attended the home schools and was graduated from the Lapel high school in 1908, after which he taught school in Wayne township for two terms and then entered Purdue University, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1914, after having taken the four-year course, and is now a teacher in the university. Harold was graduated from the Lapel high school with the class of 1914 and is now taking the course at Purdue University. Shirley also was graduated from the Lapel high school with the class of 1914 and is now taking the course at DePauw University. Elma, having finished the grade school course in her home township is now attending the Lapel high school. The

family are all consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and deeply interested in the various phases of its activities. Politically, Mr. Anderson is a Democrat and while interested in good government, has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is a man of kindly disposition, honest and thoroughly trustworthy and held in high esteem by all who know him. He is thoroughly up to date in his agricultural methods and by the use of sound judgment and common sense he has achieved a measure of success that is creditable to him. He has so conducted his daily life in the community where he has lived so many years as to command the favorable attention of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM EDGAR FORD.

The first members of the Ford family located in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1831, at a time when the greater portion of this county was still covered with a dense forest. They entered government land, cleared the primitive forests, drained the swamps and laid the foundation for a fine farm. The father of William Edgar Ford, whose history is here recorded, at one time owned six hundred and eighty acres of land in Hamilton and Madison counties, and for many years was one of the largest farmers of the county. When the family came here in the thirties, deer and bears were to be found roaming the woods, and Mr. Ford's father had no difficulty in supplying the family with fresh meat at all times of the year. The Indians were still here and roaming bands of the red men were frequent visitors at the Ford fireside.

William Edgar Ford, the son of James and Sarah (Busby) Ford, was born in the northeastern part of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, July 26, 1864. His father was born at Dover, Maryland, in 1827, and was one of ten children born to his parents. When about four years of age James Ford came with his parents from Maryland to Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, and here he lived the remainder of his life.

James Ford was twice married, his first wife being Miss McAnally, and to this first union three children were born, two of whom died in infancy. A daughter, Mollie, now deceased, grew to womanhood and married Marion Aldred, of Noblesville. The second wife of James Ford was Sarah Busby, who was born near Lowell, West Virginia, the daughter of Thomas Busby. The Busbys came to Hamilton county about 1830, and located near Lapel,

where they lived the remainder of their lives. After James Ford's second marriage he went to Homestead county, Minnesota, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and bought an additional one hundred and twenty acres. He lived in that state for about four years, and then returned to Hamilton county, Indiana, and bought out the rest of the heirs of the old home place, and lived there the rest of his life. He made one or two trips back to his old home in Maryland, the last trip being about 1878, and also made several trips to his land in Minnesota. He was an extensive land owner, but had given his children considerable land before his death, although he still owned three hundred and sixty acres in this county and Madison county, when he died. In addition to his large farming interests Mr. Ford for several years owned and operated the flour mill at Lapel, which he bought in 1893. After several years of successful operation of this mill he leased the same and then after several years sold it. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1904.

James Ford and his wife first belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, but when the United Brethren built a church at Lapel, they joined that denomination, and gave it their enthusiastic support. Four children were born to James Ford and wife: Addie, who died in 1871, at the age of twenty-one; Ella, the wife of L. L. King, of Lapel; James Thomas, of Pendleton, and William Edgar.

The education of William E. Ford was received in the district schools of Wayne township and Fishersburg, and his early boyhood was spent on the home farm. After his marriage in 1894 he began to farm where he is now living and has spent all of his married life on the same farm. He has a well improved farm of ninety-six acres and has all of the modern machinery necessary for successful farming.

William E. Ford has been twice married. He was first married in 1894 to Sarah White, who was born near Mt. Comfort, Hancock county, Indiana, the daughter of William and Delilah White, and to this union two children were born, James William and Frances Ellen, both of whom are still living with their father. The first wife of Mr. Ford died in May, 1904, and in July, 1905, he was married to Miss Mary Lee Montgomery, who was born and reared near Westfield, this county, the daughter of Richard and Matilda (Wright) Montgomery. Richard Montgomery came from Guilford county, North Carolina, when he was six years of age with his parents, Joab and Mary Montgomery, and located near Carmel. Matilda Wright was born in Howard county, Indiana, the daughter of Jonathan and Jane Wright, who had come from North Carolina to Randolph county, Indiana,

and later to Howard county. Both Mrs. Ford's parents are now living at Lapel. Her father was formerly a carpenter, but for the past fifteen years has followed the painter's trade. Mr. Ford and his wife have one son, Richard, who was born October 7, 1906. The family are members of the Friends church at Lapel and Mr. Ford is a supporter of the Republican party.

OLIVER MORTON STUBBS.

The Stubbs family have been prominently connected with the history of Hamilton county, Indiana, for more than thirty years, and during that time have been interested in every phase of the county's development. Oliver Morton Stubbs, one of the sterling representatives of this family, is now a substantial farmer in Wayne township. He is a quiet and unassuming man who attends strictly to his own affairs, and by diligence and good management has accumulated a comfortable competence for himself and family.

Oliver Morton Stubbs, the son of Leonidas and Charlotte (Cushing) Stubbs, was born March 10, 1870, in Shelby county, Indiana. His father was born April 22, 1847, in the same county, the son of Elza and Zephaniah (King) Stubbs. Leonidas Stubbs was married October 6, 1868, to Charlotte W. Cushing, the daughter of John and Hannah (Watson) Cushing. The wife of Mr. Stubbs was born at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, August 4, 1850, and came to Shelby county, Indiana, with her parents when a small girl. Leonidas Stubbs farmed in Shelby county until 1883, when he came to Hamilton county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in partnership with his brother in Wayne township. In 1899 he bought out his brother's interest in this farm and continued to farm the one hundred and sixty acres until his death June 3, 1908. His widow lived on the farm until November, 1913, when she moved to Noblesville, where she is now living.

Three children were born to Leonidas Stubbs and wife: Oliver Morton, Minnie A. and John Z. Minnie A. is the wife of Francis M. Musselman, whose biography is presented elsewhere in this volume. John married Gertrude Ware, and has two children, Leonidas J. and George Gerald.

Oliver Morton Stubbs received his early education in the schools of his native county and completed it in Hamilton county. He was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to this county and settled in Wayne township, and he has lived all of his life since that time within the limits

of this county. After his marriage Mr. Stubbs worked by the month for his uncle, Judge George W. Stubbs, who owned a farm in Noblesville and Wayne townships. After working for his uncle for one year he moved to the Peter Glosser farm north of Noblesville, where he lived for a year and a half, and then moved back to the home place, where he remained a year, after which he rented a farm of Francis Musselman for two years. Then Leonidas Stubbs bought a forty-acre farm a short distance south of the old home place and Oliver M. Stubbs lived on this place for two years, after which he moved back to the old home farm, where he has since resided. He has a cider mill which gives him employment for a month or two every fall.

Mr. Stubbs was married in 1892 to Louisiana Johnson, who was a native of Decatur county, Indiana, and is the daughter of John T. and Mahala A. (Wheeldon) Johnson. Her parents were born in Decatur county, and moved to Tipton county, this state, in 1873, when Mrs. Stubbs was about six months old. They lived there until she was about two years old and then located in Hamilton county, about two and one-half miles from Noblesville. On this farm Mrs. Stubbs grew to womanhood and here her mother died November 19, 1899. Her father later married Mrs. Mary Roberts, the widow of Henry Roberts, and now lives in Noblesville. Mr. Stubbs and his wife are the parents of three sons: Leslie Morton, born October 27, 1892; Walter Mahlon, born July 2, 1895, and Leonard, born July 26, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs are devoted members of the Christian church and Mr. Stubbs is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM MALES.

A prominent farmer of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, is William Males, who is a native of Madison county, but has lived in this county since 1867. Mr. Males is a fine type of the American citizen and while attending primarily to his own interests, has not been neglectful of his duties as a member of the commonwealth, and has never failed to give his support to all public-spirited measures.

William Males, the son of Joel and Mary (Sloan) Males, was born in Madison county, Indiana, two and one-half miles north of Lapel, January 26, 1863. His father, who was the son of Joseph and Frances (White) Males, was born in the same neighborhood in 1837. Joseph Males was a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana when a young man and, accord-

ing to the best evidence the family has, was married in Fayette county, Indiana. He and his family were early settlers in Madison county, and he started to work in that county at six dollars a month. He and his wife were very economical and were soon able to purchase a farm of goodly proportions in Madison county about two and one-half miles from Lapel, and on this farm Joseph Males and his wife spent the remainder of their days.

Joel Males was reared in the pioneer days when hard work was the lot of every country lad. He grew to manhood and married Mary Sloan, who was born in his neighborhood. She was the daughter of John and Miriam (Busby) Sloan. Her father was reared by Billy Busby, and grew to manhood in Indiana. John Sloan died when Mary, the wife of Joel Males, was six years of age. This was about the year 1845, and his widow survived him many years, not passing away until in April, 1893. Mary Sloan grew to womanhood on the farm where she was born and lived there until her marriage to Joel Males.

After their marriage Joel Males and his wife farmed on the Sloan homestead until his death in October, 1865. His widow then sold the farm and lived for a year at Fisherburg. In September, 1867, she came to Hamilton county, and bought a farm of eighty acres in the northern part of Wayne township, and moved there in the fall of that year with her son, William, the immediate subject of this review, and daughter, Avaline, the latter of whom died at the age of seventeen. In the fall of 1893, Mrs. Males, the mother of William, bought eighty additional acres of land and in 1902 she erected two substantial houses on her farm, one for herself and one for her son, William, and each of them moved into their respective homes on the same day.

William Males was five years of age when his widowed mother came to Hamilton county and settled in Wayne township, and consequently all of his education was received in the schools of this county. He grew to manhood and when twenty years of age was married and continued to live on his mother's farm. He is now farming the one hundred and sixty acres which his mother purchased in this county, in Wayne township, and has placed many improvements upon it.

William Males was married in October, 1882, to Sophia Sindors, who is a native of Hamilton county, the daughter of Andrew and Mary (Kashner) Sindors. Although she was born in this county she was reared in Owen county, Indiana, returning to this county upon reaching womanhood. The first wife of Mr. Males died in September, 1891, leaving her husband with four children, Harvey, Stephen, Jessie and Stella. Harvey married Maude

McDonald, and lives with his grandmother, Mrs. Joel Males, and has three children, John Francis, Catherine and Esther. Stephen married Elsie Walker, and lives in the northern part of Wayne township, and has three children, Lorrain, Edgar and Robert. Jessie is the wife of Ollie Musselman, and lives in the southern part of Wayne township. They have four children, Alma, Harry, Eva and Ruth. Stella, the youngest of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. William Males, married Walter Conant, and lives in Noblesville, and has two children, Pauline and Lewis.

In March, 1893, Mr. Males was married a second time to Mrs. Artlissa (Reddick) Teeters, the widow of Luther Teeters. She was born in Wayne township, and was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Reddick. She had two children by her first marriage, Charles and Della, and to her union with Mr. Males were born six children, Lonnie, Mary, Lucy, William, Fred and Russell. The second wife of Mr. Males died October 24, 1913.

Mr. Males was a Democrat until 1896, since which time he has been affiliated with the Republican party. He has never been inclined to take an active part in political affairs, although he gives his hearty support to all measures which have for their purpose the bettering of his community. He is a member of the Baptist church. Personally, he is a genial, whole-souled man, whose actions have commended him to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN B. SIMMERMON.

A highly respected family of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, is that of John B. Simmermon, who resides in that township with his wife and five interesting children. He has spent his entire life in this township, where he was born, and is universally recognized as a good citizen and a man who measures up to the highest type of American manhood. He and his wife are both well educated people and have taken a great deal of interest in the rearing of their children.

John B. Simmermon, the son of John Sullivan and Margaret J. (Castor) Simmermon, was born April 3, 1875, in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana. The interesting biography of his father is given elsewhere in this volume, and the reader is referred to it for further information regarding the Simmermon family.

John B. Simmermon attended the district schools of his township and graduated from the common school June 17, 1893, with a class of seventeen

graduates. Later he entered high school, but before graduating was compelled to leave school and start to work. After his marriage in 1898, Mr. Simmermon started farming for himself on the farm where he is now living in Wayne township. He has one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half acres of excellent farming land and is one of the most progressive farmers of his township. He raises hogs and cattle and usually feeds about one hundred and fifty hogs for the market annually, together with a car load of cattle. In addition to raising cattle, he also buys and ships cattle from the neighborhood in which he lives. He is a good business man and has the foresight and judgment to make a success of any venture to which he turns his attention.

Mr. Simmermon was married November 17, 1898, to Clemma A. Hastings, who was born in Hancock county, Indiana, February 1, 1877, and is the daughter of David and Mary Elma (Reece) Hastings. Her father was born and reared in Rush county, Indiana, near the Hancock county line, the son of Daniel and Keziah (Brown) Hastings. Mary Elma Reece, the mother of Mrs. Simmermon, was born in Hancock county, near where David Hastings was reared. She was the daughter of John and Gulielma (Dennis) Reece. Gulielma Dennis was born near Newcastle, in Henry county, Indiana, was married there and after her marriage she and her husband, John Reece, bought wild land in Hancock county. Daniel Hastings, who was born in Indiana when it was yet a territory, and his wife Keziah, who was a native of Preble county, Ohio, made their home in Rush county until old age, and spent their last years near Newberg, Oregon, where Mr. Hastings was interested in a bank. The Hastings family were all Quakers and during the ante-bellum days in Indiana, helped in the operation of the famous "Underground Railway."

Mrs. Simmermon lived in Rush county until she was sixteen years of age, and then moved with her parents to Hancock county. She attended the schools at Knightstown, Indiana, for a time and finally graduated from the high school at Greenfield, Indiana, May 31, 1898. Mr. Simmermon and his wife are the parents of five children, Neva M., born February 18, 1900; Alma L., born December 18, 1901; Sewell D., born January 29, 1904; John Elbert, born September 2, 1906, and Mary Elma, born July 8, 1909. The oldest daughter, Neva M., is now a sophomore in the high school at Noblesville.

Mr. Simmermon is an active worker in the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist

church. Mrs. Simmermon was a Quaker by birthright, but became a member of the Methodist church after her marriage. She is a woman of refinement and social graces, and is deeply devoted to her home duties. Mr. Simmermon is a man of strong character and deep convictions and is eminently worthy of a mention among the representative men of his county.

CHRISTIAN D. ZIMMER.

Conspicuous among the representative men and public-spirited citizens of Hamilton county is Christian D. Zimmer, a prosperous farmer of Noblesville township. He has made his influence felt for good in his community, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of his township and county. He has ever been interested in all efforts to advance the material, moral, intellectual and social welfare of his community, and has thereby gained the respect and admiration of all his fellow citizens.

Christian D. Zimmer, the son of Christian H. and Mary K. (Deitrich) Zimmer, was born July 17, 1853, in the state of Pennsylvania. His parents were both born in the same state and came to Indiana and settled in Wayne county in 1857. A few years later they moved to Hamilton county and located in Noblesville, where the mother died April 9, 1879, and the father passed away July 15, 1908. Mr. Zimmer has fine pictures of his parents, which were taken in 1857 and which are highly valued by him. To Christian H. Zimmer and wife were born six children: Christian D., with whom this narrative deals; Henry D., deceased; George D., a harness maker of Indianapolis; Mrs. Alvina Coffin, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Mattie Judd, whose husband is a farmer in this county, and Mrs. Mary Slater, of Indianapolis.

Christian D. Zimmer was only three years old when his parents moved from Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Indiana, and was just of school age when they permanently located in this county. He received all of his schooling in the district school, which was about half a mile from his father's house. In accordance with the custom of those days, he spent all of his summer vacations upon his father's farm, and in that way acquired an intimate knowledge of all phases of agriculture before he left the parental roof. He now has eighty acres, all of which he has acquired by his individual efforts with the exception of twenty acres which his wife received from her father's estate. He has carried on general farming and kept as much stock as he could feed from his own farm. He keeps well informed on the latest methods of sci-

tific agriculture, and does not hesitate to adopt the most approved ideas when convinced that they are superior to the ones he has been using.

Mr. Zimmer married, January 25, 1874, Margaret Roquey, the daughter of Henry and Margaret (Bengl) Roquey, both of whom were natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer have been born five children: Lora, the wife of M. H. Davis, a farmer of this county; Mrs. Katie Bell, of Noblesville township, who married secondly C. H. Scarce; Frederick R., who married Elsie Smith, and lives in Noblesville; Gerald P., who married Lora Fisher, and lives in Indianapolis; Harlan F., who is now a junior in the high school at Noblesville.

In politics, Mr. Zimmer is a stanch Prohibitionist, having cast his fortunes with the new party upon its organization in the summer of 1886. Religiously, he and his family are loyal members of the English Lutheran church, and contribute freely of their means to its support. Mr. Zimmer is a stockholder and director in the Hamilton County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. During his whole life in this county he has so conducted himself as to win the hearty approval of all with whom he is associated in any way.

ISAAC NEWTON WELLS.

One of the oldest and most highly respected citizens in Hamilton county is Isaac Newton Wells, who has been a resident of this county for more than eighty years. He has been a life-long blacksmith and farmer and identified with every measure which has had to do with the material, moral, industrial and educational advancement of the county. His efforts have been crowned with a large degree of success and today he can look back over a long career which has been filled with good work well done.

Isaac Newton Wells, the son of Isaac and Mary (Barker) Wells, was born October 12, 1832, in Morgan county, Indiana. His father was born in 1798 in Randolph county, North Carolina, the son of Isaac and Mary (Beeson) Wells. The family have been members of the Friends church for several generations, seemingly having allied themselves with the church shortly after its organization. The father of Isaac Newton Wells was twice married in North Carolina, his first wife being Mary Pounds. She died leaving one son, B. F., who died in this county in 1910 at the age of eighty-four. The second wife was Mary Barker, the mother of Isaac Newton Wells.

About 1830 the parents of Isaac Newton Wells came from North Carolina to Indiana and located in Morgan county, three miles from Mooresville. They rented a farm there for two years and then moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Washington township. At that time bears, wolves, deer and all kinds of wild game were abundant in the forests; there were no roads through the dense forests and no bridges across the streams. The family built a rude log cabin in the woods in which they lived for the first few years.

The father of Isaac Newton Wells was thrice married after coming to Indiana. His second wife, whom he had married in North Carolina, died in 1840 leaving seven children: John B., Mary R., Sally Ann, Isaac Newton, Rebecca, Rachel and Jesse. The first two were born in North Carolina and the rest in Indiana. After the death of his second wife Isaac Wells, Jr., married Mrs. Hannah (Allen) Kivett, the widow of James Kivett and the daughter of William and Jane Allen. To this third union four children were born, three of whom died in their early childhood, the only one now living being Zachariah Allen Wells, a farmer of Noblesville township in this county.

After the death of his third wife Isaac Wells, Jr., married Sarah Stanley who died without issue in 1870. The fifth and last wife of Isaac Wells, Jr., was Mrs. Nancy (Ricks) Elder, the widow of David Elder. There were no children by the last marriage. He died April 30, 1880, and his last wife passed away in October, 1885.

Isaac Newton Wells was reared amidst pioneer conditions and received meager schooling in the subscription schools of his community. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and at the age of twenty-two was married to Ann Moore, the daughter of Mordecai and Rachel (Stubbs) Moore. The Moore family came from Preble county, Ohio, and Mordecai Moore bought a farm a mile and one-half south of Westfield, where he lived until his death in 1842, his wife passing away in 1879. Ann Moore was one of a family of nine children, Barclay, Joseph, Keziah, Rebecca, Phoebe, Elisha, Nathan, Elizabeth and Ann.

After his marriage Isaac N. Wells lived at Eagletown for the first nine months and operated a blacksmith shop in partnership with his brother and later conducted a blacksmith business at Westfield for several years. In the spring of 1869 he bought a farm of twenty-four acres, one and a half miles south of Westfield, and has lived on this farm since that time. He built a blacksmith shop on his farm and continued to work at his trade until old age prevented further strenuous physical activities. He rented out his fields

most of the time and added to his holdings from time to time until he now has a well improved farm of ninety-four and one-half acres.

Mr. Wells and his wife were the parents of three children: Elma, William and Eva. Elma is the wife of Rufus Bond and lives in Westfield. William died at the age of two and one-half years, while Eva is now making her home with her father. The mother of these three children died March 29, 1914, and if she had lived until the following November 9th, she and her husband would have been married sixty years. She was a good wife and mother and her daughters show in their lives the influence of her excellent childhood training. As a child she showed a quickness to learn, her special talent lying in reading and spelling. It was her father's ambition to make a scholar of her, but his death when she was but a young girl made this ambition impossible of fulfillment as the family was left in straitened circumstances. However, Ann Moore made use of such opportunities for schooling as offered. In those days the spelling school was in vogue and she was considered one of the best spellers, being able to spell correctly all the words in Walker's Dictionary, the text book then in use. In later years when she had a family of her own and the spelling of a word was in question, her decision could always be relied on. A birthright member of the Friends church, its work in all its departments was her chief interest, outside her home. She was a loyal member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a charter member of the local missionary society, whose meetings and plan of study received her earnest cooperation. She was a daily student of the Bible finding much comfort and food for thought in its pages. When the Sabbath came, unless prevented by illness, she was always found in her place at Sabbath school. A number of years she was a teacher in the primary department, where many small boys and girls received their first instruction in the way of Sabbath school under her guidance, who have long since reached maturity. After leaving the primary work, she was elected teacher of the woman's Bible class, and continued in that relation until the organized class movement was adopted. While her life of almost four score years was uneventful, and spent for the greater part in one locality, who knows but that she fulfilled her mission in life just as completely as the one called to a wider sphere of activity.

"They who go
Feel not the pain of parting; it is they
Who stay behind that suffer."

Mr. Wells is now one of the oldest men of the county and a man whose

every move is guided by an unselfish devotion to duty to his fellowmen and to his God. Kind and generous, upright and honorable in all of his dealings, Providence has prospered him and peace and plenty have come to him abundantly.

CHARLES N. BROWN.

For more than a quarter of a century Charles N. Brown has been connected with the farming and agricultural interests of Hamilton county, Indiana. He is a man who has taken an active part in the life of his community and while he has never been an aspirant for public office, yet he has always been progressive in his ideas, and been one of the leaders of his party. That he has been more than usually successful in his agricultural operations is shown by the fact that he has two hundred and thirteen acres of well improved land.

Charles N. Brown, the son of Lee S. and Rosa (Huffman) Brown, was born June 30, 1862, in Marion county, Indiana. His father was a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, and was a farmer all of his life in Marion and Hamilton counties. His mother was born in Marion county, where she lived all of her life. When Charles H. Brown was about two years of age his mother died, and his father afterwards married Rose Ann Butterfield, who was born near New Britain, Hamilton county. After this marriage Lee S. Brown and his family located in Clay township, Hamilton county, near the Marion county line. Lee S. Brown later traded this farm for one near Carmel, and from that time until his death in March, 1914, he lived near or in Carmel. For several years he conducted a livery stable at Carmel, and engaged extensively in the breeding of horses. Lee S. Brown was a prominent Republican and a member of the Williams Creek Christian church.

Charles N. Brown remained on the home farm until he became of age and then for two summers "worked out" as a farm hand in the immediate neighborhood. After his marriage he and his wife lived in Carmel for about three months until Mr. Brown could complete a house on his farm two miles north and one mile east of Carmel in Washington township. Mr. Brown had inherited this farm before his marriage, but there were no buildings on it and he built a small house of three rooms immediately after his marriage and moved into it the first year. Since that time he has built a large and commodious country home, and now has one of the most attractive places in the township. He has been a man of good business ability and has used

excellent judgment in all of his transactions. When the Hamilton Trust Company was first organized as an abstract company, he became a stockholder, and for some time was a director in the company. He has eighty acres of land in his home place, seventy-eight acres where his daughter, Mary, and her husband are living, and fifty-five acres about a quarter of a mile east of his home. He follows general farming, although he has given the larger part of his attention within recent years to live-stock raising.

Mr. Brown was married in December, 1888, to Olive Moffitt, who was born in Delaware township, Hamilton county, the daughter of J. W. and Mary (Roberts) Moffitt. J. W. Moffitt was the youngest son of Silas and Hannah (Wilkinson) Moffitt, natives of North Carolina and early settlers in this county, where they located about 1826. Mr. Brown and his wife are the parents of three children, Mary, Lois and Ralph. Mary was married on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her parents' marriage to Leland Jessup, and now lives one and one-half miles north of Carmel. Lois and Ralph are still living with their parents.

Mr. Brown has always been identified with the Republican party, but has always preferred to devote his time and attention to his agricultural interests rather than engage in the strife and turmoil of political campaigns. The family are all consistent members of the Friends church and generous contributors to its support. Mr. Brown is progressive in his ideas and has always been prominent in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community.

DAVID M. BROCK.

The biographies of the representative men of a county bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse the pride of their family and of the community, and it is a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of such men, in the ranks of whom may be found tillers of the soil, mechanics, teachers, as well as lawyers, physicians, bankers and members of other vocations and professions. David M. Brock is one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives, and as such has made his influence felt among his fellow men and earned a name for enterprise, integrity and honor that entitles him to worthy notice in a work of the nature of this volume.

David M. Brock, a prosperous farmer of Noblesville township, this county, was born April 12, 1847, on the farm where he is now living. His

parents, Elijah and Frances (Greening) Brock, were natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. Elijah Brock was in the battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana, the memorable battle fought by William Henry Harrison and the Indians on November 7, 1811, near Lafayette, Indiana. Upon his return from that battle with a portion of the army, he passed through Hamilton county, and was very much impressed with the fertility of the soil and the general character of the land in this section of the state. At that time the Indians still owned all of the central part of Indiana, but after the land was purchased from the Indians, in the fall of 1818, he made up his mind to return to this county and enter land as soon as it was opened by the United States government for sale. Accordingly, he came to this county in 1821, two years before the county was formally organized, it being at that time a part of Delaware county. He entered a tract of land now occupied by his son, David M., and here he lived the life of a farmer until his death, which occurred on February 22, 1867. Elijah Brock and wife were the parents of five children: John W., of Noblesville; Mrs. Molona M. Davis, of Indianapolis; David M.; Mrs. Keziah Stanford, deceased, and Mrs. Ursula B. Hiatt, whose husband is a Methodist minister in Huntington, West Virginia.

David M. Brock was given such education as the subscription schools of his day afforded, and as a youth enjoyed all the pleasures of the pioneer farmer lad of his time. He assisted with the home work on the farm during his minority, and his father dying when he was twenty years of age, he assumed the full management of the home place. On this farm is a large tree which has two holes but only one top, which attracts a great deal of attention, many persons making special visits to see it. After his marriage, in 1871, Mr. Brock remained on the farm for a short time and then went to Noblesville, where he lived for the next twenty-five years. Though retiring from the farm and moving into the county seat primarily for the purpose of giving his children the advantages of better educational facilities, Mr. Brock presently engaged in business in Noblesville, entering into the wholesale and retail grocery business in 1884, in which he continued with much success for a period of twenty-five years. During this time Mr. Brock was for a time chief of the Noblesville fire department, and on one occasion during this service suffered a broken limb while going to a fire. While living in Noblesville, Mr. Brock took an active part in the civic life of the city and served on the council for many years. In 1909 he returned to his farm near Noblesville, where he has since continued to reside. He enjoys farming and is never happier than when engaged in agricultural pursuits. Since moving back to his farm he has specialized in the raising of

Jersey cattle and Poland China hogs, and has found this a very profitable venture.

Mr. Brock was married in December, 1871, to Mary Quick, the daughter of Nicholas and Katherine (Davis) Quick, natives of Ireland and Indiana, respectively, and to this union have been born three children: Carl T., a merchant of Noblesville; A. J., a merchant of Brazil, Indiana, and Harry R., a traveling salesman.

The party which abolished slavery, elected Lincoln, Grant and McKinley has received the support of Mr. Brock since reaching his majority. He has always taken an active interest in politics and, being a wide reader and close observer of men and events, is able to discuss intelligently the political issues of the day. He and wife are earnest and loyal members of the Christian church, and give to it their active support in various ways. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at Noblesville, and in the work of this fraternal organization he has always taken an abiding interest. Mr. Brock has acted well his part in life, and while primarily interested in his own affairs, as every man should be, yet he has not been unmindful of the interests of his fellow citizens. He has contributed to the extent of his ability to the advancement of the public good and welfare of his neighbors, and for this reason he has been a potential factor for the upbuilding of his community and the advancement of the highest and best interests of the people with whom he has mingled.

JOHN R. BROWN.

A man who can resolve vigorously upon a course of action, and turns neither to the right nor to the left, though a paradise tempt him, who keeps his eyes upon the goal, whatever distracts him, is almost sure of success. We could almost classify successful men by their various degrees of will power. Men like Coleridge, Sir James Mackintosh and many others who have dazzled the world with their brilliancy, but who never accomplished a tithe of what they promised, who were always raising our expectations that they would do wonderful deeds, but who accomplished nothing worthy of their great abilities, have been deficient in will-power. One talent with a will behind it will accomplish more than ten without it, as a thimbleful of powder in a rifle will do greater execution than a carload of powder burned in the open air. The trouble with too many men is that they burn too much of their powder in the open air and thus get but little good from it.

One of the men of Hamilton county who is not wasting his energy in useless pursuits is John R. Brown, a prosperous farmer of Washington township. He was born in Henry county, Indiana, July 3, 1852, and is the son of McNeal and Gilla (Raleigh) Brown. McNeal Brown came to this county before the Civil War and lived here the remainder of his life. He saw service in both the Mexican and Civil Wars. He was mustered into the Mexican War January 26, 1847, from his native state and served to the end of that struggle in Company G, First Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out on July 27, 1848. He came to Indiana after the Mexican War and lived in Henry county a short time before permanently settling in Hamilton county. He enlisted in the Civil War in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served to the close of the war. He died April 1, 1895, and his wife passed away on May 20th of the following month. McNeal Brown and wife were the parents of four children: John R., Mrs. Martha Mendenhall, deceased; Mrs. Emma J. Brown, deceased, and Maraca Ann Carey, the wife of a farmer of Washington township, in this county.

John R. Brown was educated in the country schools and later attended the union high school at Westfield for a time. He was eager to learn and was a good student in school so that he had no difficulty in getting a license to teach after finishing the course at Westfield. He taught for a couple of years but decided that he would rather farm, so he discontinued teaching and has since devoted all of his time and energy to agricultural pursuits. He has a highly productive farm of seventy-seven and one-half acres on which he raises excellent crops and high-class live stock.

Mr. Brown was married August 20, 1874, to Penina Pruitt, the daughter of Elisha and Sarah A. (Ballard) Pruitt. Elisha Pruitt was born in 1820 and died March 7, 1872. Mrs. Pruitt was born June 21, 1829. Elisha Pruitt and wife were married in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of four children: Ella and Myrtle, deceased in infancy; Frank C., of Indianapolis, who is married and has five children: Mona R., Ross N., Bonner, John M. and Donnel Ernie A., who is farming on his father's farm. He is married and has two children, Roy M. and Russell E.

In politics Mr. Brown is a staunch member of the Prohibition party and is firm in his adherence to its principles and policies. He feels that the suppression and ultimate extinction of the liquor traffic will be the means of conferring a great blessing upon this country. He and the members of his family are all loyal adherents of the Friends church and liberal contribu-

tors to its varied activities. His life has been singularly free from anything which might bring upon himself the condemnation of his fellow citizens, his every action having been in accordance with the Golden Rule.

NOAH W. SOWERWINE.

The Sowerwine family has been prominently identified with the history of Hamilton county since 1849, when John Sowerwine, the grandfather of Noah W., with whom this narrative deals, came to this county. The family trace their ancestry back to Germany, the first member of the family coming to America in order to avoid the service in the German army. The line of descent from the first member of the family who came to this country down to Noah W. Sowerwine is as follows: Peter, born in Germany, came to America about 1775; John, born in Virginia, 1796; William, born in Virginia, 1826, and Noah W., with whom this narrative deals, born in Hamilton county, Indiana, February 12, 1856.

Peter Sowerwine, the first of the family to come to America, arrived in New York about the time of the Revolutionary War, and shortly afterward went to Virginia, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, as well as the trade of a tanner until his death. His wife, Barbara Bowers, was a native of Germany also. It is not known how many children were born to Peter and Barbara (Bowers) Sowerwine, but John, who became the ancestor of those members of the family coming to Hamilton county, Indiana, was a son of this worthy couple.

John Sowerwine, grandfather of Noah W., was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1796, and grew to manhood in the home of his birth. His wife, Elizabeth Bowman, was born in the same county November 25, 1805, of German descent, her parents being George and Margaret (Miller) Bowman. John Sowerwine and Elizabeth Bowman were married in 1825, and in 1834 they came to Indiana and for several years resided in Wayne county, this state, moving to Hamilton county in 1849, and settling in Jackson township, near Cicero. At the time of his coming to this township, John Sowerwine purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, thirty-five acres of which had been cleared. In addition to his farming he also followed the trades of cabinet maker and carpenter. He was first a Whig in politics and later an advocate of Republican principles. John Sowerwine died June 14, 1876, and his wife died on June 11th of the same year, her death occurring just three days before that of her husband. John Sowerwine and wife

were the parents of three children, William, the father of Noah W.; Mary became the wife of Carey Hall, of this county, and George, who died at the age of four.

William Sowerwine was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, June 17, 1826, and lived there with his parents until they came to Indiana, in 1834, and settled in Wayne county. In 1849 he came to Hamilton county with his parents, and immediately after his marriage settled on a farm in Jackson township, this county, where he lived until his death, November 5, 1906. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Gentry, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and who resided there until the time of her marriage. She was the daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Foland) Gentry, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee, and pioneers of Wayne county, Indiana. Immediately after his marriage William Sowerwine and his wife returned to this county from Wayne county and began life on a farm in Jackson township, where they lived the remainder of their days. They reared a large family of nine children: George W.; Amanda, who married John L. Good; Noah W., with whom this narrative deals; John W., deceased; Mary E., who married Benjamin Nagle, and lives in Noblesville; Lillie E., wife of Alfred W. Orr; Carey B.; Laura E., and Dora E., the last two named being deceased.

Noah W. Sowerwine was born February 12, 1856, in Jackson township, this county, and received his education in the schools of his immediate neighborhood. He has spent his whole life in agricultural pursuits, although he is now retired, having employed a tenant to do the active work upon the farm of eighty acres known as "Broadview," near Gray, between Carmel and Noblesville. He was married August 26, 1877, to Sarah M. Keesling, daughter of Martin S. and Adeline (Moore) Keesling, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. Sarah M. Keesling was born November 12, 1858, in Pulaski county, Indiana. Her father, Martin S. Keesling, was born April 29, 1834, and her mother, Adeline Moore, was born September 6, 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Sowerwine are the parents of eleven children: Charles W., Alma E., Tessie P., Elbert O., Rufus H., Nellie A., Ernest L., Leo O., Ralph R., Harold K. and Mary E. Charles W. was born July 11, 1878, and is now a merchant in Noblesville; Alma E., who was born September 15, 1880, married John S. Macy, a bookkeeper in Indianapolis; Tessie P., who was born December 6, 1881, is a milliner in Los Angeles, California; Elbert, who was born August 20, 1884, lives in Tooele, Utah; Rufus H., born December 10, 1887, is deceased; Nellie A., born March 15, 1889, is the wife of Don B. Jenkins, and lives in Noblesville; Ernest L., born July

10, 1891, lives at home; Leo O., born July 22, 1894, lives in Noblesville; Ralph R., born March 19, 1896, is deceased; Harold K., born October 23, 1898, is still at home with his parents; Mary E., born October 12, 1905, is deceased.

For several years Mr. Sowerwine has been engaged in the sewing machine business in connection with his farm. He acted as manager for the Singer Sewing Machine Company for about seven years, since which time he has handled bicycles, sporting goods and pianos in connection with the sewing machine business.

Mr. Sowerwine was elected chief of the State Haymakers Association of Indiana in 1910, and served in this office for one year, during which time he lived in Noblesville. Politically, Mr. Sowerwine is a Republican and was trustee of Noblesville township for four years. He takes a deep interest in all current events and is ever ready to promote the cause of good government. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, in the affairs of which they are actively interested.

EDWIN B. MURPHY.

Among the citizens of Washington township, Hamilton county, Indiana, who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with all the comforts and conveniences of modern life, there is no one more worthy of mention than Edwin B. Murphy. Born and reared in this county, he has passed all of his life within its precincts, and is therefore intimately acquainted with every phase of its history. As a chicken fancier, he is a leader not only in his own county but is recognized as one of the foremost poultry experts in the state.

Edwin B. Murphy, the son of Merrit and Martha J. (Chappell) Murphy, was born September 7, 1858, in Clay township, in this county. The Murphy family came from North Carolina to this state early in the last century, William, the grandfather of Edwin B., being born in that state April 30, 1806. The parents of William came from North Carolina to Indiana and settled in Miami county when William was only eighteen months old, and lived in that county until William was nine years old. They then moved to Wayne county, in this state, where they remained till 1834 when they permanently removed to Hamilton county.

Merrit Murphy was born in 1833 in Wayne county, and in 1847 came to this county where he lived until his death, August 16, 1900. His wife,

Martha J. Chappell, was born in Westfield and lived in this county all her life, dying June 26, 1880. To Merrit Murphy and wife were born five children: Edwin B., whose history forms the theme of this narrative; Mrs. John B. Stipp, whose husband is a minister in the Friends church at Indianapolis; Elizabeth, a minister of the Friends church at Coloma; Earl W., who is living in Washington township on the old home farm settled by his grandfather; Elbert M., who is farming on the old home place in Clay township.

Edwin B. Murphy was educated in the common schools of his immediate neighborhood and later attended Spiceland Academy, one of several excellent academies under the control of the Friends church in the state. After finishing his schooling he returned to his home county and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. When sixteen years of age he sent to Pennsylvania for some full-blooded single-comb brown Leghorn chickens, and from that time forward he has been very much interested in the raising of chickens. In addition to raising Leghorn chickens, he handles Barred Plymouth Rocks, and is widely recognized as one of the most successful poultry breeders in the country. He owns one hundred acres of fine farm land, and is now living in Carmel, though still continuing to give active direction to the affairs of his farm and dairy.

Mr. Murphy has been superintendent of the poultry department at the Indiana State Fair for the past sixteen years, superintendent of the Indiana Fanciers' Association for the past seven years and was assistant superintendent of the poultry department at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904. He has taken prizes and premiums on his chickens and eggs all over the United States. At the egg exhibit at Purdue University in 1913 he won three firsts as well as the grand sweepstakes, with a total score of ninety-nine and one-half. In the same year he won the silver cup offered by the American Poultry Association for the best dozen eggs exhibited. In addition to his poultry Mr. Murphy raises registered Poland China hogs, and has been very successful in handling them, having found stock-raising a valuable adjunct to his general farming.

Mr. Murphy was married January 22, 1885, to Mary Bunnell, the daughter of Reuben and Ascenath (Powell) Bunnell, both of whom were natives of Indiana, and the former of whom is now dead. To Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell were born four children: Anna, Mary, Ezra and Ella. All of the children but Mary, the wife of Mr. Murphy, are still living with their mother at Broad Ripple, Indiana.

In politics Mr. Murphy has always been identified with the Republican party, but owing to his private affairs, he has never taken an active part

in the deliberations of his party in this county. He and his wife are loyal members of the Friends church and contribute liberally of their means to its support. Fraternally, he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Murphy is a progressive citizen who is interested in all measures which will in any way improve the welfare of his community and make it a better place in which to live.

ALFRED BURROUGHS.

A life of four score and three years in Hamilton county gives Alfred Burroughs the right to be classed among the pioneers of his county. Very few men have lived as long in the county and none has been more closely identified with its progress than he, since his whole life has been spent within the confines of the county. When he was born the county was still practically a virgin wilderness with a few clearings scattered over the county, and he has seen it emerge from this primitive condition to its present state as one of the leading agricultural counties of Indiana. The state was in the same condition in 1832 as Virginia was two hundred years ago, and it is difficult for the present generation to realize that Indiana has reached its condition of to-day within such a short time. A man of the age of Mr. Burroughs has lived through nearly the whole span of Indiana's growth, and has seen the rise of every modern invention which is in use to-day.

Alfred Burroughs, one of Hamilton's most distinguished pioneers, was born in this county on October 6, 1832. His parents, Roswell and Kasias Burroughs, were natives of Kentucky and came to this county shortly after their marriage. His father followed teaming for a short time after coming to the county and then engaged in general farming the remainder of his life.

The education of Mr. Burroughs was secured in the subscription schools of his home neighborhood and was confined to "the three Rs"—readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic. The rude log school houses of his boyhood days have given way to handsome brick and stone structures which are found everywhere in this county. The whole life of Mr. Burroughs has been spent in agricultural pursuits and with a success which stamps him as a man of energy and ability. In the course of an active life of more than eighty years he has accumulated a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is one of the most highly improved and productive farms in the county.

Mr. Burroughs was married January 19, 1854, to Elizabeth Philis, and

to this union there were born three children: Mrs. W. R. Walker, of Noblesville; Cassius, a farmer of Sullivan county, Indiana; Mrs. Fanny Rollings, of North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs have fifteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren living. Mrs. Burroughs was born May 9, 1835, in the state of Ohio and consequently is seventy-nine years of age. This estimable couple celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1914, at their home southwest of Noblesville, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one in every particular. They have made their home on the same farm for more than sixty years, and in that time have endeared themselves to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The Republican party has always claimed the support of Mr. Burroughs and his vote has been cast for every Republican candidate for president from Fremont down to the present time. Mr. Burroughs and his wife have been life-long members of the Christian church at Hazel Dell and have been active in all church work. All who know this worthy couple hold them in high esteem and honor them for the excellent life they have led. Rarely, indeed, has a couple the honor of celebrating the sixtieth wedding anniversary, and for this reason the historian of the county takes peculiar pleasure in presenting the life history of this estimable couple for the consideration of the readers of this volume.

WILLIAM C. KENDALL.

The Kendall family of Hamilton county, Indiana, are descendants of Thomas Kendall, Jr., an English Quaker who came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Bucks county in the state of Pennsylvania. Thomas Kendall was the son of Thomas Kendall and was born in Westmoreland county, England. The first definite records of the family are set forth in the report of the New Garden Monthly Meeting in Guilford county, North Carolina, held on November 26, 1763. It appears that in this year Thomas Kendall removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina with his family, a fact which is set forth in the following statement taken from the record of New Garden Meeting of the date above mentioned. The record reads as follows: "Thomas Kendall produced a certificate of removal for himself, wife and five children, bearing the date of the eighth month, twentieth day, 1763, which was read and accepted by the Meeting." However, the records show the births of only four children: William, born July 29, 1754; Benjamin, born December 31, 1756; Elizabeth, born March 20, 1759; John, born April 20, 1762. Thomas Kendall, the father of these

children died on September 26, 1781, and his wife Margaret died on September 22, 1775.

John Kendall, the grandfather of William C. Kendall, was born at Warrington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on April 20, 1762, and was about one year old when he went with his parents to North Carolina. He grew to manhood in the latter state and married Ann Underhill. To this union eight children were born: Margaret, Hannah, Thomas, Lydia, Sarah, Ruth, John and Nathan. The first wife of John Kendall died February 22, 1800, and he then married Elizabeth Griffin. To this second union were born seven children: Nancy, Ascenath, James G., Gula Elma, Ahimaaz, Ahira and Elvira. The mother of these seven children died June 14, 1843. •

Ahimaaz Kendall, the father of William C. Kendall, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, October 5, 1813, and grew to manhood in that state. After leaving the state where he was born he was married to Rhoda Stalker, a sister of David Stalker, who had married Elvira, the sister of Ahimaaz. The first wife of Ahimaaz Kendall came with her father and family to Hamilton county, Indiana, and died in this county in 1848, at the age of thirty. The daughter of Ahimaaz Kendall by his first wife was named Rhoda, and she became the wife of Barkley Jones.

The second wife of Ahimaaz Kendall was Elizabeth Carter. She was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and at the age of five or six came with her parents, John and Sarah Carter, to Indiana and settled in Hendricks county, about four miles south of Danville. The Carter family came from Ireland to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and moved from thence to Hendricks County, Indiana. There Elizabeth Carter lived until her marriage to Ahimaaz Kendall. To this marriage were born two children: Elimina, who died at the age of three weeks, and William C., with whom this narrative deals. Ahimaaz Kendall died March 8, 1865, and in 1868 his widow married Richard Moore. She lived until January 28, 1892.

Ahimaaz Kendall came to Indiana about 1838 and located first in Morgan county and two years later settled in Hamilton county on the farm in Washington township where his son, William C., is now residing. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, started to clear the land and the first year only put out two acres of crops. The second year he had cleared five acres, which he planted. The rude log cabin which he first built had no door, and a quilt was used to cover the one opening in the cabin. The bed was made of poles and shucks and the furniture was likewise all home-made. Ahimaaz Kendall prospered year after year and succeeded in accumulating a farm of three hundred and sixty acres. He and

his wife were both loyal members of the Friends church and took an active part in the various activities of their denomination.

William C. Kendall, the only son of Ahimaaz and Elizabeth (Carter) Kendall, was born on the farm where he is now living, June 30, 1856. He grew to manhood on the paternal farm and received a good common school education which he has since supplemented by wide reading and close observation. Mr. Kendall was married in October, 1877, to Elizabeth Moore, born in Hamilton county, Indiana, the second daughter of Barkley and Phoebe (Barker) Moore. The Moores came from the state of Ohio and the Barker family from Holly Springs, North Carolina. Barkley Moore was the son of Mordecai and Rachel (Stubbs) Moore and was born in Preble county, Ohio. Mordecai Moore came to Hamilton county in the early history of the county, bought a farm one and one-half miles south of Westfield and lived there until his death in 1842, at the age of fifty-two, his wife surviving him many years, she passing away in 1879. Mordecai Moore and wife reared a family of nine children, three of them being Barkley, the father of Mrs. Kendall; Ann, the wife of Isaac Wells, and Joseph, who subsequently moved to Iowa. Barkley Moore died October 18, 1860, leaving three children: Vincent, who lives southwest of Noblesville; Anna, the wife of Levi Kendall, of Whitestown; Elizabeth, the wife of William C. Kendall.

After his marriage William C. Kendall started farming on a farm north of his present home, but two years later moved on the old homestead where he has since resided. In the spring of 1822 he built a new house on the farm in which he and his family have since made their home. He has followed general farming and met with success commensurate with his efforts.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kendall: Ione and Otto G. Ione is the wife of Grant Hinshaw and lives in Mountain Creek, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw are the parents of four children, only one of whom is living, Edna. Herbert died of scarlet fever at the age of eleven and the other two died in infancy. Otto married Emma Tracey and lives on the home farm. He and his wife have one daughter, Irene, living and three deceased: Chalmer, John William and Glenn.

Mr. Kendall and his wife enjoyed excellent educational advantages in their youth and have kept well informed on the current topics of the day. They have always been interested in the welfare of the Friends church and have been generous contributors to its various enterprises. Politically, Mr. Kendall has given his hearty support to the Republican party but has never been a candidate for any public office.

ELI STALKER.

The whole career of Eli Stalker has been spent in Hamilton county, Indiana, and on the farm where he was born seventy years ago. As a life-long resident of the county he is well known to its citizens, and such has been his part in the life of his community that he is highly respected by everyone who knows him. Serving as a public school teacher for several years and as a public official for more than twenty years, he has been very active in the civic and educational life of his community.

Eli Stalker, the son of David and Alvira (Kendall) Stalker, was born on the farm where he is now living in 1844. His father was a native of Ohio, born in 1811, and was the son of Nathan and Mary Stalker. About 1842 the Stalker family moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, and David Stalker bought one hundred and sixty acres of school land from the state in Washington township, and on this farm Eli Stalker was born, reared and is still residing. Alvira Kendall was born about 1816 in North Carolina, near where High Point now stands. She walked nearly all the way from North Carolina to Indiana, being about thirteen years of age when her mother moved to Hamilton county, Indiana. Her father had died in North Carolina and her mother had married again and came to this state and county with her second husband, locating in Washington township. Here Alvira Kendall grew to womanhood and married David Stalker. After his marriage David Stalker lived the remainder of his life on a farm he had bought from the state. He came here during the winter season, cleared a place for his cabin and made ready to move in. At that time wild game of all kinds was very abundant and when he cleared his ground and piled the brush near his little log cabin, a wild turkey built her nest in the brush, and Mr. Stalker secured the eggs and later hatched them. There were six children born to David Stalker and wife: Aaron, who died in Tipton county, Indiana, some years ago; Eli, with whom this narrative deals; Ezra, of Westfield; Mrs. Mary Ellen Barker, who now lives on the eastern half of the old farm; one who died in infancy, and Emily, who died when she was about twenty-one years of age. The father of these children died February 11, 1903, and the mother on May 10, 1914. Both were loyal members of the Friends church.

Eli Stalker received a good common school education and later was graduated from the Union high school at Westfield. He was a youth of studious habits and devoted himself so assiduously to his studies that when he was graduated from the high school he had no difficulty in securing

a license to teach. For eleven years he taught school, spending most of his time in Jackson township. After he stopped teaching he resumed farming on the old home farm and has since continued to reside there. While teaching he spent part of his time in the dry goods business at Arcadia.

In 1872 Mr. Stalker was married to Mary Waltz, of Jackson township. She was born and reared in Jackson township, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Knause) Waltz. Her parents were Pennsylvania-Dutch and came to this state from Pennsylvania, making a permanent home in Jackson township. To this first union of Mr. Stalker were born two children, one who died in early childhood, and Clarence, who died at the age of twenty-one. The mother of these children died in September, 1875.

In 1882 Mr. Stalker married Olive Stanbrough, who was also a native of Washington township, the daughter of Ira H. and Mary (Gause) Stanbrough. Her father was a carpenter and farmer and lived on the farm south of Mr. Stalker. Mr. Stanbrough built the house and barn where Mr. Stalker now lives. There were two children born to the second marriage of Mr. Stalker: Roxie, who is at home with her father, and Le Barron, who died in childhood. The second wife of Mr. Stalker died March 28, 1890.

In September, 1892, Mr. Stalker married Catherine Knause, a cousin of his first wife. She was born at Arcadia, Indiana, and is the daughter of Jonathan and Matilda (Waltz) Knause. Her father was a brother to Mr. Stalker's first wife's mother. Matilda Waltz was born in Indiana, and spent most of her life in Jackson township, this county, dying there in March, 1914, while Mr. Knause still lives in Jackson township. The chief occupation of Mr. Knause has been house moving, in which he still is actively engaged.

Mr. Stalker is a member of the Friends church, his wife maintaining her membership in the Christian church. Politically, he has been a life-long Republican, and for about fifteen years was drainage commissioner for Hamilton county. He was elected to this office in 1885 and continued to hold it until 1900, in which year he resigned in order to take the office of township trustee of Washington township, to which he had been elected. He held the office of trustee from November, 1900, until January, 1905, when his father-in-law was elected to succeed him. However, his father-in-law died while in office, and Mr. Stalker filled out his unexpired term, so that he held the office for a total period of more than five years. Mr. Stalker is a well known citizen of the community and county where he has spent his entire life, and is highly respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

LINDLEY CAREY.

The prosperity of our state is due in large measure to the farmer, whose honest industry, sturdy persistence and wise economy have made him one of the most important factors of our civilization. Among the many worthy farmers of this county who have been identified with the agricultural life of the same there is no more progressive farmer than Lindley Carey, a successful agriculturist of Washington township.

Lindley Carey, the son of Eli and Mary (Barker) Carey, was born July 19, 1863, on the farm where he is now living. Eli Carey was born in Ohio, December 13, 1825, and as a young man learned the trade of a blacksmith. He came to Hamilton county when he was nineteen years old with his parents, and settled in Washington township. He was married in 1847 to Mary Barker, who was a native of North Carolina. To Eli Carey and wife were born five children: Enos, born June 10, 1850, and deceased at the age of fifty; Mrs. Elmo Tucker, born April 20, 1853, who lives in New London, Howard county, Indiana; Mrs. Penina Williamson, born June 6, 1865, who is a resident of Westfield; Mrs. Cordelia Cook, born February 28, 1860, and Lindley, with whom this narrative deals. The mother of these children died December 28, 1885. Eli Carey farmed and worked at his trade of a blacksmith all his life. He and his wife were devoted members of the Friends church and for many years he was an officer in the church.

Lindley Carey was educated in the district schools and later attended the Union high school at Westfield. After leaving the school room he engaged in farming and has been continuously following that occupation since his marriage. He keeps his farm up to the highest state of efficiency and raises all of the crops suitable to the soil of this locality. He has a beautiful home, and everything about it is always kept in the most attractive manner.

Mr. Carey was married on November 26, 1891, to Alice Rich, daughter of Elias and Mary Ann (Coppock) Rich, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively, both of whom for many years were ministers in the Friends church. Mr. and Mrs. Rich are the parents of six children: Albert, deceased; Mrs. Julia A. Lewis, Peru, Indiana; Mrs. Luella Osborn, whose husband is a farmer of this county; Lindley M., who lives in Howard county, Indiana; Alice, the wife of Mr. Carey, and Francis E., who lives on a farm near Gosport, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey have three children: Lowell R., born June 6, 1894, a graduate of the Westfield high school and a student of the Muncie Normal School for four terms. He taught for a time in Leith, North Dakota, and

is now teaching in Jasper county, Indiana. Mary Modenia, who was born April 1, 1896, died March 8, 1897, and an infant daughter died at the age of three months.

The Republican party claims the support of Mr. Carey, but he is not a rigid partisan in any sense of the word. He takes an intelligent interest in good government and supports all worthy enterprises in his community. All the family are devout members of the Friends church and are interested in its various activities. Mr. Carey is a man of domestic tastes and is never happier than when seated by his own fireside surrounded by the members of his family. He bears an excellent reputation among his neighbors and enjoys the confidence and esteem of everyone who knows him.

PAUL B. WRIGHT.

In the wonderful progress humanity has been making along so many lines in recent years, no more significant step has been taken in any direction than that which marks the improvement in the methods of caring for the physical ailments of mankind. All "schools" of medicine have been affected by the irresistible demand of humanity for something that will actually touch at the roots of disease and provide correctives for the manifold bodily sufferings of humanity. In all of these "schools" there no doubt has been marked advance, due to this insistent demand, but in the field so rapidly being filled by the progressive school of osteopathy there has been an advance in the last few years that has been remarkable and which is being taken note of by thoughtful persons everywhere.

Among the practicing osteopathic physicians of Indiana there are none who enjoy a better reputation for keeping abreast of all the latest knowledge which the unceasing researches of science daily are bringing to light relating to the treatment of humanity's ailments, than Dr. Paul B. Wright, the subject of this interesting biographical sketch. Dr. Wright, who has admirably equipped and pleasantly situated offices in rooms 3-4-5, Opera House block, Noblesville, Indiana, is one of the most active among the younger professional men of Hamilton county. During the three years he has been located in Noblesville he has made many warm friends, not only in the county seat, but in all parts of the county, where the practice of his profession has called him. He undoubtedly has succeeded in proving to even the most doubting ones, who, not very many years ago, were inclined to look askance at the claims



PAUL B. WRIGHT

set up by the osteopathic school of treating human ills, the actual and unmistakable benefits growing out of the methods of this school of practice, and his friends see a fine future ahead of him in this community.

Paul B. Wright, son of Henry E. and Kathryn I. (Kirwhin) Wright, was born February 2, 1890, at Hartford, Connecticut. His father was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, and his mother was a native of New York state. Henry E. Wright was educated in the public schools of Reading, and was graduated from the high school at that place. He then attended the Kansas State University at Kansas City. This education was supplemented by a comprehensive course in a Kansas City business college, after which he engaged in the lumber business in Kansas City for a time. He then engaged in the brokerage business in Hartford, Connecticut, with offices in the Connecticut Mutual building, later engaging in the dry-goods business at Springfield, Massachusetts. He also had a store at Hartford, Connecticut, in which city he lived for twenty-five years.

In 1908 Mr. Wright entered the A. S. O. at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution in 1911, after which he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the practice of osteopathy. His wife was graduated from the same institution in 1912, later doing post-graduate work in the college of osteopathy in Philadelphia, from which institution she was graduated with the class of 1915 and is assisting her husband in the practice of their chosen professions. Henry E. Wright is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Hartford Country Club, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and in politics always has adhered to the principles of the Republican party.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born five children, as follows: (1) Harry Edward, educated in the grammar and high schools and Martin's private school at Hartford, Connecticut, after which he attended for three years the A. S. of O. at Kirksville, Missouri, being graduated from that institution in June, 1914. During the course of his instruction he practiced osteopathy for two years at Greenfield, Indiana, and is now doing post-graduate work at Chicago, Illinois.

(2) Paul B., the subject of this biographical sketch, was educated in the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, after being graduated from which he attended Martin's private school, from which he also was graduated. He then attended the high school at Kirksville, Missouri, and put in one year at the D. C. of O. at Des Moines, Iowa. He then entered A. S. of O. at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution with full

honors. Following his graduation he formed a partnership with Dr. F. W. Hanna, with offices in Indianapolis and Noblesville, Indiana.

(3) Ruth E., educated at Hartford, Connecticut, and in the public schools of Kirksville, Missouri, after which she attended the Missouri State Normal school for three years and is now a teacher at Lathrop, Missouri.

(4) Olive, following attendance at the public schools of Hartford and Kirksville, was graduated from the Missouri State Normal school and is now a school teacher at Palmyra, Missouri.

(5) Walter Theodore, attended the high school at Kirksville, Missouri, and is now attending the high school at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, from which he expects to be graduated in 1916, after which it is his intention also to take up the study and practice of osteopathy.

Here certainly is a remarkable tribute to the efficacy of the comparatively new school of osteopathy. Father, mother and three sons devoting their lives to the welfare of humanity and the treatment of humanity's ailments by rational methods is a record perhaps unique in American medical annals.

Dr. Paul B. Wright is entitled to all the commendation which has been bestowed upon him by the people of Noblesville and the surrounding community since taking up his residence in Hamilton county's capital. He is making a fine reputation in the practice of his chosen profession and his earnestness and painstaking efforts to apply the practical proofs of the osteopath's principles are doing very much to make that school of treatment really popular in the community in which his influence is being so widely manifested.

WALTER L. STURDEVANT.

The occupation of farming is becoming recognized as one in which brains as well as brawn must play a part. The old idea that any one could farm is fast giving away to the modern idea that it takes an educated man to get the best results from the soil. The soil now must be fed as carefully as the live stock upon the farm and the farmer who understands how to fertilize his land properly has all the advantage over the farmer who knows nothing about scientific fertilizing. The methods of fifty years ago would send a farmer to the poor house and, as it is, there are too many farmers who are barely making a living. On the other hand, there never was a time when the farmer could make as much money on the farm as he can today. Among the

successful young farmers of Hamilton county who are keeping fully abreast of the times in agricultural lines there is no one who is making a better record than Walter L. Sturdevant, a prosperous farmer of Washington township.

Walter L. Sturdevant, the son of Calvin and Emma (Beals) Sturdevant, was born November 14, 1882, on the farm where he is now living. His father was born in a log cabin on the same farm and lived all his life in this county, dying February 3, 1914. Calvin Sturdevant was a very successful farmer and one of the leading citizens of his county. He was elected auditor of Hamilton county on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1896 and filled that office to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the county from March, 1897, to March, 1901. To Calvin Sturdevant and wife were born three children: Elmer, the secretary of the Hamilton County Trust Company at Noblesville; Dr. J. D., who is practicing medicine in Noblesville, and Walter, whose history is presented in this connection. The mother of these three children is still living, at the age of sixty-four.

Walter L. Sturdevant received an excellent education, graduating from the common school and then taking the four-year course at the Noblesville high school. After he had graduated from the high school, in 1900, he went to work upon his father's farm and has been managing it ever since. On this farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres he raises excellent crops and keeps as much stock as he can feed from the produce of his farm. The farm is well improved and he has every modern convenience for successful farming.

Mr. Sturdevant was married October 9, 1907, to Mabel Johnson, the daughter of Cyrus and Minnie (Parr) Johnson, both of whom are natives of Hamilton county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of five children: Claude, Westfield, Indiana; Mrs. Myrtle Hinshaw, Westfield; Blanch C., who is still at home; Mabel, the wife of Mr. Sturdevant, and Esther, who is still at home. Mr. Johnson died March 9, 1912, and his widow is now living in Westfield. Mr. and Mrs. Sturdevant have two little daughters, Ruth, born March 7, 1910, and Rebecca, born July 26, 1911.

Mr. Sturdevant is a staunch Republican in his politics, but has never taken an active part in the deliberations of his party. His agricultural interests have consumed all his time and, while taking a part in the general welfare of his community, he has never been a candidate for any political office. He is a member of the Friends church, while his wife holds her membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Lodge No. 115 at Westfield, and

to the Royal Arch and Council at Noblesville. Mr. Sturdevant is a young man with a bright future before him and his record in the past presages a successful career. He is living such a life as to bring him the esteem and high regard of his fellow citizens and possesses the ability to carve out an honorable career.

IRVIN STANLEY.

There is no nobler profession than that of teaching, and the conscientious teacher has more to do with the molding of the youth of this country than has the practitioner of any other profession. One of the most successful teachers of Hamilton county, a man who has spent his life in the school room, is Irvin Stanley, who is now living a retired life in Westfield. He taught in Kansas for about fifteen years, and while in that state was superintendent of the Mitchell county schools, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens of the county. Mr. Stanley has been the cause of hundreds of young men getting a better grasp on life, the influence which he has wielded over the lives of young people always having been of the higher order. It is not too much to say that if all of the young people of this county were under the guidance of such teachers as Mr. Stanley during the formative periods of their lives the history of our county would be different. The good which such a man does cannot be measured.

Irvin Stanley, son of Milton and Leah (Pickering) Stanley, was born in Howard county, Indiana, near Russiaville, in 1848. His father was a native of Guilford county, North Carolina, and was the son of John Stanley. While still a child, Milton Stanley came with his parents to Greensboro, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and married Leah Pickering. His wife was born at Greensboro, her parents being natives of Ohio. Milton Stanley and wife were early settlers at Russiaville, Howard county, Indiana, where Mr. Stanley followed the trade of a tanner. Later he followed this profession at Russiaville, Wabash, Deming and still later at Westfield, to which latter place he moved during the Civil War. He spent his declining years at Westfield, where he followed both the tanning business and harness-making.

When Irvin Stanley was a lad he "worked out" among the farmers in the summer time, and went to school during the winter months. He attended the Union high school at Westfield, and in 1875 graduated from Spiceland Academy, at Spiceland, Indiana. He then became a teacher in the common schools of Hamilton county, teaching his first school at the Poplar Ridge schools in Clay township, remaining there for five years. He

then became principal of the schools at Carmel for two years, after which he came to Westfield, and for nine years was associate principal of the Union high school. In 1884 Mr. Stanley moved to Kansas and remained in that state until 1900. During his sixteen years of earnest service in the cause of education in that state he served for four years as county superintendent of Mitchell county, and was on the state reading circle board of Kansas for the same length of time.

In the year 1900 Mr. Stanley returned to Westfield in order to take care of his father and mother and has since made that city his home. His father died in 1901, and his mother in 1911. Both of them were loyal members of the Friends church.

After his return to Westfield, Mr. Stanley again assumed the charge of the Union high school at that place and continued as superintendent of the school until 1906. It is probably true that he has signed more diplomas than any other person ever connected with that excellent school. Some of the best known educators of the United States have gone to school to Mr. Stanley. Several of his pupils are now college professors, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the president of Washington State University was once a pupil of his. Still another pupil won a Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University, England, and after completing his three-years' course in that famous university, returned to this country and is now a professor at Oxford University in Ohio. A colored lad from Noblesville went to school to Mr. Stanley and later to several colleges, and is now preparing for a professorship in a southern colored college. Mr. Stanley has always striven to get boys to go to college, and has even arranged ways and means whereby they might secure a college education. He had to make his own way when a young man and realizes the necessity of encouraging boys who have little money to continue their educational work.

Mr. Stanley has an established reputation as an astronomer, his accomplishments in that line having brought him substantial recognition from the United States government. In 1874 and again in 1882 Mr. Stanley was sent with government expeditions to observe the transits of Venus, which occur in pairs every eight years, and each pair a hundred years apart. The first observation station was at Kergulen Island in the South Indian Ocean. The second one in 1882 was in the southern part of South America, in Patagonia, within three hundred miles of the Straits of Magellan.

Mr. Stanley was married in 1876 to Ruth A. Heston, who was born in Miami county, Indiana, the daughter of George and Mary (Jackson) Heston. Her father was born in Maryland and came to Indiana with his parents,

Samuel and Susan Heston. Mary (Jackson) Heston, the mother of Mrs. Stanley, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, the daughter of Ruth and Corbin Jackson. Mrs. Stanley's father was a blacksmith, and when she was a small girl her parents moved to Rochester, Indiana, where her father continued his trade until his death. Mrs. Stanley was five years of age at the time of her father's death, and her mother later married Nathan Weesner, and moved to Wabash county, this state, where Mrs. Stanley grew to womanhood. She entered Oxford College at Oxford, Ohio, and taught school in Wabash county, Indiana, until 1874. In that year she came to Hamilton county as a teacher in the Union high school at Westfield, and while teaching there she met and married Mr. Stanley.

Mr. Stanley and his wife have two children living and one deceased. Raymond married Alice Estes, and lives at Indian Head, Canada. He was graduated from Earlham College and later from Purdue University in the electrical engineering course. He is now an electrician with headquarters in Canada. Three sons have been born to Raymond Stanley and his wife, Roland, Raymond and Allen. Laura, the other living child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, was graduated from Earlham College and then married Robert Haskett and lives in Washington township, this county. She has two daughters, Ruth and Anna.

THOMAS A. FESMIRE.

We should be proud of the fact that there is no limit in this country to which natural ability, industry and honesty may not aspire. One born in the most unpromising surroundings and reared amid the most adverse environment may, nevertheless, break from his fetters and rise to the highest station in the land, and the qualities do not have to be of transcendent character to enable him to accomplish this result. Such a rise is due more to the way he does it and to the skill with which he grasps the opportunities presented, than to any remarkable qualities possessed by him. Accordingly, it is found that very often in this country the chief executive of the nation or state possessed no greater ability than thousands of others, but such men have been more prompt to seize advantage of their opportunities than their fellows, this great underlying truth running through every occupation. The farmer or business man rises above his competitors merely by taking advantage of conditions which others overlook or fail to grasp. It is so with Thomas A. Fesmire, a man who has carved his own fortune, having started in life with no assets but a strong heart and willing hands.

Thomas A. Fesmire, the son of Isaac and Mary (Macon) Fesmire, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, July 28, 1867. His parents were both natives of the same state, and left Randolph county, North Carolina, March 7, 1870, for Kansas, intending to make that state their permanent home. They arrived at Eudora, Kansas, March 14, 1870, but left there at the time of the grasshopper plague which was sweeping the state. Isaac Fesmire was a wheelwright and followed this occupation while he lived in Kansas. The family remained in Kansas for about four years, leaving there September 8, 1874, with two two-horse wagons, and arriving in Hamilton county, Indiana, October 15, 1874. Isaac Fesmire conducted a general blacksmith and repair shop in this county the rest of his life and died here August 14, 1905, his wife dying July 12, 1911.

Isaac Fesmire and wife were the parents of eleven children, Simeon, a farmer of this county; Mrs. Jane Chance, of Rose Hill, Kansas; Jessie, of Rose Hill, Kansas; William, a farmer of this county; Mrs. Ann Hammack, whose husband is a farmer in this county; Eli, deceased; Mrs. Emily Slater, deceased; Mrs. Rosanna Tweedy, of Indianapolis; Thomas A., whose life history is here recorded; Mrs. Vashti Perisho, of Hamilton county, and Walter, deceased.

Thomas A. Fesmire was three years of age when his parents moved from North Carolina to Kansas, and seven years of age when they permanently settled in Hamilton county, Indiana. His education was received in this county in the district schools of his home neighborhood, after which he attended the high school for a time. Early in life he decided that he would follow the vocation of a farmer and when twenty years of age he rented a farm and rented continuously until 1902. He was an energetic farmer and a man of frugal and thrifty habits. He farmed so successfully that he was enabled to purchase sixty-seven acres of fine farming land on October 28, 1902. It is interesting to note that he paid one hundred dollars an acre for this land, the same land which had been purchased many years before for one dollar and a quarter an acre. He is probably the first man in Washington township who paid one hundred dollars an acre for land. He has made a large number of improvements on this farm, and now has one of the beautiful country homes of the county. He has been making a specialty of hog raising and has built a hog barn twenty-four by sixty feet with a cement floor and every other modern convenience for successful hog raising. He was one of the principal promoters of the electric light line which was built a few years ago between Westfield and Horton, this county, and he now has electric lights in his own home.

Mr. Fesmire was married July 14, 1900, to Harriett E. Jessup, the daughter of Morris and Rachel (Hiatt) Jessup, both of whom were natives of Indiana. Morris Jessup was a blacksmith by trade, but also carried on farming in connection with his blacksmithing. He died in January, 1899, and his wife died in March, 1905. Mrs. Fesmire is a graduate of the Union high school at Westfield, and a teacher of many years' experience.

Mr. Fesmire was originally a Republican in politics, but for the past fourteen years he has been voting and working for the success of the Prohibition ticket, believing, as do thousands of other voters, that the liquor traffic constitutes one of the greatest evils in this country today. Mrs. Fesmire is a member of and earnest worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Both are loyal members of the Friends church and deeply interested in the work done by the churches.

The life of Mr. Fesmire has been filled with good deeds. As a public-spirited citizen he has always acted for the material, moral and intellectual uplift of those with whom he has come into contact. He has always used his influence in behalf of all moral and benevolent enterprises, and has been deeply interested in whatever tended to promote the prosperity of his township and county.

HERMAN LAWSON COVODE.

Change is constant and general; generations rise and pass away and it is due to posterity as well as to the present generation to gather up and put into imperishable form on the printed page the record of men who have left the imprints of their personalities on their respective communities. Among the many good citizens of Hamilton county who have passed to their reward there is none more worthy of having his life history recorded in this volume than the late Herman Lawson Covode, a man of education and culture, a man of high business qualities, and above all, an honorable, upright and courteous gentleman who made his influence felt wherever he went. A protracted fever in 1895 left him in feeble health, from which he never recovered, and during the remainder of his life he was a great sufferer. In 1897 he became an earnest follower of the Master and experienced an exaltation of spiritual life which comforted and sustained him until the end. He believed that a gentleman and true soldier of the Cross should meet the vicissitudes of life with courage and optimism and after the manner of this belief he lived a life of singular sweetness. He knew life in all its phases and loved it

for what it had to give him. He departed from this earth willingly and with absolute confidence in the future in the early dawn of March 12, 1913. He spent the last two years of his life at Los Angeles, California, surrounded by every comfort which the loving ministrations of his wife could give him, and there the end came peacefully.

Herman L. Covode, the son of Jacob and Minerva (Wilson) Covode and nephew of the Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, was born at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, on February 3, 1860. He received a good common school education and later entered the University of Pittsburg, where he was in attendance when his father died in 1877. He then withdrew from the university and went to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, but left before graduation, in order to enter business life. While in the University of Pittsburg, and later at the Naval Academy, he had made a special study of civil engineering and had no difficulty in qualifying as a railroad civil engineer with the Northern Pacific railroad. For a few years he was in the employ of this railroad as civil engineer and later owned a ranch in Montana. After retiring from the ranch he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and engaged for a few years in the insurance and real estate business in that city with marked success.

Mr. Codove was married in the Friends church at Westfield, Indiana, in 1886, to Manzanita Anderson, the daughter of William Wright and Rhoda Ann (Mendenhall) Anderson. After his marriage he remained in Hamilton county and engaged in live stock farming.

It was in 1895, when in the full bloom of manhood, he was stricken with a fever, from which he never fully recovered. From that time on he never was able to do any work, the condition of his health being such that it was impossible for him to do any physical labor. For eighteen years he was an invalid and yet during all of that time no one ever heard him murmur against his fate. He and his beloved wife went to Los Angeles, California, in the hopes that his health might be improved, but it was not to be. They then went to Florida and various places in the South, hoping that changes of scene might prove beneficial, and returned to Los Angeles, remaining there until the end.

Mrs. Manzanita Covode is now living on her farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres in this county, which she is superintending with a success which speaks well for her ability as a manager. She is a devout member of the Friends church and never wearies of taking part in the work of her church and Sabbath school. She is a woman of culture and refinement and greatly beloved by all who know her.

ABEL DOAN.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt, the vigor of their strong personality serving as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class Abel Doan very properly belongs. Having never been seized with the roaming desire that has led many of Hamilton county's young men to other fields of endeavor and other states in search of their fortunes, Mr. Doan has devoted his life to industries at home and has succeeded remarkably well, as we shall see by a study of his life history.

Abel Doan, a prosperous farmer and the president of the Westfield State Bank, was born near Mooresville, Indiana, August 25, 1843. His parents, John and Eunice (Hadley) Doan, were natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. The Doans and Hadleys came out of the states of their nativity because of their opposition to slavery and their desire that their children should be brought up where the hated institution was not tolerated. Upon arriving in Indiana, many years before the war, they first settled in Morgan county, this state, and in that county John Doan and Eunice Hadley were married and there they lived for several years. They came to Hamilton county in 1857 and located in Westfield, where they reared their family. They were the parents of seven children, Abel being the only one of the family now living. Two of the children, Ruth and Zeno, died in childhood, while the other four lived to maturity. Abel Doan was thirteen years of age when his parents moved from Morgan county to Westfield, in Hamilton county, and all of the remainder of his life has been spent in this county. He received a meager common school education in the subscription schools of his home county, but has supplemented this limited education of his boyhood days with extensive reading. He has a fine library of well selected books, and has been a diligent reader all his life. Realizing the great advantage in education he has always been very much interested in seeing his own children receive the best advantages possible along this line, with the result that they have become leaders in the educational world along several different lines.

Mr. Doan was married September 8, 1869, to Phoebe Lindley, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Lindley, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively, and to this union have been born seven children, all of whom grew

to manhood and womanhood, and all of whom are still living except Edwin L., who was struck by lightning July 9, 1913, and instantly killed. The other children are Mary, Martha, Emma, John Lindley, Anna and Frances. Mary is the wife of Prof. Allen D. Hole, who is an instructor in Earlham College; Martha is an instructor in chemistry at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, where she has been located for the past thirteen years; Emma is the wife of Prof. William E. Furnas, who is a teacher in the high school at Westfield; John Lindley, the only son living, is a professor in the State Horticultural School at Ambler, Pennsylvania; Anna is the wife of W. C. Stephens, of Muncie, Indiana; Frances is a teacher in the high school at Greencastle, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Doan have every reason to be proud of the record which their children have made. It must be gratifying to them to know that they have reared such worthy members of society.

Mr. Doan was for many years a farmer and is still managing his fine farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Washington township. He is a man of exceptional ability and as a farmer was the peer of any in his county during the time he was actively engaged on the farm. For several years he was vice-president of the Westfield State Bank, and for the past twenty-three years he has been president of this bank. Mr. Doan has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his locality. Being a man of absolute integrity, he has inspired with confidence everyone with whom he has come in contact. His life has been filled with good deeds and kindly thoughts and all who know him entertain for him the highest regard, because of his upright, honorable career, on the record of which there has never fallen the shadow of a wrong or the suspicion of anything evil. In every relation of life he has been true and faithful to duty and to the trust reposed in him and has thereby won the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

In his political belief, Mr. Doan has long adhered to the principles of the Prohibition party, believing that the suppression and final extinction of the liquor traffic is the greatest problem before the American people today. He and the members of his family are earnest and zealous supporters of the Friends church, and to it they have contributed generously of their means and in it they have always been faithful workers. Ever since its organization Mr. Doan has been a member of the board of county charities. Noted as a citizen whose useful career has conferred credit on his county and state, his marked abilities and sterling qualities have won for him a high reputation, and he holds today distinctive precedence as one of the most enterprising and progressive men of his county. He is essentially a man of affairs, of sound judgment, keen discernment and rare acumen, every enterprise to which he

has addressed himself always having resulted in success. The influence of such a man in a community cannot be overestimated, and when he lays down the cares of life there will have gone from this county a man who has never fallen short in the performance of any duty which might benefit his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM WRIGHT ANDERSON.

Among the men of a past generation who were prominently identified with their community during their life time, there is no one who deserves more honorable mention than the late William W. Anderson, of Westfield, Indiana. He passed through more interesting experiences than falls to the lot of the ordinary man and breasted the winds of fortune in a way that stamped him as a man of great courage and fortitude. He was a man of the highest type of Christian character and always practiced what he preached. His sympathies were ever with the poor and the needy, the sick and the afflicted, the oppressed and the down-trodden, the bereaved and broken-hearted. He was a devoted and loving father and no sacrifice of time, money or inclination was too great for him to make for his one daughter. In April, 1904, he was stricken unconscious while alone with his daughter. He recovered, but a year later was again stricken and the eighteen months preceding his death he was unable to leave his home, and though lying helpless in bed for nearly a month before the end came, no complaint ever escaped him. He was ever gentle and sweet, but so tired in body and mind with the weight of his years and failing strength that he prayed the dear Lord to take him into His presence and make him a rested being.

William W. Anderson was born near Easton, Maryland, June 4, 1821, and died near Westfield, April 26, 1907. He was the oldest child of Wright and Margaret (Atwell) Anderson, who moved to Greenplain, Ohio, when he was about seven years old. There the wife and mother died, and the father, with his sister and the little ones, moved to Indiana, then spoken of as the far west, and settled on a farm near Milton, Wayne county. When the aunt married a temporary home was found for the children and the separation from home and father made an indelible impression on the gentle heart of William W. Anderson. The father then married Mrs. Mary Thomberg and brought his children, William, Mary, John, Jane and Margaret, home again, where they grew up with their step-brothers, Henry and John Thomberg, and

the half-brothers and sisters, Sarah, Franklin, Martha, Lydia, Elwood and Joseph.

William W. Anderson worked for his father, who was a skilled blacksmith, until he was twenty-one years old, when he left home and worked at his trade in several towns and cities of Indiana. In the fall of 1847, at Darlington, Montgomery county, Indiana, he joined a company of homeseekers, who were starting with their wives and children, to Oregon. They reached St. Joseph, Missouri, that fall, and that being the outpost of civilization, they wintered there. This was a busy winter; having his tools with him, he did the repairing and the shoeing of the cattle and horses in the company and also for the surrounding slave holders who sent their work in. He got fodder and corn from the farmers for his oxen, worked at his trade, hunted, instilled ideas of freedom and pointed the way to the free states to the slaves who stole round the forge fire in the night time.

When the grass was grown enough in the spring to support the cattle, the company started out into the almost trackless plains and wilderness, forty-nine wagons in all, eight yoke of oxen to each wagon, and after many adventures and a journey of four months and fourteen days they reached a settlement in the Willamette valley, Oregon. Here he worked at his trade for nearly a year. Wheat was the currency in circulation and this he floated down the river to market, a boat load at a time. In 1849 he joined a party going to California, and spent three years there ranching and working in the gold mines. He then formed a partnership with a friend and returned to the eastern states by way of Panama, Havana and New Orleans, intending to buy cattle and drive across the plains to the Pacific coast the next year. There was much joy over the returned son and brother. In the spring the entreaties of his father, the long illness of his partner and the advance in the price of cattle caused him to change his plans. He secured the few thousand dollars he had saved and after some time spent in the middle west, where he bought claims in Missouri and Kansas, he married Rhoda Ann Mendenhall at Darlington, Indiana, May 14, 1859. In the fall of that year he bought a farm near Westfield, Indiana, and set up a blacksmith shop. He lived on this farm until the day of his death. To him and his beloved wife, Rhoda, were born three daughters, Elizabeth, Manzanita and Senorita, and one son, Wright. Elizabeth and Senorita died in infancy. The death of his wife and son in 1870 was a blow from which he never recovered. But the blessed Comforter came and he gave his heart to God, his faith sustaining him until the end.

Thus died a man who never tired of doing good for his fellow men, and who, throughout his long career of half a century in this county, was never heard to speak unkindly of his fellow man. When he was finally summoned to his reward he left behind him a record of which his descendants may well be proud and a name they will always delight to honor.

E. B. TOMLINSON.

The Tomlinson family of Hamilton county, Indiana, trace their ancestry back to William Tomlinson, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in Guilford county, North Carolina, while the Indians were still living there in large numbers. William Tomlinson, the first of the family to come to this country, married Martha Kopick, a native of North Carolina, and reared a large family, four sons, Joseph, Robert, Josiah and Allan, growing to maturity. William Tomlinson took an active interest in the political affairs of his adopted country and lived far beyond the allotted life of man, surviving long enough to witness the close of the struggle for independence and the laying of a sure foundation for our present system of government.

Of the four sons of William Tomlinson and wife who grew to maturity, Robert became the progenitor of the branch of the family now represented in Hamilton county by E. B. Tomlinson. Robert Tomlinson was married at the age of twenty-six to Lydia Kellum, and to this union nine children were born, Milton, Martha, Noah, Allan, Jessie, Asenath, Jane, Levi and Esther.

Allan Tomlinson, the father of E. B., with whom this narrative deals, came to Washington township, this county, from Carolina in the spring of 1837, with his parents and lived in this county the remainder of his days. Allan Tomlinson was educated in this township, and upon reaching his majority was married to Martha Perisho. He was a prosperous and substantial farmer and acquired a large tract of land in this county before his death.

E. B. Tomlinson, the son of Allan and Martha (Perisho) Tomlinson, was born May 30, 1864, in Washington township, this county, and has lived his whole life in the township of his nativity. After finishing the common school course of his township, he spent several terms in the high school at Westfield, after which he devoted all of his time to labor upon his father's farm. There were five children in the family of Allan Tomlinson and wife, four children of their own, and one adopted daughter. The five children in

the family were Luther, deceased; Orlando T., who lives in Michigan; E. B., of this review: Mrs. Mary Horney, whose husband is a farmer in Noblesville township, and Mrs. Clara Carey, the adopted daughter, who is now living in Indianapolis. E. B. Tomlinson is now living on the farm where he was born and has one hundred and seventy-five acres of as good land as can be found in the county. He is making a specialty of the raising of Shorthorn cattle, having found this to be a very profitable business.

Mr. Tomlinson was married June 6, 1889, to Ella Beals, the daughter of Lemuel Beals, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Gladys, who is still at home with her parents.

The Republican party claims the support of Mr. Tomlinson, but owing to his extensive farming interests, he has never felt inclined to take an active part in political affairs. He and his wife are actively identified with the Friends church, and contribute extensively of their means to its support. Mr. Tomlinson has attained to a definite success in a material way, and in addition to his land holdings, is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Noblesville, with which institution he has been connected for many years. Mr. Tomlinson is a man of generous impulses and genial disposition and is ever ready and willing to help those less fortunate than himself. Having gained by his earnest efforts and consecutive labor a competent fortune for himself, he is now enabled to take life easy, yet he is still actively engaged in the management of his farm. He is charitable to the faults of his neighbors and deeply interested in the welfare of his community, lending his support to all worthy causes.

THEODORE G. MCGILL.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self-improvement.

Theodore G. McGill, a retired farmer of Jackson township, Hamilton county, Indiana, and the son of John and Matilda (Slack) McGill, was born November 14, 1853, one mile west of Arcadia, in this county. John McGill

was a native of Wayne county, this state, and came to Hamilton county with his parents, Robert McGill and wife, when he was twelve years of age. Robert McGill was born in Virginia and when he first came west settled in Kentucky and later removed to Wayne county, Indiana. The father of Robert McGill was the first one of the family to come to this country from Scotland, the original home of the McGills. Mr. and Mrs. John McGill were the parents of four children, Mrs. Mary E. Phillips; Amanda, deceased; Margaret J., the wife of Robert Tranbarger, and Theodore G., with whom this narrative deals.

Theodore G. McGill attended the schools of his home neighborhood during the winter season and assisted with the farm work during the summers. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age and then married and went to work upon a rented farm. He was an industrious, hardworking man and in the course of time acquired a farm of sixty acres in Jackson township in sections 21 and 22. He raises all of the crops which are adapted to the soil of this locality and by a scientific system of crop rotation always keeps his land at the highest point of productivity.

Mr. McGill was married April 29, 1878, to Rebecca Ella Malott, the daughter of John B. and Sarah (Baker) Malott. John B. Malott was the son of Joseph Malott, a native of Ohio, and was a prominent farmer and land owner of Jackson township. John B. Malott and wife were the parents of six children, Elizabeth, William, Rebecca E., the wife of Mr. McGill; Horace, Mary and Mrs. Laura Hall. Mr. and Mrs. McGill are the parents of one son, John S. McGill.

John S. McGill was born November 24, 1884, in this township and received a good common school education and high school education, graduating in 1902 from the Arcadia high school, after which he took a two-year course in the Vorhees Business College at Indianapolis. When only nineteen years of age he started in life for himself and when twenty-one years of age was married to Miss Lettie F. Devaney and has two children, Leota May and Mark Ford. He and his wife were reared together and attended the same school. John S. McGill quickly forged to the front as one of the progressive young agriculturists of his township and though now retired from the farm, still gives considerable personal supervision to the management of a fine eighty-acre farm, where he raises all the crops suitable to this section of the state, as well as a considerable amount of live stock each year, also buying and feeding a good deal of stock.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McGill are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested participants in the various activities of that organi-

aztion. Mr. McGill was a Republican until 1912, in which year he transferred his political allegiance to the Progressive party and has been active in the councils of that party in Hamilton county since its organization. He has been a member of the Hamilton County Council since its inception.

ZORA T. POWELL.

Specific mention is made in this volume of the many worthy citizens of Hamilton county who have in one way or another been identified with the growth and development of the county. Many have been born in the county and many others have been natives of other counties in the state or of other states. Among the many progressive farmers of the county who have come here from other counties in the state there is no one more worthy of mention than Zora T. Powell, a successful agriculturist of Noblesville township.

Zora T. Powell, the son of Milton and Emily (Northam) Powell, was born November 7, 1864, in Rush county, Indiana. Milton Powell is a prosperous farmer in Marion county and has never been a resident of Hamilton county. The wife of Milton Powell was born in North Carolina and is still living at the age of seventy. To Mr. and Mrs. Milton Powell have been born four children: Zora T., with whom this narrative deals; Charles, deceased; Fred, a farmer of Marion county; and Harry, who is also a farmer of Marion county.

Zora T. Powell was educated in the common schools of Marion county and later attended the high school at Broad Ripple, in that county. After leaving school he assisted his father on the home farm until his marriage and then began farming for himself. He continued to farm in Marion county until 1910, when he moved to Hamilton county and settled on his present farm of one hundred and two acres in Noblesville township. His farm is highly improved and is as productive as any to be found in the county. He has a beautiful home, excellent barns and outbuildings and such other improvements as are to be found on up-to-date farms. In the raising of crops he is following the latest and most scientific methods and has the satisfaction of seeing his farm yield very gratifying returns.

Mr. Powell was married February 2, 1889, to Emma Spahr, the daughter of Joshua and Charlotte (Tippy) Spahr, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Spahr have been born four children:

Mrs. Ida Steinmeier, of Marion county; Emma, the wife of Mr. Powell; Mrs. Ella Leonard, deceased, and Grace, who is still living with her parents in Marion county. Mr. Powell and wife have one son, Chester M., who was born June 18, 1880, and married September 18, 1900, to Estel White.

In politics, Mr. Powell has always given his support to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for any public office. He has been content to devote all of his time and attention to his agricultural interests and leave the cares of political life to others. He and his wife are loyal members of the Friends church at Gray, in their home neighborhood, and have always contributed liberally of their means for church purposes. Mr. Powell takes a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens and gives his support to such measures as he thinks will benefit them in any way. His life has been clean and wholesome and he justly deserves the high esteem in which he is held by every one with whom he comes in contact.

ALONZO J. ROBERTS.

Though many years have passed since Alonzo J. Roberts was transferred from the life militant to the life triumphant, he is still remembered by his many friends and acquaintances as one of the worthy citizens of the county where he spent so many years of his active life. Because of his many excellent qualities and the splendid and definite influence which his life shed over the entire community in which he lived, it is particularly fitting that mention be made of him in this volume. He was a man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent business judgment, who stood "four square to every wind that blew."

Alonzo J. Roberts, the son of Elihu and Sarah (Stubbs) Roberts, was born January 12, 1866, in Preble county, Ohio, and died in Hamilton county, Indiana, July 4, 1902. He was educated in the schools of West Elkton, Ohio, and lived in the state of his birth until after his marriage. While still living in Ohio he became interested in the oil business and was the superintendent of an oil station near his home. In 1894 he came, with his family, to Hamilton county and purchased eighty acres in Noblesville township, where he lived until his death. He was also identified with the oil industry after coming to this county and had general charge of an oil station in addition to the management of his farm.

Mr. Roberts was married to Cora Shaffer on January 12, 1888. She was

the daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Row) Shaffer, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were born five children: Sada J., Esther E., Gula, Golda and Charles. Sada J. was graduated from the Carmel high school and is now teaching school in the grades at Cicero. Esther married Chester Cook, a farmer of Noblesville township, and has two children, Louise and John, the latter of whom died July 6, 1914. Gula, who went through the third year of high school at Carmel, but had to leave it on account of her health, is an accomplished musician. She is a milliner at Anderson, Indiana. Golda and Charles are still attending school. At the time of his death, Mr. Roberts owned twelve and one-half acres near Gray, which Mrs. Roberts sold in 1904.

Mrs. Roberts was married a second time on September 12, 1906, to Frank Hinshaw, who was born in North Carolina, April 5, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw are living on the farm, where they have a fine home and good barns and outbuildings of all kinds. Mr. Hinshaw is a Republican and a member of the Friends church.

Mr. Roberts was a staunch Republican all his life but was never an office seeker, preferring to devote all of his time and energy to his private interests. He, as well as his wife, were loyal members of the Friends church and contributed freely of their means to its support. He was a man who was always concerned in the various movements in his locality which sought to benefit the welfare of its citizens, and for this reason justly merited the esteem of his friends and acquaintances. He will be remembered by those who knew him as a man who was charitable to the faults of his neighbors and kindly disposed towards everyone whom he met.

JOHN ELLER.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources, even from his early youth, John Eller, a retired farmer of Arcadia, has attained no insignificant success and though he has encountered many obstacles and met with reverses at different times, yet he has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end he has in view. His tenacity and fortitude are due, no doubt, in a large measure, to the worthy traits inherited from his sterling ancestors, whose high ideals and correct principles he has ever sought to perpetuate in all the relations of life. He early learned the habit of industry, and during his vacation periods, while attending school as a boy, he was con-

stantly employed on his father's farm and thus early in life he became acquainted with the multitude of details with which the successful farmer must become acquainted.

John Eller, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Auchenbach) Eller, was born in Jackson township, this county, December 29, 1851. Andrew Eller was born in Roanoke, Virginia, and in his boyhood moved with his parents, David Eller and wife, from that state to Ohio, later accompanying his parents to this county. Andrew Eller and wife were the parents of seven children, Henry, a soldier of the Civil War; Mrs. Mary Leaman; Sarah, the wife of George Dunn, who has five children, William, Wilson, Mack, Minnie and an infant; Peter; Lydia, deceased, who was the wife of Frank Kauffman, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and had a family of several children; Charles, Alva, deceased; Mona, Emma, Mollie, deceased; Eva, Edward, deceased, and Addie; John, with whom this narrative deals, and Elizabeth, deceased.

John Eller has spent his entire life in White River township, the place of his birth. He received a good common school education in the Fairy Glade and Mulberry schools of his home neighborhood, and spent his boyhood days when not in school in assisting his father on the home farm. At the age of nineteen he began life for himself by renting a farm and from that time until his final retirement from active farm labor in 1908, was continuously engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Within a short time after starting out for himself he was able to purchase twenty acres, to which he has added from time to time until he is now the owner of eighty acres of finely improved land in White River township. As a farmer he was energetic and enterprising and carried on a diversified style of agriculture, raising all the crops common to this section of the state and meeting with marked success in his work. He always devoted considerable attention to the breeding of live stock, his annual sales netting him a handsome profit.

Mr. Eller was married January 5, 1871, to Anna Overdorf, daughter of George and Mary (Steichleman) Overdorf. Mr. and Mrs. Overdorf were the parents of eight children, George, Mrs. Mary Scott, John, Sarah, Kate, Anna, Mattie, deceased, and Lizzie, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Eller are the parents of six children, Nora, William, Charles, Jess, Flora and Edward. Nora is the only one of the family who is deceased; William married Luella Young, and has four children, Elsie, who married B. Newby, and has one child, Ruby—Ethel, Ray and Marie; Charles married Susan Sumner, and has five children, Eva, Ruth, Eda, Ray and Paul; Jess married Allie Hankley, and has seven children, Orlie, Kenneth, Letha, Wayne, Catherine, Fay Olive and Donald Murrell. Flora is the wife

of Frank Landis and has three children, Mildred, Catherine and Garald; Edward married Laura Jack, and has two children, Venita and Clifford.

Mr. Eller has always been independent in politics, both he and his sons declining to exercise the right of franchise. Believing that his time and energies should be devoted to his agricultural interests he has never felt that he had the time to take an active part in political affairs. However, no worthy measure of his community has failed to enlist his support when he felt that it would be to the general benefit of his fellow citizens. Religiously, he and the members of his family are loyal adherents of the Church of the Brethren, and to it they have contributed of their time and substance. Mr. Eller is essentially a self-made man and the success to which he has attained has come solely through his own labors. He and his good wife have reared a family of children to lives of usefulness and honor, while he himself has always lived such a life as to bring to him the commendations of his fellow citizens.

JOSEPH BOONE LAFEBER.

One of the few distinguished veterans of the Civil War who are living today in Hamilton county, Indiana, is Joseph B. Lafeber, a prominent insurance man of Atlanta. He is a man who has been a valuable factor in the local affairs of his community for many years. As a farmer he was recognized as one of the leaders in his township, while as an insurance man he has built up a profitable business in Atlanta. During his career of nearly fifty years in this county he has so conducted himself as to win the hearty approval of all with whom he has been associated.

Joseph B. Lafeber, the son of James and Sarah (Boone) Lafeber, was born in 1843 in Hamilton county, Ohio, near Cincinnati. James Lafeber was born in Pennsylvania and brought his family from Pittsburg down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, and later came to Indiana, coming to this state in 1863. The wife of James Lafeber, Sarah Boone, is a member of the family which boasts of Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman of the early history of this county. Joseph Boone was a cousin of Daniel Boone, and a resident of Kentucky. James and Sarah (Boone) Lafeber were the parents of six children, Frank, Adelia, John, Joseph B., with whom this narrative subsequently deals; James and Philip.

Joseph B. Lafeber received all of his education in Hamilton county, Ohio, near Cincinnati, and was still a mere youth when the Civil War opened. He enlisted in the Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served under

Col. Nicholas Anderson in the Army of the Cumberland for three years. Most of his service was in West Virginia, but he was in battles throughout the eastern and southern states before the close of the war. He made a gallant record and served with distinction until his final discharge. His brothers, James and Frank, also served during the war as members of this same company.

Immediately after the close of the war, Mr. Lafeber went to Cambridge City, Indiana, and while living there was married in 1869. A year later he came to this county and engaged in farming, continuing to follow that occupation for the next twenty years. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the insurance business in Atlanta and has built up a prosperous business in the town and surrounding territory. He thoroughly understands every angle of the business and carries some of the largest and strongest old-line companies to be found in the country today.

Mr. Lafeber was married in 1868 to Carrie Waltz, and to this union have been born four children, Henry, Walter F., Frank and Mrs. Nellie Noble. Mr. Lafeber is a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Lafeber is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member and past commander of Lookout Post No. 133, Grand Army of the Republic, at Noblesville, and a charter member of Lodge No. 445, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Atlanta, which was organized June 17, 1865, and has gone through all the chairs of that lodge.

Politically, Mr. Lafeber was a Republican in politics until the organization of the new Progressive party, in 1912, since which time he has been identified with this latter political organization. He has always taken a deep interest in politics and his ability and service to the party was recognized by President Harrison, who appointed him postmaster of Atlanta in 1889. He held this office until the close of the Harrison administration and but for the change in Presidents he would have continued in the office, in the discharge of which he gave eminent satisfaction. Mr. Lafeber always has been interested in everything which affected the welfare of his home town and such measures as he felt would benefit it have received his hearty and enthusiastic support. He has stood for good government and pure politics, and because of his attitude on public questions he is regarded as a man of influence in the locality where he lives. He is a man of pleasing manner, an interesting conversationalist and is able to recount many incidents of the three years' service which he spent in the Civil War. As a friend, citizen and public official his career has been unstained by word or act of dishonesty and presents an enviable record of faithful duty promptly performed.

JAMES M. DRIVER.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a community or a state lies not in the machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars he whose name appears at the head of this review has conferred honor and dignity upon his locality, and as an elemental part of history it is but proper that there should be recorded a resume of his career, with the object in view of noting his connection with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive sections of the commonwealth, as well as his official relations with the administration of the public affairs of Hamilton county.

James M. Driver, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Jackson township, and the present postmaster of Arcadia, was born August 6, 1861, in the township where he has spent his whole life. He is the son of J. T. and Elizabeth C. (Deal) Driver. His father was born in Rush county, in this state, in 1831. He is the son of John Driver who was born in Tennessee. John Driver came to this county in 1852 and settled on one hundred and sixty acres in the northwestern corner of section 10. To John Driver and wife were born five children: Mrs. Martha Wilson; J. T., deceased; J. C., deceased; Mrs. Margaret A. Deal, deceased, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith.

J. T. Driver was twenty years of age when he came to this county with his parents and, until his marriage, helped his father clear the farm and put it under cultivation. Upon his marriage to Elizabeth Deal he started farming on an eighty-acre farm in this township. J. T. Driver and wife were the parents of six children: John E.; Wm. H., deceased; Margaret, deceased; Francis, deceased; James M., with whom this narrative deals, and C. M., of Winchester, Kentucky.

James M. Driver received his youthful instruction in the schools of Arcadia and spent all of his boyhood days when not in school on his father's farm. Marrying in 1882, he at once began farming on a rented farm of one hundred and sixty acres, but shortly after bought a farm of fifty-six acres upon which he moved. He has since added to this farm until he now owns a highly productive tract of seventy acres in this township.

Mr. Driver was married March 2, 1882, to Mary Newby, daughter of Squire and Jane (Cullap) Newby. To this marriage have been born five children: Hazel Lee, deceased; Carrie Blanche, deceased; Frank, a banker of Indianapolis, who is married and has one son, James E., and James T.,

of Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Driver was married a second time, on May 7, 1891, to Rose A. Kellar, and to this second marriage has been born one son, Edward, who is now assistant postmaster under his father.

Mr. Driver is actively interested in the principles of the Democratic party and has always taken a prominent part in the deliberations of his party. He was postmaster at Arcadia during both terms of Grover Cleveland, and was appointed postmaster again by President Wilson. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while religiously he holds to the faith of a Christian church. Mr. Driver is a man of many splendid qualities and is highly regarded by every one with whom he has been associated. In the public position which he holds he comes in contact with hundreds of people daily, and in this way he has as wide an acquaintance in this section of the country as any other man. He has a kindly disposition and his genial demeanor has won him a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN F. WHITE.

Among the retired farmers of Hamilton county who have played an important part in the history of the county is John F. White, who is now living in Westfield, this county. Left an orphan at an early age, he had to struggle against adverse circumstances, yet with no outside help he has become one of the substantial and solid men of his township. At the opening of the Civil War he was one of the two hundred thousand men of Indiana who enlisted and served their country faithfully and well. His integrity and honesty never have been questioned, and during his long life in this county he always has so conducted himself as to win the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens.

John F. White, the son of Burden and Agnes (Jessup) White, was born January 24, 1840, in Guilford county, North Carolina. Burden White was the son of Thomas and Mary (Lamb) White, both of whom were stanch Quakers and natives of North Carolina. Agnes Jessup, the mother of John F. White, was the daughter of Caleb Jessup, of Scotch ancestry, her mother having been a Hoskins.

The mother of John F. White died when he was a mere child, and his father died when he was only six years old. Burden White and wife reared a family of ten children, and after his parents' death John F. White went to live with his brother, Caleb, with whom he remained two years, and then went to live with Nathan H. Clark, to whom he had been bound out for a

definite number of years. It was while living with Mr. Clark that he came to Indiana in the spring of 1857, being at that time seventeen years of age, and continued to reside with the Clark family until he enlisted in the Civil War. He was given a common school education and from his earliest boyhood was a hard worker. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. He was with General Sherman in his memorable march through Georgia to Savannah and then on to Washington for the Grand Review. At the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, Mr. White was severely wounded and for seven months was confined in the hospital. He received his injury while serving on a detail in the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, one of the most gallant batteries which Indiana furnished during the war.

Immediately after the close of the war Mr. White returned to the home of Mr. Clark, where he lived until his marriage, in 1869. He then purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land one and one-half miles north of Eagletown, in Washington township, this county, where he lived for ten years. He afterwards traded this farm for eighty acres two and one-half miles northwest of Westfield, and subsequently bought forty acres more adjoining this farm. He continued to manage this farm until 1881, when he moved to Westfield, where he had previously purchased property, and in this town he has since resided. He now rents his farm, but still maintains a careful supervision of its management. He has been largely interested in stock feeding and breeding, making a specialty of the breeding of Clyde horses and Poland China hogs.

Mr. White was married February 23, 1869, in Washington township, this county, to Mary Jane Roberts, the daughter of Lewis and Hannah (Barker) Roberts, who was born October 27, 1847. Her parents were native of Ohio and North Carolina, respectively, and came to this county from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Mary Jane Roberts was one of eight children; the family consisting of four sons and four daughters. The Roberts family are of Welsh descent and for several generations have been members of the Friends church.

Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Luda, Gale and Maud. Luda married Edward L. Flannigan, lives in Indianapolis and has two children, Esther and Phoebe; Gale is the wife of Arvoy G. Baldwin, a druggist of Phoenix, Arizona; Maud married Edward L. Shepherd and is now a resident of Joplin, Missouri. Two of the daughters, Hattie and Marie Ella, are deceased; Hattie married Dr. E. E. Hod-

gins and lived in Indianapolis until her death in August, 1904, leaving two children, Agnes and John H.; Marie Ella married Rev. Lester Poor, a Methodist minister, and lived in Galveston, Indiana, until the time of her death in April, 1905.

Mr. White always had been a Republican until 1912, at which time he affiliated with the new Progressive party. Being a man of influence and universally recognized as a citizen of ability, the new party in this county chose him as a delegate to the first state convention of the new Progressive party. He always has been actively interested in political affairs, although never a candidate for any public office. He and his family always have been loyal members of the Friends church and contribute generously to its support. Mr. White has lived a useful life and has been an influential factor in his community for many years. As a private citizen and as an honored veteran of the Civil War he always was true to himself and his fellow men and consequently is well deserving of the esteem which is accorded to him by his fellow citizens.

DANIEL BOONE McCOUN.

The following is a sketch of a plain, honest man of affairs, who by correct methods and a strict regard for the interests of his patrons has made his influence felt in Noblesville and won for himself distinctive prestige in the business circles of the city; a man whose life story presents much that is interesting and valuable and which may be studied with profit by the young whose careers are yet before them; a man whose integrity and strength of character command the respect of his contemporaries and who has left the impress of his individuality deeply stamped upon his community.

Daniel Boone McCoun, a prosperous lumber dealer of Noblesville, Indiana, was born September 29, 1872, on a farm near Danville, Indiana. He is a son of Robert H. and Mary C. (Doty) McCoun, his father being a native of Missouri, and his mother of Carroll county, Illinois. Robert H. McCoun is a stock raiser and a prominent farmer of Hendricks county. He and his wife are still living.

Daniel B. McCoun was educated in the country schools of Hendricks county, and when a mere youth began teaching in the rural districts of Hendricks county. He taught three years and then attended the Central Normal College at Danville, where he took three years work. After leaving the college he became foreman of the bridge and depot construction

gang of the Springfield division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. After four years' employment with this company he moved to Danville in 1900 and became a carpenter contractor and has rapidly built up a good business in this line of activity. In 1903 he became the superintendent for the Danville plant of the J. W. Pinnell Lumber Company of Indianapolis. He continued in the service of this company in Danville until August, 1909, when he moved to Noblesville, where he became the superintendent of the lumber plant of the same section of the Pinnell-Dulin Lumber Company, of Indianapolis. He has been connected with this company as superintendent ever since. His firm handles all kinds of building material and also conducts a coal yard in connection with the lumber yard. His business extends all over Hamilton and surrounding counties, and under the management of Mr. McCoun has developed into one of the important industries of Noblesville. He understands every angle of the business, and by his courteous treatment of his patrons and his reputation for square dealing has justly earned the commendation of the company in whose employ he is now engaged.

Mr. McCoun was married, November 19, 1895, to Estelle M. Carter, daughter of Joseph M. and Matilda (French) Carter, of North Salem, Hendricks county, Indiana. To this union have been born two children, Frances Jessica and Morris, both of whom are now attending the public schools in Noblesville. They are all members of the Christian church, and take an active part in all the Sunday school work of their denomination. Mr. McCoun is a member of the board of deacons, and for the past two years has been the superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Mr. McCoun always has taken an active interest in political affairs pertaining to Noblesville, and previous to 1912 had been a Republican. Upon the organization of the new Progressive party, in the summer of 1912, he gave his support in behalf of the new party, believing that it advocated principles which would be of great benefit to the country at large. In 1913 he was a candidate on the Progressive ticket for the mayor of Noblesville. This has been his only effort to enter political life as an official. He is a splendid type of the good American citizen, and never withholds his support from any movement which he thinks will benefit his community. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in both the Chapter and Council of that fraternity. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and takes a great interest in the work of that fraternity. Mr. McCoun is a genial and companionable man who makes friends wherever he goes, and has by his well ordered way of living earned the respect of every one with whom he has been connected since coming to this county.

ISAAC BRIGHT.

The following is a sketch of a plain, honest man of affairs, who by correct methods and a strict regard for the interests of his patrons has made his influence in Arcadia and won for himself prestige in the business circles of that town. He would be the last man to pose in the role of a hero of romance or become the subject of fancy sketches, nevertheless his life presents much that is interesting and valuable and may be studied with profit by the young whose careers are yet to be achieved. He is one of those whom integrity and strength of character force into an admirable notoriety which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality deeply stamped upon the community.

Isaac Bright, a prominent carpenter and contractor of Arcadia, was born July 14, 1864, in the township where he has always made his home. He is the son of David G. and Eliza (Bowser) Bright, his father being a native of Virginia, and his mother a native of Hamilton county, Indiana. David G. Bright came to this state when a young man and first settled in Randolph county, later coming to Hamilton county, where he purchased land and lived the life of a farmer until his death. David G. Bright and wife were the parents of the following children: William, Zacariah, Cassius, Mary, Philina, Hattie, Ino, Isaac, Henry, George, Joseph, Lizzie, Della, Elma and David.

Isaac Bright received a good common school education in the schools of his home township and assisted his father on the home farm during his summer vacations. Marrying at the early age of nineteen, he started in to learn the carpenter's trade and is now recognized as one of the best carpenters in the state. He is painstaking in all of his work and thoroughly understands every kind of carpentry work. He not only does a large amount of work in his own town but he has worked on some of the highest class jobs in Indianapolis. His services are always in demand where good work is wanted, with the result that he has been able to acquire a very comfortable competence for his declining years.

Mr. Bright was married June 26, 1873, to Sarah Kinder, the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Putnam) Kinder. To this union were born two children, Julia and Lula. Julia married Mr. Cruse and has three children: Inez, John and Paul. Lula married William Walton and has two children, Charles and Amel.

Mr. Bright is a Progressive in politics, having identified himself with the new party upon its organization in the summer of 1912. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and has always advocated such measures and enterprises as he thought would be of benefit to his community in any way. However, the necessity of attending very closely to his business has kept him from engaging in politics, although his advice and counsel are frequently sought by the leaders of his party. He and his family are all members of the German Baptist church and contribute freely of their means to its support. Mr. Bright is strictly a self-made man and is deserving of a great deal of credit for his success. He is a man of pleasing personality and has a host of friends who admire him for his kindly disposition and clean and wholesome life.

ROBERT J. FOLLETT.

Specific mention is made in the following paragraphs of one of the worthy citizens of Hamilton county, Indiana—one who has figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its progress, contributing in a definite measure in his particular sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Additional interest attaches to his career from the fact that he has passed a quarter of a century within the borders of this county. Earnest purpose and tireless energy combined with mature judgment and everyday common sense have been among his most prominent characteristics and he has merited the respect and esteem which are accorded him by all who know him.

Robert J. Follett, the proprietor of the prosperous flour mill at Carmel, Indiana, was born in Edinburg, Indiana, December 29, 1868, and is a son of Nathaniel F. and Martha J. (Duncan) Follett. His father was born April 2, 1839, in Devonshire, England, and his mother was a native of this county, her birth having occurred November 16, 1844.

Nathaniel F. Follett, who is still living in Carmel, has an interesting history. He is the son of Nathaniel and Joanna (Wills) Follett. Nathaniel Follett, Sr., was a foreman in the clay pits of England, working fifty-two years for one firm. He and his wife were the parents of two children, Nathaniel Jr., and Elizabeth Ann, who married William Sampson, and is

still living in Burslam, England. Nathaniel Follett, Jr., came to this country in April, 1851, landing in New York city, where he lived the most of the time until 1858. During this period he made two trips back to England. In 1858 he came to Indiana and located at Zionsville, where he worked for the United States Milling Company. Mr. Follett answered the first call of President Lincoln for troops and enlisted for service on April 19, 1861, in Company K, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being a corporal in his company. He saw service in the West Virginia campaign under General McClellan and immediately after the end of his first term of enlistment, re-enlisted August 4, 1862, in Company A, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served with this command until the close of the war. It was the Seventieth Regiment which was led by Benjamin Harrison as colonel when it was mustered into the service. Mr. Follett participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the long and bloody struggle. He took part in all of the battles of eastern Tennessee and those which Sherman fought while making his memorable march through the state of Georgia.

Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Follett returned to Indianapolis, and after his marriage in 1866 removed to Edinburg, Indiana, where he worked in a flour mill until 1879. He had previously worked in a flour mill at Fortville, Indiana, and while working there had met his wife. From Edinburg Mr. Follett moved to Kansas, but returned a year later to Indianapolis, where he remained eighteen years, about seventeen years with the Blanton Milling Company, and for a short time engaged in milling on his own account. He then went to Franklin, Indiana, where he worked in a flour mill for three years and from thence he removed to Carlinville, Illinois, where he remained for the next two years. Cambridge City, Indiana, became his next home and after working for two years in the latter place he located in Shelbyville, this state, where he remained for five years. His last change of residence was from Shelbyville to Carmel, in Hamilton county, and here he is still living. He has followed the miller's trade all of his life with the exception of the four years which he spent in the service of his country. Nathaniel Follett, Jr., was married July 29, 1866, to Martha J. Duncan, the daughter of Hiram and Martha J. (Reddick) Duncan, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The Duncans were early settlers of Hamilton county, and in this county Martha J. was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Follett were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living, Johana, Robert J., whose history is here presented; Elizabeth Ann, Jennie T.;

Martha Jane; Julia; Nathaniel and Charles W. The mother of these children died October 14, 1909.

Robert J. Follett received a good, common school education, being educated in the schools of the different towns in which his father followed his occupation as a miller. He remained at home until 1890, and by that time was already an expert miller, having worked with his father from his boyhood. From here he went to Westfield, in this county, and started to work in a flour mill, remaining there for a little more than three years. During this time he acquired an interest in the Westfield mill and he and his partner shortly afterwards purchased the mill in Carmel. In 1894 Mr. Follett bought his partner's interest in the mill at Carmel, and for the past twenty years has operated this mill alone. His mill has enjoyed a steady and prosperous growth from the beginning of his management and now has a capacity of fifty barrels daily. His flour is known as the "Eureka" brand of flour and finds a ready sale in this and surrounding counties. He does a large amount of custom work among the farmers in this section of the county.

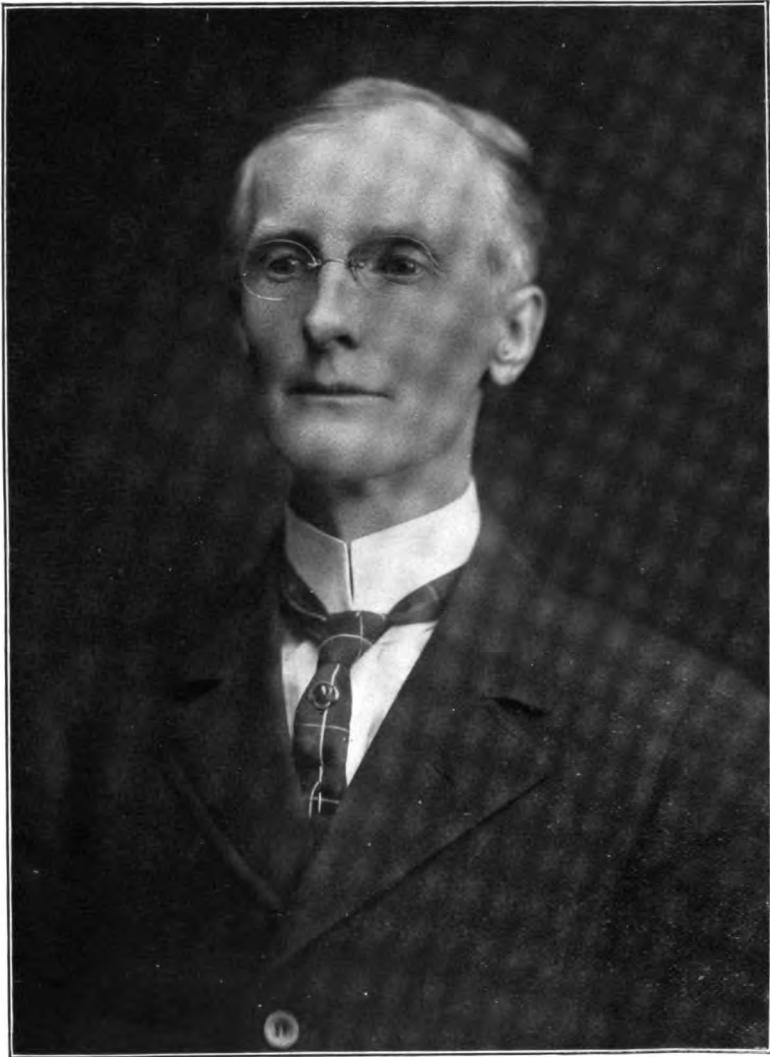
Mr. Follett was married May 6, 1893, to Ada P. Coffin, daughter of Levi and Sarah (Murphy) Coffin. Mrs. Follett was born December 16, 1869, about one and one-half miles southeast of Westfield. Sarah Murphy was the daughter of William Murphy and wife, early settlers of this county. Levi Coffin was a native of this county, as was his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Follett are the parents of three children, Sarah M., a graduate of the Carmel high school, and now living at home with her parents; Marguerite, who is attending school in Carmel; and Nathaniel, who died at the age of sixteen months.

Fraternally, Mr. Follett is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Follett is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, while both are members of the Pythian Sisters. Mrs. Follett is an earnest and loyal member of the Friends church at Carmel, and takes an active interest in the various departments of church work in her denomination. During the many years of his residence in this county, Mr. Follett has always taken a deep and intelligent interest in all local movements tending to advance the best interests of his fellow citizens, morally, socially or intellectually. He is a man of social tendencies, kind, unassuming and straightforward in all the relations of life and is universally respected and popular in the community where he lives.

WILLIAM E. DUNN.

One of the most difficult tasks that confronts the biographer is to write an unexceptionable review of a living man. If the life is worthy of record there is always danger of offending that delicacy which is inseparable from merit; for even moderate praise, when it meets the eye of the subject is apt to seem fulsome, while a nice sense of propriety would not be the less wounded by a dry abstract containing nothing but names and dates. To sum up the career which is not yet ended would appear like recording events which have not yet transpired, since justly to estimate the scope and meaning of the history of a life it is important that we have the closing chapter. In writing biographical notices, therefore, the chronicler from the moment he takes up his pen should consider the subject as no longer among his contemporaries, for thus he will avoid the fear of offending by bestowing praise where it is merited and escape the risk of giving but a fragmentary view of that which must eventually be taken as a unit. At some risk, therefore, the writer assumes the task of placing on record a review of the life and character of a man, who, by the force of strong individuality, has achieved eminent success in the vocations to which he has addressed himself and has won for himself an enviable place among the leading men of the city and county honored by his citizenship.

William E. Dunn, who, for the past twenty years, has been president of the Citizens State Bank, of Noblesville, Indiana, was born on a farm in the northeastern corner of Boone county, Indiana, on July 7, 1855, the son of Nathaniel and Ann (Hogan) Dunn, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Nathaniel Dunn was born in Jessamine county, this state, and his wife in Garrard county, and they were married in the latter county. Shortly after their marriage in Kentucky, they came to Crawfordsville, Indiana, arriving there in 1851. Nathaniel Dunn was a cabinet maker by trade and followed his profession in Crawfordsville until 1855, when he moved to a farm in Boone county, this state, where William E. was born. The Dunn family lived on the farm in Boone county until 1860, the father farming and also working at his trade at intervals. In 1860 the family moved to Hamilton county, where they settled on a farm. At the opening of the Civil War Nathaniel Dunn enlisted in Company A, One Hundred First Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for two years as second lieutenant. He was then discharged from the service on account of total disability, and returned to his farm in Hamilton county. The family then moved to Jolliet-



W. E. DUNN

ville, in Washington township, this county, where Nathaniel Dunn served for a few years as township trustee. In 1868 he was elected treasurer of Hamilton county and at the beginning of the term the family moved to Noblesville. After leaving the office of treasurer the family continued to reside in Noblesville, where Mr. Dunn died September 13, 1876, his widow surviving him many years, not passing away until September 26, 1913. Nathaniel Dunn was a Republican in politics, a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic. He and the members of his family were members of the Presbyterian church and active in their support of that denomination.

William E. Dunn was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Noblesville and he continued his education in the schools of this city. In 1872, when he was only seventeen years of age, he became a bank clerk and thus early in life was initiated into the profession which subsequently became his life work. In 1878 he engaged in the hardware business in Noblesville with W. H. Loehr, under the firm name of Loehr & Dunn. This firm continued in business for four years, and in 1884 Mr. Dunn became connected with the Citizens State Bank of Noblesville as bookkeeper.

The Citizens State Bank of Noblesville was established in 1871, and for more than forty years after its organization was the only bank in the city. The bank has a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars; deposits of more than four hundred thousand dollars and surplus and undivided profits of more than thirty thousand dollars. Its officials at the present time are as follows: President, W. E. Dunn; vice-president, H. L. Craig; cashier, E. S. Baker; assistant cashier, O. G. Patterson. Mr. Dunn has been connected with this bank for the past thirty years, rising from the position of bookkeeper to that of president. After serving for a short time as bookkeeper he was promoted to the position of teller, and from that position he was made cashier. Subsequently he became vice-president and in 1893 was elected by the directors for president, a position which he has held now for more than twenty years. He is recognized as a man of more than ordinary business judgment, well versed in the theoretical and practical side of banking. In addition to his duties as head of the bank, Mr. Dunn is treasurer and a director of the Indiana Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Dunn was married January 18, 1888, to Fanny Ross, the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Coon) Ross, of Clinton county, this state. George W. Ross was born in Preble county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have three children, all of whom are still living with their parents, Mabel, Frank

H. and Ross R. The family are all earnest members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Dunn is a member of the board of trustees of his denomination.

In politics, Mr. Dunn is a staunch Republican, but has never been an office seeker. He has always taken an intelligent interest in measures which had for their object the improvement and advancement of the welfare of his city and county and has been a hearty advocate and supporter of all movements leading to the civic betterment of Noblesville. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Dunn is an excellent financier, and while he has been interested in adding to his own material resources, he has not neglected taking his full share in the public life of his community. He has performed his full part as a man among men and has earned and retains the sincere regard and confidence of his fellow citizens.

JAMES M. GWINN.

Among the successful self-made men of Hamilton county, Indiana, whose efforts and influence have contributed to the upbuilding of the community, there is no one who is more prominently known in this county than James M. Gwinn, proprietor of five hundred acres of land in Jackson township. Being ambitious from his boyhood, but surrounded with none too favorable environment his early youth was not especially promising, but resolutely facing the future he gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way and in the course of time has risen to a prominent position in the life of his township. He realized early in life that there is a need for a definite goal if one wishes to be a man of influence in his community. His life and labors have been worthy because they have contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems, and for this reason he is eminently entitled to representation in this history of his county.

James M. Gwinn, one of the most substantial farmers of Jackson township, in this county, was born September 13, 1869, in this township, and has lived his whole life within its borders. He is the son of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Keck) Gwinn, his father being born in Stony Creek township, Madison county, this state. Sylvester Gwinn is the son of James Gwinn, who was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and the first of the family to come to this state. Sylvester Gwinn and wife were the parents of six children.

Jesse and Harvey, deceased; James M., whose history forms the theme of this narrative; Mrs. Anna Hobb; Mrs. Alta Robinson and Mrs. Sarah Sowerwine.

James M. Gwinn attended the schools of his home neighborhood and during the years he was attending school assisted his father on the farm during the summer vacations. In this way while securing a good, common-school education he also acquired the rudiments of agriculture, so that when he began farming for himself he was fully acquainted with all the details of successful agriculture. Upon his marriage in 1893, Mr. Gwinn rented a farm, but shortly afterwards purchased his present farm of five hundred acres, all of which is in Jackson township. He has always been a man of great industry and determination and is richly deserving of the success which has come to him because of his well planned efforts.

Mr. Gwinn was married July 8, 1893, to Stella Devaney, the daughter of Jesse and Martha (Loucks) Devaney, and to this union have been born three children, Harry, Martha and Grace, who are still living with their parents and are now attending school in their home neighborhood.

NICHOLAS QUICK.

The twentieth century farmer knows very little of the disadvantages which surrounded the pioneer farmers of this state. No longer is he compelled to rise early in the morning and continue his labors far into the evening. The farmer of today can do twice as much work in half a day as his father could do in a whole day fifty years ago. The rural mail service leaves the daily newspaper on his door step each morning. The telephone puts him into instant communication with his neighbors, while the interurban cars and automobile enable him to participate in all the active features of city life. Surrounded by such conditions, the farmer of today can have all the advantages of the man in the city, with few of the latter's disadvantages. No state in the Union possesses better transportation advantages than Indiana, and with the interurban railway lines threading the country in every direction from our capital city, the farmers are put into close touch with the life of the city.

Nicholas Quick, a retired farmer of Indiana, was born in Johnson county, this state, on September 30, 1859. He is the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Davis) Quick. Nicholas Quick, Sr., was born in Ireland and was fifteen

years old when he decided that he wanted to come to America to seek his fortune. With him, to wish was to act; and, accordingly, he ran away from home to come to this country. Although several attempts have been made to locate his aunts and other relatives in Ireland they have all proved unsuccessful. When Nicholas Quick, Sr., arrived in this country from Ireland, he had a very meager education, but he possessed a hearty constitution and a great capacity for hard work. His history is somewhat obscured by the mists of the past, but it is known that he came to Indiana and worked in this state on a farm. He is also known to have been a painter and to have followed that trade at intervals. He was married to Catherine Davis, who was born in Iowa, but it is not certain whether he went to Iowa to marry or whether she came to Indiana. At any event, shortly after his marriage, Nicholas Quick, Sr., purchased a farm in Johnson county and lived there until his first son was seven years of age. He then disposed of his Johnson county farm and purchased two hundred and thirty-six acres of land in Hamilton county about four and one-half miles southeast of Noblesville, where he lived until his death, April 12, 1874. His wife died a few years before his death. He was a Democrat but never was very active in any of the deliberations of his party. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Westfield and he and his wife were lifelong members of the Christian church.

Nicholas Quick, Sr., and his wife were both twice married. His first wife was a member of the Smart family, one of the pioneer families of Johnson county. To this first union were born three children: Hezekiah, Samuel and Sarah Jane. The second wife of Mr. Quick had been previously married to a man of the name of Bristow and to her first marriage was born one son, Thomas, who lives at Smiths Valley in Johnson county. To the marriage of Nicholas Quick and Catherine Davis were born nine children, as follows: Jennie, the wife of Davison White, of Illinois; Mary and Marion, twins, Mary is the wife of David Brock of Noblesville township, and Marion married Hannah Burnaw and lives at Merkle, Indiana; James, who married Nora Purcell and lives at Noblesville; Annie, who is the widow of William Power and lives at Pleasant Grove; Nicholas, Jr., of whom more is told below; William, a physician of Delphi, who married Etta Rice; Frank, who is married and lives at Dexter, near St. Louis, Missouri; and George, who is married and lives in Montana.

Nicholas Quick, Jr., lived at home until his father's death and then went to live with his half brother, Thomas Bristow, and made his home with him until his marriage. He then located on the farm which his wife owned, one-

half mile north of Carmel, and lived there eleven years. He then bought his present home in Carmel in 1904 but did not move into it until a few years later. Mr. Quick has been a successful farmer and a good business man and now owns two hundred and forty acres of good land and keeps his farm up to the highest state of efficiency. He has a fine country home and commodious barns and outbuildings, his farm being fully equipped with all of the latest agricultural machinery. A few years ago he retired from active farm life and moved to Carmel, where he is now living surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Mr. Quick has been twice married. His first marriage occurred February 28, 1885, to Elizabeth Wilkinson, a native of this county, and the daughter of William and Elizabeth Wilkinson. The Wilkinsons were natives of North Carolina and came to Indiana early in this county's history. They entered government land in this county at a time when there were Indians roaming the woods. To this first marriage of Mr. Quick were born two children: Charles, who married Ethel Jones and lives on his father's farm at the north edge of Carmel and is engaged in the lumber business in Carmel, and Raymond, who died at the age of two years. The mother of these children died October 10, 1889. Mr. Quick was married a second time, September 4, 1894, to Abbie Stafford. She is the daughter of Noah and Mary (Stanbrough) Stafford, and was born March 3, 1865, near Gray, Hamilton county, Indiana. Her parents were both natives of Indiana, her father being the son of Daniel and Rachel Stafford. Noah Stafford and wife were the parents of seven children; Guilaelma, Sarah Ann, Jennie, Delia, Ashley, Abbie and Clemma. Mr. Quick has one daughter by the second marriage, Esther, who is still living with her parents.

Mr. Quick is a Democrat on national issues, but when it comes to local politics he votes for the best men regardless of their party affiliations. He was for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows while he and his wife are both members of the Friends church and take a great deal of interest in the work of the church and Sunday school. Mr. Quick is a man possessing a strong sense of justice, to which he adds firmness, combined with courtesy and affability. He always has been ready to lend a helping hand to those who are in distress and to assist those in any way who are more unfortunate than himself. He has spent his whole life in this county and no man is more highly respected and honored than Nicholas Quick. It is a satisfaction to record the life of such a man, one who is eminently fitted to be accorded a place in the list of the representative men of his county.

SYLVANUS CAREY.

One of the earliest pioneer families of Hamilton county, Indiana, was the Carey family and Sylvanus Carey, whose interesting history is here recorded, has been a resident of this county for eighty years. He has seen this county emerge from a virgin wilderness to its present prosperous condition. He has seen the Indian trails give way to graded highways and the swamps to highly cultivated fields. In all of this change the Carey family has played an important part, its members having borne their full share in bringing the light of civilization to this county.

The Carey family is of English descent and came to this country early in the eighteenth century. The great-grandparents of Sylvanus Carey were Samuel and Mary Carey, who lived in Pennsylvania, where they reared a family of seven children, John, Elias, Samuel, Jonathan, the grandfather of Sylvanus, Rachel, Cynthia and Sarah.

Jonathan Carey, grandfather of Sylvanus, was born on a farm in Pennsylvania and on reaching manhood went to Virginia, where he married Ruth Bond. Jonathan Carey was a man of unusual attainments, and although he only attended school a few weeks, yet by his own efforts acquired a liberal education and obtained a good knowledge of the higher mathematics and of medicine. He taught school and practiced medicine for many years, but was a cabinet maker by trade. His wife was a woman of a high order of intellect and held the position of secretary in the Friends church for many years. Early in the settlement of this county Jonathan Carey and his family settled in the dense forest two miles west of where Carmel now stands. He entered a large tract of land from the government, carried on cabinet making and also established the first wagon and repair shop in the neighborhood. His wife was a direct descendant of the noted George Fox, of England, who was the founder of the Friends church. Jonathan Carey and wife were the parents of twelve children.

Samuel Carey, the father of Sylvanus, was born in Virginia and in his youth went to Ohio, where he met and married Sarah Phelps, daughter of John and Mary Phelps. Sarah Phelps was born in Virginia as were her parents, and her grandfather and uncle were Revolutionary soldiers. Her grandfather was killed in that war and his son served the full seven years of that struggle, not returning home until the close of the war in 1781. About the time his father settled here Samuel Carey and his wife came to Hamilton county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land one and one-half

miles southeast of Carmel. Later he sold this and bought one hundred and forty acres three miles west of Carmel. He owned a third interest in the first saw mill in this neighborhood, which he carried on in connection with his farm work. Four or five years before his death he sold his farm and bought property in Carmel, where he lived until his death. His wife lived to a ripe old age. Samuel Carey and wife were the parents of nine children, John F., Ruth, who married William Warren; Sylvanus, the present member of the family in Hamilton county; Maria, who married Joel Day; Martin F.; Martha, the wife of E. Dixon; Lemuel; Sarah J., who married Dr. D. Harold and Samuel B.

Sylvanus Carey received his education in the old log school house with its puncheon floor, immense fireplace, wood and stick chimney and greased paper windows. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade with his father and when he was married at the age of twenty-two his father sold him eighty acres from the old home farm, where he lived for a year, and then he started a general store in Carmel in partnership with Elijah King. He remained in this business for five years and then disposed of his interests and bought the remainder of his father's farm east of Carmel, his father, Samuel, buying a farm west of Carmel at the same time. About 1870 Mr. Carey again moved to Carmel and has lived there continuously since. In 1871 he was elected to the office of county commissioner and gave such satisfaction during his first term that he was re-elected, holding the office for a period of six years. During his tenure the present court house and jail were built. After retiring from the office of county commissioner, he bought and sold live stock. When he started in this line he had to drive his stock to Indianapolis, sometimes driving as many as five hundred head at one time.

Mr. Carey was married in 1855 to Mary Kinzer, a native of Ohio and the daughter of John and Ruth (Wilkinson) Kinzer, whose parents had moved from Ohio to Indiana at an early date and settled in Hamilton county. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are the parents of four children, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Clinton and Etta, the last named having died at the age of nine, while the other three are still living. Rhoda married Joseph Roberts and lives in Noblesville. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have six children, Mabel, who married James Brown, lives in San Francisco, and has three children; Rurah, who married Mr. Kennedy, lives in California, and has three children; Rodger is married and lives at Grand Bay, Alabama, and has two children; Walter is attending college at Berkeley, California; Mary is attending Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana; Justin is still at home and attending the high school at

Noblesville; Elizabeth, the other daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carey, married Elmer Brokaw and lives in Carmel, and is the mother of two children, Margaret and George K., both of whom are still living with their parents; Clinton, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Carey, is a resident of Indianapolis.

Mr. Carey cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican ticket ever since. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and one of the oldest Masons in the county. Mr. Carey is now one of the oldest pioneers of the county and because of the upright life which he has always lived is one of the most highly esteemed men of the county. He has always been interested in public enterprises and has never failed to take his full share in the life of his community. The old pioneers will soon be gone and with their passing away the last link which unites the present age with the past will be gone forever. It is eminently fitting that these sturdy pioneers be represented in this volume and no one is more worthy of representation here than Sylvanus Carey. His life speaks for itself. It is such men as he who have made Indiana the great state that it is today.

JOSEPH C. PECK.

Never before in the history of our country has there been so much attention paid to the farmer. It was formerly thought that anyone could be a farmer and in the days when the soil was still full of its pristine fertility there was a measure of truth in this statement. However, with each succeeding generation it became more difficult to raise crops, due to the fact that the farmers did not know how to conserve the fertility of their land. At the present time our agricultural colleges throughout the country are doing a great work in helping the farmer to determine not only the nature of his soil but also how to use fertilizers to increase its fertility. In our state it has recently been made a scientific study. In Indiana ninety per cent of the boys attending agricultural colleges were reared on the farm. Eighty-nine per cent will inherit farms and seventy-three per cent have declared their intentions of returning immediately to the farm upon finishing their college course to take up agriculture as their life work. In each classification where the United States government has made a particular study, Indiana leads all the states of the Union. These figures tell their own story. The boys of Indiana are on the right track in the solution of the high cost of living. They

propose to wrest from the soil its fullest possibilities and in their work in the future there will be nothing remaining of the haphazard methods which have blighted the hopes of farmers in the past. The best knowledge of scientific experimenters will be at their disposal and the future will find the farmer in a much more prosperous and satisfied condition. Hamilton county is sending hundreds of its boys to Purdue to take the short courses in agriculture, if not the full courses offered in that excellent institution. The result is bound to tell in the future and while they can not take advantage of these courses at Purdue, yet their influence will be the means of helping those who did not have the same opportunity. There is no fairer or better farming land in the state than that of Hamilton county. There is no reason why the application of proper methods should not put Hamilton county at the top of the list of the agricultural counties of this state.

Joseph C. Peck, a progressive farmer of White River township, Hamilton county, and the son of Isaac C. and Amanda (Woodyard) Peck, was born in Hamilton county, September 18, 1876. His father and mother were both natives of Hamilton county, the father having been born November 3, 1846, and the mother December 23, 1849.

Isaac C. Peck was the son of Joseph and Rachel Peck and was born in White River township, Hamilton county, November 3, 1846, and died at the Noblesville hospital, November 8, 1911, at the age of sixty-five years and five days. Isaac C. Peck was married to Amanda Woodyard at Noblesville, Indiana, October 8, 1868. To this union six children were born, three of whom preceded their father to the Great Beyond. The three deceased children are Charles, Pearl and Orzo. Mr. Peck was survived by one son, Joseph C., the subject of this sketch; and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac Leonard and Mrs. Howard Cavan; likewise, two granddaughters, Lelah and Inez Peck; and four sisters, Mrs. Ellen Maker, of Strawtown, Mrs. William Wise, of Perkinsville, Mrs. Lenny Summer, of Arcadia, and Mrs. Jane Smith, of St. Joseph, Missouri. The widow of Isaac Peck now resides at Elwood, Indiana. Mr. Peck was a man of wide christian influence and was prominent in the civic and political affairs of his community, having served two terms as trustee of White River township. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at an early age and throughout his life continued to be a faithful worker in this church. In his death the county lost a staunch citizen, the children a loving counsellor and the wife a kind and devoted companion.

Joseph C. Peck received a good commonschool education in the schools of his home neighborhood and, like all farmer boys, assisted his father on

the farm until he reached his majority. After his marriage he went to work on the home farm and, his father having died, he took up the management of the home farm. He carries on a general system of farming, raising all the crops which are common to this section of the state. Mr. Peck raises enough stock to consume the feed raised on the farm. He makes a specialty of pure-bred Jersey cattle and Duroc hogs. He is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the science of agriculture and is a wide reader of all the literature which will assist him in any way to obtain better results.

Mr. Peck was married August 25, 1894, to Jessie Moore, born in Hamilton county August 9, 1878, the daughter of William and Alcinda (Armfield) Moore. To this union two daughters have been born, Lelah and Inez. Lelah is now teaching the primary grade at Walnut Grove. Inez is a student in the Walnut Grove high school and will graduate with the class of 1916.

William Moore, the father of Mrs. Peck, was one of the early pioneers of Hamilton county, having come to this county when there were but two or three families residing in the community where he settled. He was born in Carroll county, Virginia, June 2, 1830, and was one of twelve children, three of whom were living at the time of his death, March 23, 1912. These were Thomas, Mrs. Jane DeHority, of Elwood, and Madison, of Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. William Moore, who were married September 16, 1857, were the parents of nine children. With one exception, all of these children lived to maturity and survived their father. No man was more highly esteemed than "Uncle Billy" Moore, who was one of the prominent citizens of his community. Mr. Moore was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He died March 23, 1912, at St. John's hospital in Anderson. At the time of his death his living children were Mansville, ex-sheriff of Elwood; Ellen and Mollie Butterfield, of Muncie; Frank, of Elwood; Charles, of Daleville; Mrs. Joseph C. Peck, of Perkinsville; William, of Madison county, and Mrs. Nettie Campbell, of Muncie. Mr. Moore's aged widow is still living.

Joseph C. Peck always has been identified with the Democratic party but the cares of agricultural life have prevented him from participating in the movements of active politics. While not a member of any church, he is strong in the support of the Christian church, to which his wife and two daughters belong. Mr. Peck gives his support to every movement which promises to be of material or moral benefit to the people of his locality, and, being a man of general worth and high character, he is eminently deserving of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

ELIAS SMELTZER.

There is no calling, however humble, in which enterprise and industry, coupled with a well-directed effort, will not be productive of some measure of success. Elias Smeltzer, a prosperous farmer of Jackson township, this county, as well as a successful minister in the Church of the Brethren, is a man who has attained to a definite degree of success, while at the same time he has greatly benefited the community in which he has lived. As a farmer he ranks among the most progressive agriculturists of the county, while as a private citizen he has always been interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of his community. A man of irreproachable character and high ideals his influence always has been cast for better and higher things and his life has been fraught with much good to the community.

Elias Smeltzer, son of John and Minah (Gasho) Smeltzer, was born February 27, 1852. John Smeltzer was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and when a young man came to this state and settled in Wayne county, but shortly afterwards came to Hamilton county, where he purchased a farm. John Smeltzer and wife were the parents of eleven children, Henry, John, Barbara, Mrs. Maria Blackburn, deceased; Leah, deceased; Daniel; Mrs. Elizabeth Kinder; Elias, with whom this narrative deals; Mrs. Anna Buchan-

deceased, and Lucinda, deceased.

Elias Smeltzer was given a good common school education, his first school days being spent in a rude log school house. After finishing the common school he went to the school at North Manchester, which is under the auspices of the Brethren church. After finishing the college course at North Manchester, he traveled all over the world, visiting Naples and Rome in Italy, touring through Greece, then going over into Asia, visited Palestine, the Holy Land, stopping some time at Jerusalem, after which he made a comprehensive tour of Egypt and Arabia. He also has visited California three times and

has been a traveler into Mexico.

Mr. Smeltzer was married April 8, 1875, to Martha J. Kinder, the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Putnam) Kinder. Benjamin Kinder was a native of Pennsylvania and upon coming to this state first settled in Rush county. Benjamin Kinder and wife reared a family of seven children: Reuben, Isaac, Joseph, Martha J., the wife of Mr. Smeltzer; Andrew, Mary and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Smeltzer are the parents of three children, Harvey, deceased; James E. and Carrah H. James E. Smeltzer was born in 1885 and was educated in the high school and later took a course in a commercial col-

lege. He married Katie Mosbaugh in 1911, and now lives on a farm near Arcadia, Indiana; Carrah H. is single and now lives in Los Angeles, California, where he has an orange grove near Corina. Carrah took a course in the college at North Manchester.

Though politically independent, Mr. Smeltzer always has taken an active interest in the civic life of his community, and always identifies himself with every worthy cause. In his agricultural pursuits he has made a specialty of stock raising and has the reputation of having some of the finest Jersey cattle in the county.

Mr. Smeltzer for years has been one of the most active ministers affiliated with the Church of the Brethren. He was elected to the ministry October 23, 1885, and was elevated to the office of bishop April 10, 1893. Nearly all the time since his call he has been in charge of the church at Arcadia, Indiana, but has been called on to participate in much of the committee work in other churches of the Brethren. Since its organization in 1893 he has been secretary of the Arcadia cemetery committee and in this position has been among the most active of those who have made of this cemetery one of the most attractive burial grounds in the state.

JACOB QUICKEL.

There are few residents of Hamilton county, who have passed the eightieth anniversary of their birth. To these surviving links with the past the citizens of the county owe a debt which can never be repaid. These forefathers of ours did much for us and sacrificed many things that we of today might prosper and live in comfort. These pioneer fathers of ours builded more wisely than they knew, little thinking that within a comparatively few decades of their own generation there was to spring up the marvelous civilization which we are enjoying today. Apparently they were men of hardier constitution than the people of today and it was well that they were such sturdy stock. They not only had to fell the forests and drain the swamps, but had to fight the hostile Indians in many places. Despite obstacles which now would be accounted well-nigh insuperable they cleared the great wilderness and established new homes in the virgin forests and it is to their hard labors that we owe a tribute which we can never properly pay.

Jacob Quickel, a retired farmer of Jackson township, this county, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, the son of George and Susan

(Good) Quickel, his father's birth having occurred on the same farm in Pennsylvania. George Quickel was a life-long farmer and the son of John Quickel, who was born and lived all of his life in the same county in Pennsylvania. The Quickels are of Dutch ancestry and came to this country early in the eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania, being classed with that large number of substantial and worthy citizens known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch." George Quickel and wife were the parents of eight children, John, deceased; Elizabeth, living in Iowa; Jacob, a venerable pioneer of this county; Anna, deceased; Rudolph, deceased; Elias, deceased; Catherine, deceased, and Susan, who lives in Pennsylvania. The three brothers of Jacob Quickel were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War.

Jacob Quickel attended school in a little log school house in Pennsylvania, but owing to the death of his father when he was only thirteen years of age his education was very limited. While still a mere boy, he began to "work out" by the month in his home county. When twenty-three years of age he came to Indiana and settled in Wayne county. While living there he was married in 1860 and lived there after his marriage for nine years. In 1869 he went to Henry county, adjoining Wayne county on the west, where he lived until 1873, since which time he has lived in Hamilton on a farm one mile from Arcadia. He purchased this farm of eighty acres immediately upon coming to this county and has improved it by erecting buildings and constructing fencing, so that today the farm presents a very attractive appearance. He has always been engaged in general farming, but of recent years has paid particular attention to the raising of Jersey cattle, which he has found to be a very profitable investment.

Mr. Quickel was married October, 1860, to Susan Strickler, who is the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hanaker) Strickler, born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 27, 1840. Daniel Strickler was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and came to Wayne county, Indiana, with his family in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Strickler were the parents of five children, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Quickel. These children in the order of their birth are as follows: Lewis, Amos, Anna, Mary and Susan, the wife of Mr. Quickel. Mr. Quickel and wife never had any children of their own, but have reared an adopted daughter, Minnie Whisler, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Dickover) Whisler. They took her into their home after the death of her parents and have given her all the care which they would have bestowed upon children of their own.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Quickel are among the most highly esteemed residents of the neighborhood in which they have lived so long and are regarded

with affection by all who know them. Mr. Quickel is a firm adherent to the principles of the Republican party in the local affairs of which he always has taken a warm interest. Mrs. Quickel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the activities of which both she and Mr. Quickel are deeply interested.

W. P. FRAZER.

The best history of a community or state is that which deals most with the lives and activities of its people, especially of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy have forged to the front and placed themselves at the point where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief review will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active plodders on the highway of life and achieved a career surpassed by few of his contemporaries, a career of marked success in agricultural affairs and a name which all men who know him delight to honor owing to his upright life and habits of thrift and industry.

W. P. Frazer, proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson township, this county, was born June 16, 1871, in the township where he has lived his entire life. He is the son of Howard and Emmeline (Collins) Frazer, his father being a native of Parke county, Indiana, and the son of Caleb Frazer, who was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and was the first one of this branch of the family to come to Indiana. He first settled in Parke county, and in 1859 came to Hamilton county, coming to this county when Howard Frazer was seventeen years of age. Howard Frazer and wife were the parents of three children, Kate, deceased, Charles, deceased, and W. P., with whose career this narrative deals.

W. P. Frazer was reared in the country and attended the Buffalo school in his home neighborhood, later finishing in the schools of Arcadia. While a youth attending school he assisted with the farm work during the summer seasons and thus acquired an intimate knowledge of all the details of agricultural life. He remained at home until his marriage in 1904 and then moved to his present fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in this township, where he has since resided. He is one of the most progressive farmers of the county and takes great pride in keeping his farm in an attractive manner.

Mr. Frazer was married January 31, 1894, to Ida Weaver, daughter of Henry and Fannie (Hiatt) Weaver, and to this union has been born one daughter, Ruth. Henry Weaver was born in this county, his father having

been a large land owner and prominent citizen in the community for many years. The Hiatt family came to this county from Kentucky. Henry Weaver and wife were the parents of three children, an infant who died; Stella, deceased, and Ida, the wife of Mr. Frazer.

Politically, Mr. Frazer is a member of the Democrat party and while interested in everything pertaining to the civic life of his community, has always been so busy with his agricultural interests that he has never had the time to engage in the political game. He keeps well informed upon the current issues of the day and is able to discuss them intelligently. He is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and takes an active interest in the work of this fraternal organization. While not actively affiliated with any of the churches of his neighborhood, he appreciates the great value of the church and contributes of his means to the support of the Christian church, of which denomination his wife is an earnest member. Mr. Frazer has devoted all of his life to agricultural pursuits and thoroughly understands every phase of this important vocation. Starting out in a small way he has by hard work acquired a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres and well merits the confidence and esteem which his friends and neighbors bear toward him. He is a public-spirited man and gives his hearty support to such movements as in his opinion will improve his community in any way.

INDIANA CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

In the early nineties the first creamery was established at Sheridan. This creamery had its ups and downs with various managers, and at one time went into bankruptcy. Later the creamery was turned into a milk station for milk and ice cream companies of Indianapolis. Still later, as the condensed milk business gradually developed, the creamery was purchased by John Dittmore and Frank Van Camp, of Indianapolis, who established the American Condensed Milk Company. After two years' experimenting here, they became convinced that there were other localities where supplies could be purchased to a better advantage, and they sold the plant to W. N. Wilson, R. W. Furnas and others in Indianapolis.

In 1902 the total receipts of milk averaged thirty-five hundred pounds per day, but under the new management this supply has been increased to an average of fifty thousand pounds per day. It is said by experts of the United States government that there is no other locality in the country that produces milk as rich in butter fat, in anything like this quantity.

The development of this business from practically nothing in 1902 has been made possible by the Indiana Condensed Milk Company making a constant market for all the milk that was produced, and at prices considerably higher than paid by butter and cheese factories. These high prices have been made possible on account of the development of this new industry, namely, the canning of milk, an industry even now in its very infancy.

In 1902 there were four men employed, and the total outlay for milk in a year averaged \$20,000, whereas at present there are fifty men employed, and with an outlay of \$250,000 annually for milk. Not only more labor is employed, but more money is paid out in the community by this company than by any other company in the county. Each year over two hundred and fifty cars of the finished product is shipped out and over one hundred and fifty cars of supplies are shipped in. "Wilson Milk" has a national distribution, being sold from Denver, Colorado, to Portland, Maine.

With this steady and profitable market offered the farmers of this vicinity of Sheridan, there have been many changes in the former practice on the farm. In twelve years there has been a change from the dual-purpose cow to the strict dairy type of cow and many farmers have built up registered herds, finding a sale for the offspring at fancy prices. These herds are of different dairy types, such as Jersey, Brown Swiss, Holstein, etc.

Besides improving their herds, the farmers have installed fine dairy barns, building them with a view to the most economical milk production and with the closest regard to sanitary requirements. There have been over one thousand silos put up on the farms of this community in the past five years to save the "rough feed" and to better utilize the crop—the greatest food for milk production. And with the big corn crops which can be had in Hamilton county, it is evident there is no better milk territory to be found anywhere in the United States.

DR. ALONZO CLARK NEWBY.

The followers of Æsculapius have always been among the leaders in their respective communities, and from time immemorial the physician has taken his place as one of the leaders in his community. All nations pay tribute to the physician and in the barbarous countries the medicine man frequently wields as much power as the savage chieftain himself, and today the physician of any locality is looked upon as a man of superior attainments, as indeed he is, for in his hands lies the health and therefore the prosperity of the community where he resides. Our physicians of today

undoubtedly are better trained than ever before, and with the march of medical science there is increasing reason that this should be so. Among the younger physicians of Hamilton county who are forging their way to the front there is no one who is more deserving of mention than Dr. Alonzo C. Newby, who comes from a line of ancestry who followed the same profession.

Dr. Alonzo C. Newby, son of Dr. John C. and Mary E. (Cluckner) Newby, was born at Boxley, this county, March 12, 1879. Dr. John C. Newby, one of the most distinguished practitioners of the county, was born in Hamilton county in 1849, his father having been the founder of the Newby settlement in the early twenties. The Newbys came from Kentucky and upon arriving in the state first settled near Indianapolis, where they operated a grist mill, later settling near Strawtown in this county.

Dr. John C. Newby was educated in the high school at Westfield, afterward attending Northwestern University, now known as Butler College, Indianapolis. He received his medical education at Bellevue Hospital in New York City and later was graduated from the Indianapolis Medical College. He practiced at Boxley for twenty years, and for the past twenty years has been in the active practice of his profession at Sheridan. His son, Dr. Alonzo C., is now taking his father's place and relieving him of the more arduous part of his duties. Dr. John C. Newby and wife were the parents of four children, Howard H., Edward E., Phoebe and Dr. Alonzo C. Howard H. is a banker at Sheridan, who married Lema Farrow, and has two daughters; Edward E. is a real estate agent of Alvin, Texas. His wife died, leaving him with one child; Phoebe Cary married James E. Kercheval, the cashier of the Farmers Bank at Sheridan. Mr. and Mrs. Kercheval have three children.

Dr. Alonzo C. Newby graduated from the common and high schools of his county and then took the full four-year course in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. Immediately after graduating he returned to his home in Sheridan and entered into partnership with his father, who is gradually retiring from the active practice on account of his advanced age.

Doctor Newby was married December 23, 1908, to Jessica Young, of Sheridan, and to this union have been born two children, John Clark, born May 3, 1911, and Mary C., born December 28, 1912.

Doctor Newby is a Republican in politics, but the heavy demands made upon his time and attention by his profession have precluded him from taking any active part in political affairs. However, he is well informed on all the current issues of the day and gives his hearty support to all measures

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calculated to improve the civic welfare of his community. He is still a young man, at the very threshold of his career, and his success so far indicates that the future holds much in store for him. He is a man who easily makes friends, and because of his genial personality and high character has a host of friends and admirers throughout this part of the county.

JOHN E. BERT.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Hamilton county, Indiana, whose lives have become an essential part of the history of their community is John E. Bert, who occupies a prominent place and for years has been an influential factor in the community in which he resides. As a farmer, as a business man and as a county official he has performed his every duty in such a way as to earn the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens. He has filled the important office of treasurer of Hamilton county and administered its arduous duties in a way to stamp him as a man of more than ordinary ability.

John E. Bert, the son of Peter and Elizabeth (McKee) Bert was born December 19, 1855, in Tipton, Indiana. Peter Bert was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents when he was thirteen years of age, the family becoming early settlers in Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Peter Bert was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania and then came west to Indiana, where he married Elizabeth McKee of Hamilton county. In 1851 he moved to Tipton, Indiana, where he followed the trade of a tailor until his death at the age of eighty-eight. His widow is still living in Tipton in the old home-
stead which she and her husband bought and moved into in 1861.

John E. Bert was reared in Tipton and was given a good common school education in the schools of that city. After leaving school he worked on a farm in Tipton county until he was twenty years of age and was then employed at various occupations for two years. In 1880 he became a clerk in the store of Preston Six of Cicero, working in this store for five years, and then engaged in the mercantile business himself at Cicero, which he continued for the next twenty-one years. He built up a large and lucrative trade in Cicero and the surrounding country, but the call of the farm was not to be denied. After a score of years in the store he retired until he assumed the office of county treasurer, January 1, 1912.

Mr. Bert was married September 5, 1880, to Ida S. Andrews of Cicero, and to this union have been born five daughters: Ruby, the wife of Charles

Bert of Mountainair, New Mexico; Bessie, the wife of William McCoy, of Mountainair, New Mexico, and three daughters, Belva, Elizabeth and Wilma, who are still living with their parents.

Mr. Bert always has been active in the affairs of the Republican party in his county and has served as a member of the county committee and been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. He has served on the council of Cicero as well as on the school board of that town. In November, 1910, he was elected treasurer of Hamilton county on the Republican ticket and assumed the office January 1, 1912. In the administration of the duties of this office he was painstaking and conscientious in the observance of every detail of the office. Fraternally, Mr. Bert is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his family are loyal members of the Episcopal church and are much interested in church work, Mr. Bert being a member of the board of trustees of the local congregation at the present time. Upon the expiration of his term of office as county treasurer, Mr. Bert resumed the management of his farm two miles from Cicero.

ALBERT EVANS.

In the daily laborious struggle on the part of a business man for an honorable competence and a solid career there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter, but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who, without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers adversity and finally wins not only pecuniary independence, but what is of far greater and higher import, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been spent.

Albert Evans, a Carmel implement dealer and one of the prominent auctioneers of this section of the state, was born December 23, 1885, about two and one-half miles northwest of Carmel, in this county, the son of Edward and Nettie (Clark) Evans. Edward Evans was born near Lafayette, Indiana, the son of Joseph and Mary (Hyatt) Evans. Joseph Evans was born in England and came to this country when he was about twenty-three years of age, settling near Lafayette, Indiana, in the early history of the state. Later he went to Kansas, where he lived until after he was married. His

wife, Mary Hyatt, was a native of Kansas. Joseph Evans was a famous minister in his day, and since the ministry was very poorly paid at that time he was compelled to engage in farming to make a comfortable living for his family. On returning to Indiana from Kansas, Joseph Evans settled near Lafayette, and there Edward, the father of Albert, whose history is here delineated, was born. Joseph and wife were the parents of five children. When he was thirteen years of age Edward Evans began to work out by the day and only attended the schools of his day about four years and consequently received but very little education. When he was about twenty-one years of age he married and located near Broad Ripple, Marion county, this state, where he worked out by the day. He lived in Marion county for about fifteen years, after which he rented a farm near Gray, Hamilton county, Indiana, and lived on rented farms in this county until 1911, when he moved to Carmel to work in a retail meat market. After working here for a short time he became connected with a restaurant in Carmel, where he is now employed. Edward Evans and wife are the parents of three sons, Fred, Frank and Albert, whose history is briefly set forth in this connection.

Albert Evans received a good common school education and remained at home until he was married in 1910, when he bought one and one-fourth acres of land two and one-half miles northeast of Carmel, on which he lived for four years. He then purchased ten acres more land and at the same time laid in a stock of implements for sale at his home on the farm. In 1912 he moved his stock to Carmel and in 1913 moved with his family to Carmel, where he is now living. In 1904 Mr. Evans began the crying of auction sales in a local way, but has made such a success of this that his services are now in demand in all of the adjoining counties. Mr. Evans has those characteristics which are needed in the successful auctioneer, being possessed of an excellent voice, a ready wit and the happy faculty of apt description in setting forth the merits of the goods for sale.

Mr. Evans was married May 11, 1910, to Minnie Cox, the daughter of Jesse and Martha (Vestal) Cox, who was born in this county March 19, 1888, both of her parents being natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of one son, Clayton Hubert.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in the lodges of these orders at Carmel. Mr. Evans is a fine type of a self-made young man, having won his present success solely through his own unaided efforts. He is a pleasant and genial man who has a host of friends who admire him for his many good qualities.

THOMAS C. OWEN.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellowmen. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Clay township to a brief synopsis of whose life and character the following lines are devoted.

Thomas C. Owen, a prosperous farmer of Clay township, this county, was born September 12, 1863, near Deming, a village in Jackson township in this county. He is the son of David F. and Julia (Venerable) Owen, who were natives of Randolph county, North Carolina. David F. Owen and his wife came to this county from North Carolina about 1860 and located on a rented farm near Deming. They lived in this same locality until their death. They came to this county in order to live in a free state, being members of the Friends church and strongly opposed to slavery. David F. Owen was the son of James Owen and wife. There were nine children born to David F. and Julia Owen, seven of whom are still living. The children in order of their birth are as follows: Lindsay, Squire Yantzy, William E., John, Thomas C., Emily, Laura, Ella and Samuel.

Thomas C. Owen received the best common school education which the district schools of his home neighborhood afforded and assisted with the farm work at home until he was eighteen years of age. Then he commenced "working out" by the month and continued to work in his home neighborhood on the farms until he was married in 1886. He then rented an eighty acre farm and lived on it for the first three years after his marriage. He and his wife desired to own a farm of their own, and lived very economically in order to gratify this wish. At the end of three years they bought a small tract of six acres, which was the beginning of their present fine and beautiful farm. He continued to rent land for the next five years and then purchased twenty acres, now having twenty-six acres. He kept this for three years and then sold it and purchased forty acres of land. He continued to prosper and three years later he sold the forty acres and bought forty-eight acres. Within the next three years he sold this and purchased eighty acres of land, and after six months sold it and bought his present farm of ninety acres. Mr. Owen has worked hard for everything he has and in these six

successive land deals showed that he had been prospering. Each purchase was larger than the previous one and his fine farm of ninety acres is a tribute to his years of effort. While raising all the crops suitable to this particular locality he makes a specialty of stock-raising and annually markets a large number of hogs and cattle. His farm, two miles west of Carmel, is one of the most attractive in the township and there is none which exceeds it in productivity.

Mr. Owen was married November 5, 1886, to Ella J. Hinshaw. She is the daughter of Newton and Anna (Furnas) Hinshaw and was born December 26, 1868, near Sheridan, Indiana. Newton Hinshaw was born September 11, 1846, in North Carolina and came to Hamilton county, Indiana, with his parents when he was five years of age, his parents, John and Sallie (Commons) Hinshaw, locating about three-fourths of a mile south of Horton, having come all the way from North Carolina in a big wagon. They bought one hundred and fifty acres and there they spent the remainder of their lives, both living well past four score years of age. They were of the most upright character, widely known for their good works in the community in which they so long resided and where they were highly respected by all.

Newton Hinshaw's wife, Anna Furnas, was a native of New Burlington, Clinton county, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph and Patty (Compton) Furnas. Joseph Furnas was born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1802, a son of John, a son of Joseph Furnas. Joseph Furnas came from London, England, the Furnas mansion, a large and beautiful structure, still standing in a fine part of the city of London. He located in South Carolina, and his son, John, was born there. As far back as we have any record the Furnas family have been earnest members of the Friends church. While Joseph Furnas, father of Mrs. Hinshaw, was a child, his father, John Furnas, moved to Clinton county, Ohio. There Joseph married Patty Compton, a native of Nantucket Island, daughter of Joseph and Christina Compton, who moved to Clinton county in the early days. In 1864 Joseph Furnas and family came here and located one mile south of Sheridan, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He was a life-long farmer. There Anna Furnas grew up and was married to Newton Hinshaw. With the exception of ten years spent in Kansas, Mr. Hinshaw has spent most of his life on a farm near Sheridan. He is now preparing to locate in Carmel. To Newton and Anna Hinshaw were born four children: Ella, the wife of Mr. Owen; Lua, Orlando D. and Eula. Mr. and Mrs. Owen have three children: Hazel, Rollie T. and Marie. Hazel married Clifford Jessup and lives at Plainfield. Mr. and Mrs. Jessup have one son, George Thomas. Rollie T. is a graduate of the Sheridan high school and lives at home, as-

sisting his father with the management of the farm. Marie is still at home and is now a student of the high school at Carmel.

Fraternally, Mr. Owen and his son Rollie are members of the Knights of Pythias. All the members of the family belong to the Friends church and take an active part in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Owen and his wife have lived a plain and unostentatious life and have won the respect and confidence of all who know them. Mrs. Owen has proved a helpmate to her husband in the full essentials of the term, working hand in hand with him, and to her is due a full share of the credit for what they have accomplished. Such men as Mr. Owen are a credit to any community and their life's history should prove a stimulant to the younger generation.

GEORGE W. MANLOVE.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master stroke of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front, winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellow men. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Clay township to a brief synopsis of whose life and character the following lines are devoted.

George W. Manlove, a prosperous farmer in Clay township in this county, was born on the farm which was entered by his father, his birth occurring July 23, 1850. He is the son of John and Margaret (Symons) Manlove, natives of Ohio and North Carolina, respectively. John Manlove was born in Ohio, the son of George W. and Mary (Caldwell) Manlove, and came to Indiana with his parents when he was six weeks old. At that time the Indians were on the war path and, because of trouble which was anticipated, the Manloves returned to Ohio for a time. Later George W. Manlove, Sr., and wife returned to Indiana and settled on the land which they had previously entered. The Manlove family is descended from ancient English ancestry of high rank and has a coat-of-arms which described in non-technical terms, shows a wrist and hand reaching up from the embattlemented top of a tower and holding a spearhead aloft. The first of the family came to this country from Wales about 1600.

John Manlove, the son of George W., whose history is related in this

connection, lived at home until he was married. His father died when he was nineteen years of age and the responsibility of supporting the family fell to him, he being the eldest child. He continued to support the family until he was married, and, being a young man of strong constitution and good business ability, had no difficulty in making a good living. Before he was married John Manlove came to Hamilton county and entered a quarter-section of land, permanently settling upon the land in 1844. Before bringing his family he built a log cabin, so that he had a home in which to move when his family reached the county. During the early years of his residence here his time was devoted principally to clearing the farm of its dense undergrowth. He lived on this farm until his death about 1890, his wife having died in 1876. John Manlove and wife were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom lived to maturity: William, Caroline, Sarah, Martha, George W., whose life history forms the theme of this narrative; Mary, Melissa, Lydia and Viena.

George W. Manlove received such education as the country schools at that time afforded. He remained at home until he was married in 1878, and about a year after he was married was planning to move to his present home, which he had been building, when his wife died. He then continued to remain at home until his second marriage in 1882. Mr. Manlove is one of the few residents of Clay township who are living on the land that their fathers entered from the government. Now he has a finely improved farm of one hundred fifteen acres. He has always carried on a general system of farming and gives a good deal of attention to the raising of his crops and live stock. At the present time he rents most of his land, keeping only enough of it under cultivation for his own use to occupy his time. In addition to his farming interests, he is a stockholder in the Citizens Bank at Carmel, and in February, 1915, accepted the position of president of the bank temporarily.

Mr. Manlove was married in the latter part of December, 1878, to Melissa Roby, and to this union was born one daughter, Pearl. The wife died soon after Pearl was born, and Pearl died when she was about fifteen years of age. The second marriage of Mr. Manlove occurred November 12, 1892, to Martha A. Brendel, daughter of Edward and Charity (Stultz) Brendel, born in Washington township in this county April 10, 1857. Her parents were natives of North Carolina and came to this county shortly after it was organized. Edward Brendel was the son of Frederick Brendel, who built one of the first brick houses in Washington township on the farm where the Little Eagle Creek church now stands. To the second marriage was born one child, who died in infancy.

In his political belief Mr. Manlove is a Republican, stanch in his adherence to his party's principles. Several years ago he was appointed to the advisory board of his township. This was before the advisory board was elected by the citizens of the township. Mr. Manlove has devoted his entire life to the pursuit of agriculture, and, being a man of energetic industry, has won a comfortable competence for his declining years. His property has been accumulated by his industry and good management. He has led an exemplary life and no man is more worthy of the good opinion of his neighbors; he is known as a loyal citizen and as a man who is always ready to aid in all matters of public welfare.

HARRY E. KING.

Self-assertion is believed by many people to be absolutely necessary to success in life, and there are good reasons for the entertainment of such a belief. The modest man very rarely gets what is due him, the selfish, aggressive man elbowing his way to the front, taking all that is in sight, until it sometimes seems that modesty is a sin, with self-denial the penalty. There are, however, exceptions to all rules and it is a matter greatly to be regretted that the exceptions to the conditions are not more numerous. One notable exception is Harry E. King, whose life history is here presented, who possesses just sufficient persistency to win in the business world and at the same time not appear overbold. As a result of these well and happily blended qualities, Mr. King has won a host of friends in Carmel, where he is well known to all classes as a man of influence, integrity and business ability.

Harry E. King, a prosperous tailor of Carmel, Indiana, was born in Noblesville, July 29, 1874, the son of Joseph E. and Francis J. (Rooker) King. Joseph E. King was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana with his parents when he was about fourteen years of age. Joseph E. King was the son of Elijah and Harriett (Holmes) King. Mr. King owned the first store in Carmel and continued in the mercantile business until his death, after which his son Frank continued in the management of the store. When Joseph E. King was twenty-one years of age, he also started a store in Carmel and was in the mercantile business until his death in 1882. Elijah King was born in London, of mixed Scotch and Jewish parentage. He came to the United States about 1818, when a small child, with his parents.

The mother of Harry E. King, Frances J. Rooker, was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stipp) Rooker. She is at present the oldest continuous resident of Carmel. Samuel Rooker was the son of William D. Rooker and Phoebe (Iddins) Rooker, who were both natives of London, England, but married in this country. William Rooker came to Hamilton county in 1830, and built a small grist mill on Cool creek and later erected a saw mill there which he operated for many years. He entered six hundred and forty acres of land in Delaware township near where White Chapel now stands. He was a sincere and devoted Christian and for many years labored as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, preaching in houses or in the open air wherever the people would congregate. He was the founder of the White Chapel church, which has had a continuous existence of nearly seventy-five years. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary War under General Lafayette, and made a proud record in that conflict.

Joseph E. King, the father of Harry E. King whose history is here related, was one of four children born to Elijah and Harriett (Holmes) King. He attended the common schools and assisted his father in the store at Carmel. Upon his marriage he started into the business for himself at Carmel, and was a successful merchant there all of his life. Joseph E. and Francis J. (Rooker) King were the parents of four children: Charles, Fannie, Nora and Harry E. with whom this narrative deals.

Harry E. King was only eight years of age when his father died. He attended the public schools of Carmel and after leaving school went to Indianapolis to learn the tailor's trade. After serving his apprenticeship he became a journeyman tailor and for eight years worked in various cities throughout the eastern and central states. In 1900, when he was twenty-six years of age he came to Carmel and opened a tailor shop and has continued to follow his vocation in this town since that time. During the months of January and February, and July and August he travels for a large manufacturing concern in Philadelphia. He covers all the large cities south of the Mason and Dixon line and has proved remarkably successful as a salesman. He has built up a large business for a town the size of Carmel and by the excellence of his work has won the confidence of a high class of patrons.

Mr. King was married September 3, 1898 to Rilla Ballard, daughter of Charles and Josephine (Rayle) Ballard, who was born in Thorntown, Boone county, Indiana. To this union was born one daughter, Helen, who is now in the school of her home town. Mrs. King died August 29, 1905, and since her death Mr. King and his daughter Helen have lived with his mother, Mrs. Joseph E. King.

Mr. King is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has the distinction of being the first of the King family to belong to a lodge of any kind. He is a man of upright character, a kind neighbor and a true American citizen. His life has been full of diligence which has brought success.

ISAAC NEWTON BEESON.

The following is a brief sketch of the life of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved marked success in business and risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men of the county with which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful and lucky accident and no tragic situation. Mr. Beeson is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never would seek, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

Isaac Newton Beeson, the proprietor of a prosperous meat market in Carmel, Indiana, was born in this county three and one-half miles northwest of Carmel, April 15, 1853. He is the son of Isaac N. and Sarah (Gibson) Beeson, both of whom were natives of this state. Isaac N. Beeson was born near Winchester, Randolph county, while his wife was a native of Clay township in this county. The early ancestral history of the Beeson family has been traced back to the eighteenth century, when four brothers came to this country from England. It is said that these brothers agreed to name the first son born to each Isaac Newton, which accounts for there being so many men of this name in the family. The first Isaac Newton was born in North Carolina, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He was greatly opposed to the institution of human slavery and when a young man sold out everything he had at a great loss and started for a state where the institution was not lawful. Accordingly he came to Indiana, where he made his home for the remainder of his life. The father of Isaac Newton, whose history is here presented, lived at home until he was about seventeen years of age and then came from his home in Hancock county to this county, where he helped to build the sawmill in the community at that time called Soccum. He was a carpenter by trade and helped to build a great many houses and barns in and around Carmel. He built the first covered bridge

across White river at Broad Ripple, and he and John Rayle built the old Masonic hall at Carmel, the first hall in the village.

Isaac N. Beeson, the father of Isaac N. Beeson, Jr., whose history is related subsequently in this connection, was married shortly after he came to Hamilton county to Sarah Gibson. She died when Isaac Newton, Jr., was about one year old, leaving him and his sister Rachael Elma, who was only a few days old at the time of her mother's death. About six months later, Isaac Newton, Sr., married Phoebe Ann Harrold. To this union six children were born. His second wife died in April, 1867, and in the fall after her death Isaac Newton, Sr., married Eliza Sleeth, and to this marriage one child was born. This child was born after the death of Isaac Newton, Sr., who died in the spring of 1871. Isaac N. Beeson, Sr., had a gallant Civil War record, having served more than four years in the conflict between the states. He was one of the seventeen men from Carmel who enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, Indiana Cavalry. In one battle he was taken prisoner after a hard fight, but would not have been captured then if his horse had not been killed under him.

Isaac Newton Beeson, the fourth of that name, and whose history is now presented, lived at home until his father's death in 1871. At that time he was seventeen years of age and was a young man with a good common-school education, a rugged constitution and a hearty willingness to work. His first work was in a tile factory. Here he worked for nine years, learning the business from every angle. He began contracting ditch work throughout the county and followed this occupation for about three years, after which he began the manufacture of tile, supervising tile factories for other parties. In the meantime he married and teamed and farmed for two years. He had a half interest in a tile factory at Bucktown, in Marion county, and maintained his connection with this factory for about a year. During the next two years he made several changes, going to Hancock county, where he lived for a year, and to Spiceland, in Henry county, for two years. In 1885 Mr. Beeson returned to Carmel and engaged in the tile manufacturing business. In 1887 he bought an interest in the retail meat market in Carmel and shortly afterward bought the sole interest in the shop. He has had the active management of this meat market for the past twenty-seven years and has been very successful in business. In addition to his business in Carmel, Mr. Beeson has been largely identified with the stock-raising industry in this county. For twenty years he has been a trader of thoroughbred Percherons, Belgian and road horses. He is a frequent exhibitor at county and state fairs. In 1913 he won the grand champion prize at the Hamilton county fair with his Belgian horse, and in 1914 he won the grand champion

prize over all breeds. At this latter event, we are informed, without dispute, that one of his competitors was a horse that had won a hundred and fifty first prizes at state fairs.

Mr. Beeson was married November 10, 1878, to Ida Bell Graves, daughter of Edmund and Phoebe (Byres) Graves, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana. Edmund Graves was a native of New York state and his wife was a native of Wayne county in this state. Mrs. Beeson came to this county with her parents when she was six years of age. Edmund Graves settled in Carmel and bought an interest in the sawmill which Isaac N. Beeson, Sr., helped to build. Later Mr. Graves purchased forty acres of land near Carmel and within a few years traded it for seventy acres in another location. Mr. Graves purchased property at Carmel, November 10, 1898, and lived there until his death, December 19, 1912. He was eighty-six years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Beeson are the parents of three daughters: Mary Elizabeth, Phoebe Maude and Claudia. Mary Elizabeth married Mervin Stanton, who works for the Monon railroad, and lives at Lafayette, Indiana. They have one daughter, Ida Alice. Phoebe Maude is the wife of Frank Sink, a farmer living near Findlay, Ohio. Claudia, the youngest daughter, married Bernie Mills and lives at Noblesville.

Mr. Beeson is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and takes a deep interest in the work of these fraternal organizations. Being very much interested in the raising of thoroughbred horses, he is a member of the State and Hamilton County Horse Breeders' Association. He enjoys a high reputation for uprightness and strength of character such as distinguishes the sons of this state. Not alone for these admirable qualities is he known, but also for those deeds which go to make him a genial and loyal companion wherever he goes.

GEORGE W. HINSHAW.

The history of the Hoosier state dates from December 11, 1816. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness in the last century and reaching its magnitude of today without aids other than those of industry. Each county has its share in the story, and every county can lay claim to some incident or transaction which goes to make up the history of the commonwealth. After all, the history of a state is but a record of the doings of its people, among whom pioneers and the sturdy de-

scendants thereof occupy places of no secondary importance. The story of the plain common people who constitute the moral bone and sinew of the state ever should attract the attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of their kind. In the life story of George W. Hinshaw, there are no striking chapters or startling incidents, it being merely the record of a life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

George W. Hinshaw, the son of Enos and Martha (Haines) Hinshaw, was born three and one-half miles northwest of Carmel January 10, 1861. Enos Hinshaw was born in Hamilton county June 12, 1834, and his wife was born in Kentucky December 6, 1834. She came to Indiana with her parents, James F. and Margaret (Ruddell) Haines, when she was about one year of age. The Haines (or Hinshaw) family purchased a farm where George W. Hinshaw now lives, two miles west of Carmel.

Enos Hinshaw, the father of George W. Hinshaw, whose history is recorded here, was the son of Stephen and Elma (Hoover) Hinshaw. They were natives of North Carolina, coming to Indiana in 1830. They first settled at Richmond, in Wayne county, and three years later came to Hamilton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They entered one hundred and sixty acres of land northwest of Carmel. Stephen Hinshaw was the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Holliday) Hinshaw. Thomas Hinshaw was born August 21, 1764, in Ireland, and on coming to the United States settled in North Carolina, where he followed the occupation of weaving. His wife, Rebecca Holliday, was born in North Carolina, of Irish parentage. Enos Hinshaw lived on the old home place in this county until he was married, January 25, 1859, when he moved to another farm about three-fourths of a mile northwest of the home place. On this farm all of his children were born. Enos Hinshaw and wife were the parents of eight children: George W., the immediate subject of this review; Clara A., Ettie M., Jennie M., James T., Mary E. and Albert W. and Willard A., twins. Mary and Albert died in infancy. James F. Haines, the maternal grandfather of George W. Hinshaw, was born in Virginia October 1, 1808, the son of Henry and Hannah (Blankenbigger) Haines. Henry Haines and his wife were both born in Germany and came to this country, settling in Virginia. James F. Haines moved to Kentucky from Virginia, where he lived a few years, and then, about 1836, moved to Hamilton county, Indiana. The wife of James F. Haines, Margaret Ruddell, was born November 5, 1796, in Tennessee. They were married in 1833 in Kentucky and in that state Martha, the wife of Enos Hinshaw, was born.

George W. Hinshaw received a good common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood and continued to reside at home until 1886, when he went to live with his grandfather, James F. Haines. Following his grandfather's death, March 25, 1889, he managed the farm for his aunt until her death, December 24, 1911, at which time he came into possession of the farm. Mr. Hinshaw had previously purchased forty acres and with the one hundred and twenty acres which were left him by his aunt he now has one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land in Clay township. He is making a specialty of the dairy business and raises enough grain to feed his stock. He is a progressive farmer and takes great pleasure in keeping his farm in attractive condition.

Mr. Hinshaw was married September 4, 1895, to Nellie Moore, the daughter of Samuel and Phoebe Moore, natives of Hamilton county. Mrs. Hinshaw died November 11, 1898, leaving one son, Glenn R., who was born March 8, 1898. Mr. Hinshaw was married a second time on November 28, 1901, to Hannah Head, the daughter of James and Nancy J. (White) Head, who was born August 11, 1877, three and one-half miles southeast of Westfield. James Head was born in North Carolina on April 18, 1844, and his wife was born in Hamilton county, the daughter of Samuel Stevenson and Ida (Farley) White. Samuel White was a native of Ohio and his wife, the daughter of James F. Farley and wife, was born in Hamilton county. James Head was the son of Anthony and Nancy (Johnson) Head. He spent three years in the Civil War, in Company B, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. He was taken prisoner once, but was exchanged instead of being thrown into prison. He also had two brothers who fought through the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw have five children, three of whom are living: Blanche, born December 31, 1902; Raymond, born March 8, 1910; Clifford K., born September 16, 1911. There were two, Mark and Ralph, who died in their infancy. Ralph was born August 27, 1907, and Mark was born July 13, 1908. Glenn, the son of Mr. Hinshaw by his first marriage, is now in the high school at Carmel.

Mr. Hinshaw is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his wife is a member of the Friends church and is very deeply interested in the activities of her denomination. Mr. Hinshaw's particular hobby is the camera, and he takes a great deal of delight in making frequent pictures of his children. He is a man of domestic tastes and is never happier than when he is sitting by his fireside surrounded by his family. He is a man who has a host of friends throughout this section of the country, who admire him for his clean and wholesome life.

PROF. JOHN F. HAINES.

After one has been born in a community and has spent most of his life in that community; after he has participated in political affairs and the public has had a fair chance to measure his worth, it is a splendid tribute to be honored again and again by the same, ever observing public. Prof. John F. Haines, having risen to a position of large responsibility in the Noblesville schools is just now completing fourteen years as superintendent of the Hamilton county schools. In his long tenure as superintendent of the Hamilton county schools, Professor Haines has worked untiringly to raise the standard of these schools. His efforts have been crowned with a large measure of success. The reputation of Professor Haines extends far beyond the boundaries of Hamilton county. He is widely known throughout the state of Indiana as one of its leading educators and for many years has been a prominent figure in the educational associations, not only in Indiana but in other states and in the country as a whole. His private and personal success in business is scarcely less recognized than his success as a professional man and educator.

Professor Haines has lived in Hamilton county practically all of his life, having been born here a quarter of a mile from Gray, December 1, 1856, the son of Levi A. and Rebecca C. (Puckett) Haines, natives of Columbiana county, Ohio, and of Terre Haute, Indiana, respectively. They were early settlers in Hamilton county, where Levi Haines worked as a carpenter. He owned a farm near Gray, where he reared his family of five children.

Levi Haines comes from a long line of Quaker ancestors. Richard Haines and Margaret, his wife, were converted under the preaching of George Fox. They sailed from England on the 23d of April, 1682, for America. Their second son, Richard, married Mary Carlisle, an Indian maiden. Their eldest son, Carlisle, married Sarah Matlock. Their eleventh son, Levi, married Elizabeth Andris, and their eighth son, Levi, was the father of Levi A. Haines, his mother being Sarah (Hatcher) Haines.

Levi A. Haines was born January 16, 1826. He was one of the self-made men of Hamilton county, where he spent most of his life. His father, Levi Haines, Sr., removed to northern Iowa in 1858 and lived on a farm until his death, in 1868, at the age of seventy-five years. Levi Haines, Jr., the father of Prof. John F., was married to Rebecca Puckett, the daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Cook) Puckett. Their five children, who grew to



JOHN F. HAINES AND FAMILY



BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN F. HAINES, NEAR GRAY, IND.

maturity, were: Sarah, the wife of William Starn, of Gray; Oliver M., of Carmel; John F., of Noblesville; Edwin A., deceased, and Frank A., a druggist in Noblesville. Levi was a life-long Republican, having named his first son for Oliver P. Morton and his second son for John C. Fremont. Levi and Rebecca were married according to the custom of the Friends, he writing his own marriage certificate. They were the second couple married in the old Richland Meeting house. They always remained true to the Friends church and all their children are members to this day.

Rebecca C. Haines was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, February 28, 1829. Her mother died soon after the birth of her child. When Rebecca was eight days old the father started on horseback to Carmel, Indiana, carrying the infant Rebecca in a large silk handkerchief swung under his arm. On the way the horse fell, breaking its neck, but the father and child escaped injury. She died March 14, 1909, at the age of eighty years—the first death that had occurred in the family for fifty-seven years. Her husband died the 10th of the following July, aged eighty-three.

Prof. John F. Haines was reared on his father's farm near Gray and attended the public schools. Still later he attended the high school at Carmel, and was graduated from the Valparaiso, Indiana, Normal School with the class of 1880 and from Indiana University in 1896. He began teaching as long ago as 1876. He taught during the winter and attended school in the meantime, paying his way through college. Later he was principal of the public school at Carmel and superintendent of the Sheridan schools. He then came to Noblesville as principal of the Noblesville high school, which position he held for two years. Later he was elected superintendent of the Noblesville city schools and held this position fourteen years. He is now serving his fourteenth year as county superintendent of the Hamilton county schools. His record in this office has been one of the most conspicuous and brilliant in the whole history of Hamilton county.

On June 22, 1898, Professor Haines was married to Jennie Elliott, the daughter of Rev. Charles K. and Persis (Barter) Elliott. Two children have been born to this union, Dorothy P. and John Elliott. Mrs. Haines was born at Ballinasloe, Ireland, July 24, 1877, and her parents were also natives of Ireland, but were of English descent. Their ancestors came to Ireland from Cornwall in the time of Cromwell. The family of Mrs. Haines removed to America when she was five years old.

Professor Haines owns the old home farm which formerly belonged to his father. It is situated near Gray and contains eighty acres of well-im-

proved land. He is vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Noblesville and also treasurer and a director of the Noblesville Water Company.

Professor Haines and wife belong to the Friends church. In politics, he is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and is also a charter member of the Shakespeare Club.

Not only has Professor Haines been a leader in educational, political and financial movements in Noblesville and Hamilton county, but he and his wife are extremely popular socially. Both are ardently devoted to the big things in life and are universally admired and respected.

GILBERT GRAY.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Hamilton county would not be complete if the name that heads this review were omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the south-land threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted, proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During a useful life in the region where he lives he has labored diligently to promote the interests of the people, working earnestly and with little regard for his personal advancement or ease. He has been devoted to the public welfare and in all of his relations his highest ambitions have been to benefit the community and advance its standard of citizenship.

Gilbert Gray, son of Joseph C. and Mary Jane (Wicker) Gray, was born in North Carolina, February 22, 1844. His parents were both natives of North Carolina and came to Indiana in 1856. Joseph C. Gray was a saw-mill operator and at times followed the trade of a brick-maker. Upon arriving in Indiana, from his native state, he rented land until his wife's death in 1862. He then went to Minnesota where he entered eighty acres of land and lived there about seven years. He then disposed of his farm in Minnesota and returned to Carmel in this county where he bought property and lived until his death in April, 1877. Although he maintained his home in Carmel until his death he spent four years in Missouri after returning from Minnesota. Joseph Gray and wife were the parents of twelve children, two of whom died in infancy. The other children in the order of

their birth are as follows: Hamilton H., Nancy J., John H., Samuel H., Martha A., Amanda P., Gilbert, Mary J., Eliza E., and Caleb A.

On his eighteenth birthday, February 22, 1862, Mr. Gray enlisted in Company F, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was discharged on March 28, 1865. He saw hard service from the beginning of his enlistment and participated in many of the hardest-fought battles of the Civil War. Among these may be mentioned Rich Mountain, Virginia; Mill Springs, Kentucky; Corinth and Boonville, Mississippi; Perryville, Kentucky; Hartsville, Tennessee; Beach Fork, Kentucky; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee; Chickamauga, Georgia; Mission Ridge, Tennessee; Taylors Ridge, Georgia; Tullahoma, Tennessee; and all of the battle which Sherman fought on his march through Georgia to Savannah. He participated in twenty-one of the battles fought in the Civil War besides a number of skirmishes and scouting expeditions. Mr. Gray prides himself on the fact that the company was never assembled for duty when he was not present. Several years after the war his company and regiment presented him with a large flag in appreciation of his excellent military record, and in 1894 his company presented him with a gold-headed cane, appropriately engraved, the presentation card reading: "Presented to Gilbert Gray, a true and worthy soldier, by his comrades of Company F, Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry."

Immediately after his enlistment expired he returned to peaceful pursuits in Hamilton county. Upon his marriage, in 1867, he rented a farm near Carmel for two years. He then went to Missouri, where he purchased forty acres of land, later adding twenty additional acres. He lived in Missouri nine years, when he disposed of his farm and moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he lived for the next twenty-six years. He then sold this farm and came to Carmel and purchased his present home about 1900. He has lived about fourteen years in Carmel surrounded by all the comforts of life. He was a successful farmer in Montgomery county and during his residence there took active part in the life of his community.

Mr. Gray was married February 28, 1867, to Sarah Jane Richey, now deceased. She was born in Kentucky, and later lived in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where her father, who was a merchant, died. After her father's death her mother sold the store and moved to Hamilton county, later locating in Indianapolis. Mrs. Gray has one brother, William Richey, now living in Thorntown, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the parents of four children, three of whom are still living: Rosetta, Emma and Frank. Willie died when he was eight years of age. Rosetta married Thomas Lockridge and

lives in Montgomery county on a farm. Thomas Lockridge died in 1909, leaving his widow with five children: Charles D., Jessie, Frank, Forrest and Louie. The eldest son of Mrs. Lockridge, Charles D., married Clara Woody. Emma married Marion I. Stewart and lives in Montgomery county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have two children: Cecil and Lula. Frank, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, married Edna Dice and lives on a farm three miles south of Crawfordsville, Indiana. He has one son, Carl D. The wife of Mr. Gray and the mother of these children died April 29, 1876.

Mr. Gray had been a strong Republican all of his life until the organization of the Progressive party in the summer of 1912, when he became one of the first supporters of that party in Hamilton county. He assisted in the party's organization and took an active part in its campaign in the fall of 1912. He is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Noblesville. He is an esteemed and respected citizen of this county and has always led a busy and a useful life. He has many friends and acquaintances among who admire him for his many good qualities.

CHARLES Y. FOSTER.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced in the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps build monuments more enduring than marble, or obelisk, or granite shaft. Such, we have the unquestionable right to say, belongs to the gentleman whose name appears above.

Charles V. Foster, of the firm of Foster & Gannon, of Carmel, Indiana, was born in Indianapolis on February 5, 1872. His father, William W., was born in Madison, and his mother, Joan Hensley, was born near Lawrence, in Marion county, Indiana. William W. Foster was the son of Andrew J. Foster, a native of Virginia and an early settler in Indiana. Andrew J. Foster came to Indiana after the Mexican War. He served during the Mexican War and later in the Civil War. He was one of the first engineers on the old Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, which ran its first

train into Indianapolis, October 8, 1848. Andrew J. Foster and wife were the parents of a large family. William W. Foster also was in the Civil War, serving in the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Cavalry. He enlisted as a drummer boy when seventeen years of age, but before the end of the war was a regular trooper in the cavalry service. William W. Foster was married about 1870 to Joan Hensley, the daughter of William Hensley, whose wife was a Hardsock. She was one of sixteen children, fourteen of whom lived to maturity. Charles Y. Foster lost his mother when he was eight years of age, and until his marriage in 1894 made his home with four different families. Immediately after his marriage he located in Carmel, where he opened up a barber shop, and for the next three years he operated this during the summer season, and traveled for a Chicago bicycle firm during the winter. Later he traveled for an Indianapolis firm for two years, after which he purchased the Newlin & Thomas hardware and implement store in Carmel and has been in business in Carmel for the past fifteen years. Shortly after acquiring the store he disposed of the hardware department, continuing in the implement business. Later he added a line of feed, coal, automobiles and automobile accessories. He makes a specialty of clover seed, which is shipped to him from Idaho. In addition to his business interests in Carmel, Mr. Foster owns two hundred and thirty-six acres of land two miles east of Carmel and takes a great deal of pride in the fact that he knows how to manage a farm. He makes a specialty of registered stock, having thoroughbred hogs and horses on his farm at all times. He is president of the Carmel Horse Show Association, and a member of the Indiana Swine Breeders' Association. He takes much interest in agricultural matters, keeping his farm up to the highest state of efficiency at all times.

Mr. Foster was married March 9, 1894, to Jennie Wilson, the daughter of John and Martha (Evans) Wilson, who was born October 18, 1876. Mrs. Foster was one of the two children born to her parents, her mother dying when she was fifteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have one son, Dallas, who graduated from the Carmel high school when he was sixteen years old. He is now attending business college in Indianapolis, and expects to graduate in the spring of 1915, after which he will join his father in business.

Politically, Mr. Foster adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and is deeply interested in the political issues of the day. Having made a study of politics, he has given his support to the Republican party, whose principles, he believes, are well fitted to promote the welfare of the people of this country. He takes an active part in the affairs of his town

and is now president of the town board of Carmel. He is active in matters of home improvement and local public enterprises, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to the mutual welfare. He is esteemed a valuable citizen of his community.

ALVIN S. POWER.

One of the most enterprising of our younger generation of farmers in Hamilton county, the man whose name forms the caption of this interesting biography, has believed from the outset of his career that the "wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil were all right in their day, in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in view of the fact that condition of climate, soil, grains, etc., have changed since the days of the pioneers. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a diligent student of whatever things pertain to his chosen life work. It is not cause for wonder, therefore, that he has met with encouraging success all along the line. Judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly achieve much in the future years and take his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

Alvin S. Power, a prosperous farmer in Clay township, this county, was born on the farm where he is now living, four miles south of Carmel, on July 3, 1879. His father, William D. Power, was born on the same farm May 13, 1848, while his mother, Annie Quick, was born in Johnson county, Indiana, April 15, 1855, the daughter of Nicholas Quick and wife. The Power family is one of the many who came to this state from Kentucky. Joseph Power, the first member of the family concerning whom definite information has been found, was a native of Kentucky and served in the War of 1812. At an early date he came to Rush county, Indiana, where he entered government land and lived the remainder of his days. He was the father of several children: Richard, Darius, the grandfather of Alvin S., Stephen, Charles, Joseph and one daughter.

Darius Power was born near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, in 1803, and when a youth he came with his parents to Rush county, Indiana. He grew to maturity in Rush county and married Catherine Jackson, shortly after his marriage coming to Hamilton county, where he entered eighty acres of government land in the midst of the wilderness. He was a successful farmer, and in all of his dealings showed marked business ability. At the time of

his death he owned four hundred and forty acres of fine land in this county. He died December 12, 1863, his wife passing away in October, 1878. They were the parents of eleven children: Thomas, who died at the age of eight; William, who died at the age of eighteen; Elizabeth J., the wife of Charles Moffitt; Margaret, the wife of Silas Wise; Joseph; James; Richard; Mary C., the wife of Luther Hessong; William D., the father of Alvin S., with whom this narrative deals; and two who died in infancy.

William Darius Power, the father of Alvin S., was born in this county, on the farm where the son is now living, the same that was entered by his father, Darius Power. William D. Power grew to manhood in this county and married Anna Quick. The reader is referred to the biography of Nicholas Quick elsewhere in this volume for further details of the Quick family history. William D. and wife were the parents of two children: Maude Ethel and Alvin. Ethel is the wife of David Combs, and lives near the old Power homestead.

The whole career of Alvin S. Power has been spent on the farm where he was born, with the exception of two years immediately after his marriage, when he lived in Marion county on his aunt's farm. He is a progressive young farmer, who believes in adopting the latest improved methods in agriculture, with the result that he is having the satisfaction of seeing his farm return a good crop each year. He raises all the crops suitable to this locality and also handles a considerable amount of live stock each year.

Mr. Power was married November 11, 1908, to Harriet Beecher Elliott. She is a daughter of Oliver and Martha (Hussey) Elliott, and was born October 18, 1880, near the Poplar Ridge church in Clay township, in this county. Her father was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 12, 1844, and is a son of Absalom and Polly (Maxwell) Elliott. Mrs. Martha Hussey, the mother of Mrs. Power, was born July 28, 1844, in Fayette county, Indiana, and is the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Frazier) Hussey. Her history is referred to in the sketch of Oliver C. Elliott found elsewhere in this volume, which gives further details on the family history. Mr. and Mrs. Power have two children: Fletcher William, born April 6, 1911, and Maxwell Elliott, born October 2, 1913. These make up the fourth generation of the family that has lived on this place, three generations of whom were born here.

The father of Mr. Power died February 11, 1910, and since that time Mr. Power has had full charge of the old home place. He has been farming one hundred and nine acres across the road from the old home farm, and with the eighty acres which his father owned, now has a large farm to

manage. His mother is still living and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Power.

Politically, Mr. Power is a Progressive and was the first man in Hamilton county to make the race for county office on the Progressive ticket. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife is a member of the Friends church. Personally, Mr. Power is genial and agreeable and has a host of loyal friends in the community where he has lived all of his life.

ANSON V. ALMOND.

Agriculture has been honored from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood, and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It always has been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

Anson V. Almond, a prosperous farmer in this township and this county, and the son of David H. and Julia A. (Gossett) Almond, was born in Hendricks county, July 21, 1869. David H. Almond was the son of James and Emily (Weir) Almond, and was born in Iowa, near Salem. Julia A. Gossett was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Gossett. James Almond was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, and his wife was born in Ohio. At different times they lived in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and in all of these states James Almond owned land. The log cabin which he built in Clay township in this county is still standing and is one of the interesting landmarks of the township.

Thomas Gossett, the father of Mrs. David H. Almond, was a Methodist Episcopal minister as well as a farmer. His wife, Elizabeth Jones, was a native of Indiana. David H. Almond was one of ten children born to James and Emily (Weir) Almond and he lived at home until he was married and then began farming for himself. He has been a farmer most of his life, although he was engaged in the implement business in both Zionsville and

Indianapolis for a time. David Almond was twice married, having one son, Alva A., by his first wife. His second wife, Julia A. Gossett, was the mother of four children: Anson V., with whom this narrative deals; John, Mary and Jennie.

Anson V. Almond received a good common school education in the schools of his township and then attended the high school for two years. He remained at home, assisting his father with the work on the farm. After his marriage in 1891 he continued to live at home, managing his father's farm.

Mr. Almond was married August 9, 1891, to Ella Harvey, who was born in Clay township, on July 31, 1872. Her parents were Nathan and Eunice (Leonard) Harvey. Nathan Harvey, the son of Anthony and Sarah (Trueblood) Harvey, both natives of North Carolina, was but four years of age when his father died, and consequently very little is known of the early history of the Harvey family. When Nathan was twenty years of age he came to Indiana under very interesting circumstances. He was living in North Carolina at the time the Civil War broke out, and being ordered to join the Southern army, although in sympathy with the North and a Quaker, he ran away from the state in order to escape the draft. He left his home at night with fourteen other men, who also were in sympathy with the North, and started to make the long overland trip to the free states. Out of the fifteen who started on that dark night, only three ever reached Indiana. Eight of them were captured by the Confederate soldiers and some of them were shot to death. Four others got faint-hearted and went back home. When Mason Harvey reached Indiana his clothes were in rags, all of his money was gone and he was in debt \$5 to a cousin who helped him to reach this state. Eunice Leonard, the wife of Mason Harvey, was the daughter of Salethial and Sarah (Thornburg) Leonard, also natives of North Carolina. The Leonards came to this state when Eunice was about twelve years of age. Salethial Leonard was the son of William Leonard and wife, and Sarah Thornburg was the daughter of George Thornburg and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson V. Almond have one son, Lawrence H., who was born October 10, 1894. He is a young man with a brilliant future before him and is well worthy the advantages which his parents are giving him. After graduating from the Carmel high school, he entered the Ohio Northern University, where he is pursuing a course in mechanical engineering with a view to following that profession after graduation.

Mr. Almond is now managing his father's farm of one hundred and sixty acres and also fifty acres of his own adjoining his father's farm. He

is a skillful farmer, in that he understands the best methods of securing good results from his land and at the same time keeping it in a high state of productivity. The difference between the old-fashioned farmer and the scientific farmer, is that the scientific farmer understands the value of crop rotation and scientific fertilizing. Mr. Almond is a loyal member of the Republican party but has never been a candidate for any public office, preferring to devote all of his time to his agricultural pursuit. He is a member of the National Horse Thief Detective Association, an association which enrolls many of the farmers of this county. Mr. Almond is a man of high ideals and is respected by every one who is associated with him, giving his hearty support at all times to all worthy enterprises for the best interests of his community.

OTHNIEL B. HARVEY.

As the young man of today spins through the picturesque valleys and along level roads in his automobile and sees the white roadbed unwind itself like a ribbon under the wheels, he does not think of the day when his father and grandfather laboriously toiled along through the same country in a slow-going wagon over stumps and logs, fording streams and ever pushing into a new country; nor does he reckon that the cost of the car and the motor that hums so powerfully would have kept a pioneer family for many years in the midst of plenty. At that time the high cost of living never was heard of, for the pioneers raised everything that they ate and wore, and their homes were not constructed by contractors, but were hewed and fitted and covered by the calloused hands of the father and his sons. Among the pioneers of Hamilton county, whose memory runs to the days before the war is Othniel B. Harvey, who has lived nearly three score and ten years within the precincts of this county.

Othniel B. Harvey, the son of William and Cinderella (Beeson) Harvey, was born December 18, 1847, in Hamilton county, Indiana, on the farm where he is now living in Washington township. His father was born in Franklin county, this state, and his mother in Wayne county, this state, and after their marriage they came to Hamilton county, in the fall of 1842, and settled on the farm where Othniel B. Harvey is now living. William Harvey entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land and started to make a home in the primeval wilderness for his family. William Harvey was a life-long farmer and an influential man in his township during his life. He was a member of the county board of commissioners under the old constitu-

tion, a position which corresponds to the township trusteeship at the present time. William Harvey and wife reared a family of eight children, all of whom lived lives of usefulness: Mrs. Malvina Stultz, deceased; Mrs. Malinda Stultz, whose husband is a farmer in Washington township, this county; Othniel B., whose history is here related; Sanford M., a farmer of Washington township; Mrs. Parentha E. Spaugh, deceased; Mrs. Orendo E. Scott, who resides in Noblesville; Marcus B., a banker of Zionsville and Mrs. Ludema Stultz, whose husband is a farmer in Washington township. William Harvey died March 4, 1874, and his widow passed away October 12, 1890.

Othniel B. Harvey received such education as was afforded by the country schools of his day and early in life decided to follow the vocation of farming. Upon his marriage in 1872, his father gave him thirty-three and one-half acres of land, on which he has since resided. He has improved this farm in various ways and now has a beautiful home with excellent barns and outbuildings. He has always paid particular attention to the raising of live stock, having found by experience that the most successful farmers are those who combine the raising of their crops with the raising of live stock.

Mr. Harvey was married April 20, 1872, to Sybilla E. Spaugh, a daughter of Joshua and Christina (Petry) Spaugh, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Joshua Spaugh was born March 14, 1821, and died in 1896. His wife was born May 13, 1820, and died January 3, 1901. To this worthy couple were born seven children: Sanda, deceased; Mrs. Catherine Hand, deceased; Sybilla, the wife of Mr. Harvey; John E., a farmer of Washington township; Mrs. Missouri Harvey, whose husband is a farmer in Washington township; Frank, deceased, and Allen, a farmer of this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey reared a family of three children, Iva, William J. and Oris. Iva is the wife of Vanetta H. Johnson, a farmer of Washington township; William J. is married and lives on a farm in Washington township, and has one daughter, Geneva; Oris, a farmer of Boone county, Indiana, is married and has one son, Clark Beeson.

Mr. Harvey is a staunch Prohibitionist, believing that the suppression of the liquor traffic constitutes the biggest problem before the American people today. He and his wife are loyal members of the Christian church and are interested in its various activities. Mr. Harvey always has been deeply interested in whatever tends to promote the prosperity of his community, and the section of the county where he has resided for so many years is greatly indebted to him for its material, educational and moral development.

ENOCH M. PASSWATER.

The Passwater family were among the first pioneers of Hamilton county, Indiana, and the members of this family have been connected with the history of this section for more than ninety years. When the grandfather of Enoch M. Passwater came here in 1844, the Indians still roamed the deep forests which then were practically untouched by the white man's axe. Enoch M. Passwater is a worthy scion of this sterling family, and has so managed his affairs as to win the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

Enoch M. Passwater, a widely known farmer of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, was born January 6, 1856, in the same township where he has since resided. He is the son of Zadok and Martha Jane (Brattain) Passwater. Zadok Passwater was the son of Clement and Rachel (Cloverdale) Passwater. Clement Passwater was a native of the state of Delaware, his birth occurring in that state April 26, 1797, and Zadok Passwater was born December 25, 1822, in the state of Ohio. Clement Passwater located in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1824, and entered one hundred and forty acres of land in Wayne township. There were very few settlers in the county at that time and the roads to his farm had to be cut through the tangled woods. The family had to go to the Conner mill south of Noblesville in order to get their corn ground, and then frequently had to wait over night for their grist. Clement Passwater was a fine, public-spirited and progressive man, peaceable and thoroughly reliable. He never carried a gun to protect himself from the Indians, and even when the Indians were drunk they came to him, patted him on the back and said, "Good man—no gun." The first cabin which Clement Passwater built, a rude log structure, had no door other than a quilt which was suspended from the top of the doorway. He was killed by a cave-in at a gravel pit at the age of seventy-one. His wife lived to be past eighty years of age.

Zadok Passwater grew to manhood in this county and became a prominent factor in the life of his community. He was a lifelong farmer, a public-spirited citizen and was frequently called upon to settle estates. He took a leading part in the construction of the Clarksville pike and was the president of the company which constructed the highway. He also was heavily interested financially in this pike and for this reason was particularly anxious to see the road successful. Zadok Passwater was very hospitable to strangers and often recalled that he himself had difficulty in finding places to stop over night when away from home. He made the trip to Indianapolis on the first

train that was run from Noblesville to the capital city. He was active in Republican politics from the beginning of that party. Zadok Passwater was accustomed to read aloud to his family when the weekly paper came, and the children still recall how they ranged themselves about the huge fireplace to hear their father read the war news. The neighbors frequently came in to hear the news, for newspapers at that time were scarce, and even people who could read were not to be found everywhere.

Zadok Passwater was married October 30, 1853, to Martha J. Brattain, who was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, born September 8, 1828, the daughter of William and Catherine Brattain. William Brattain was born August 25, 1795, and his wife was born April 1, 1799. William Brattain and wife came from North Carolina to Wayne county, Indiana, in pioneer days, and shortly afterwards, located in Hamilton county. When William Brattain came to this county he located on Mud Creek, in the eastern part of Wayne township, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and lived the remainder of his life.

The children of Zadok Passwater and wife are as follows: William C., Enoch M., John F., Corydon W., Mary C., Zadok F., Martha F. and twin daughters who died in infancy. Zadok Passwater died February 13, 1871, and his widow passed away September 7, 1907. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were deeply concerned in everything that pertained to the welfare of that denomination.

Enoch M. Passwater was educated in the schools of his home neighborhood, and lived on his father's farm until his marriage. At the age of twenty-one he bought a farm of his own north of Clarksville, where he now resides. Since then he has added to this farm until he is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-four acres of well improved land, his farm being known as "Woodside Farm."

Mr. Passwater was married December 20, 1885, to Susan J. Ballard, who was born in 1862, at Wabash, Indiana, and was the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Hyatt) Ballard. Her parents came from Guilford county, North Carolina, after their marriage and located in Indiana about 1856. They first stopped in Rush county, but shortly afterwards moved to Hamilton county, and still later to Wabash county. Mr. Ballard was a soldier in the Civil War, and after the close of that war, engaged in farming for several years. Upon locating in Wabash, he engaged in the lumber business, and after settling in Hamilton county, again resumed farming. Mr. Ballard brought his family to this county when Mrs. Passwater was about seven years old and located at Westfield, where he lived the remainder of his life.

For several years he carried the mail between Noblesville and Westfield, and his death occurred in March, 1902, his wife having passed away in 1875.

Mr. Passwater and wife have four children living and one deceased: Howard F., Thomas J., Charles B. and Robert T. The only daughter, Jessie F., who was the wife of Clayton R. Johnson, died July 3, 1913, leaving one son, Noland, who now lives with Mr. Passwater.

Mr. Passwater is a staunch Republican in politics, and has taken an active interest in the councils of his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. In everything he does, Mr. Passwater adheres strictly to correct principles, and such has been his every-day conduct that he merits the high esteem in which he is universally held.

EDWARD PARKER ZEIS.

A worthy citizen of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, is Edward Parker Zeis. He divides his attention between public school teaching and farming. As a teacher he is recognized as one of the best in his county, while as a farmer he has been no less successful. His father has been for many years one of the most prominent men of his county and the son has shed additional luster on the family name.

Edward Parker Zeis, the son of Charles and Molly (Hipsher) Zeis, was born July 31, 1879, in Seneca county, Ohio. A sketch of the interesting career of his father, Charles Zeis, is presented elsewhere in this volume and the reader is referred to it for additional information concerning the Zeis family.

Edward Parker Zeis is one of the three children born to his parents, the other two being Stella Odessa and Leander Ernest. Edward P. Zeis attended the common schools and then entered the high school at Noblesville, graduating from this high school in the spring of 1900. In the fall of the same year he began teaching in Wayne township, and has been in continuous service in the school room since that time with the exception of two years. As a school teacher he applied himself zealously to his duties and is recognized as a careful and conscientious instructor of the youth. From 1908 to 1910 he managed his father's farm in Wayne township and when his father bought a farm in another part of Wayne township in 1910, he moved on to it, and has since resided there. He teaches during the winter season and spends the rest of the year working on the farm. This farm consists of one

hundred and two acres of excellent land and under his skillful management is producing excellent crops.

Mr. Zeis was married May 26, 1900, to Jessie Alpharetta Carey. She was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, and is the daughter of Calvin and Eliza (Reagan) Carey. Her parents were born in Hendricks county, Indiana, and later located near Westfield, in Hamilton county. Her mother died March 3, 1913, and her father is now living in Los Angeles, California. He was a life-long farmer and served with distinction in the Civil War as a member of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery of Heavy Artillery. Mr. Zeis and his wife have four children, Charles Calvin, Donald Maxwell, Richard Carey and Robert Ernest.

Mr. Zeis is a Democrat and while he takes a deep interest in the political problems before the nation today has never been active in political affairs in his township and county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife holds membership in the Friends church, the same to which her parents belonged. Mr. Zeis is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America.

CHARLES J. WHEELER.

There are men in every community who take the lead in various activities and there are certain characteristics which are always possessed by such men. The spirit of never giving up, of staying by a thing until it is completed, no matter what obstacles may present themselves, is the keynote to the successful man's career. He who allows his application to falter or deserts his work on frivolous pretexts is on the sure road to ultimate failure. Let any task be undertaken as a thing not possible to be evaded and it will soon come to be performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. How many young men falter, faint and dally with their purpose because they have no capital to start with and wait for some good luck to give them a lift! Success is a child of drudgery and perseverance. It cannot be coaxed or bribed. Pay the price and it is yours. Our greatest strength is developed and our best work is done while we are struggling desperately for that which we do not possess. So many young men fail because they are not willing to devote themselves to that toilsome culture which is the price of great success. If a man wishes to wear spurs in the tournament of life he must buckle them to his own heels before he enters the lists. A man of this county who has forged to the front

as a leader of his fellow citizens is Charles J. Wheeler, the present Republican chairman of the ninth congressional district. For many years he has been one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of Hamilton county, and those same attributes which have made him a success in the agricultural world have brought him success in the political world. Various offices have come to him because of his well recognized ability and in every official capacity he has performed faithful and efficient service.

Charles J. Wheeler, the son of George W. and Hulda (George) Wheeler, was born December 2, 1871, in Noblesville township, this county. His parents were both natives of this county, and his father was for many years one of the most successful farmers and business men of the county. George M. Wheeler, with his brother, James, owned the first tile factory in this county and made a pronounced success of their undertaking. In addition to farming and the manufacture of tile, George W. Wheeler engaged extensively in the buying and selling of live stock. He drove live stock from this county to Indianapolis before there was a stockyard in that city and personally superintended the loading of the cars himself. At the time of his death, April 17, 1912, at the age of seventy-five, he was the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres in this county. To George M. Wheeler and wife were born six children, William T., of Indianapolis; Mrs. Laura Keiser, who lives in Marshall, Illinois; Mrs. Anna Russell, of Rankin, Illinois; Orph H., of Marshall, Illinois; Mrs. Ella Campbell, whose husband is the assistant secretary of the Hamilton County Trust Company of Noblesville and Charles J., whose life history is here recorded.

Charles J. Wheeler received an excellent education, being a graduate of the common schools and also of the high school at Noblesville. After leaving school he returned to the farm, where he lived until his election as clerk of Hamilton county, in 1903. He lived in Noblesville during his incumbency of that office, from 1905 to 1909, and at the expiration of his term, was appointed custodian of the state house at Indianapolis, filling that office for the next eighteen months. He then received an appointment as a clerk in the revenue department, serving in that capacity for eight months. Since that time he has been engaged in farming in this county, where he carries on a general system of agriculture and makes a specialty of the breeding of Percheron horses.

Mr. Wheeler was married March 8, 1893, to Etta M. Wheatley, the daughter of William A. and Angeline (Neidigh) Wheatley, of this county, and to this union have been born four children, Ruth A., born December 15, 1893, who is the wife of Ralph R. Heiny, a farmer of this county; Thomas

W., born December 1, 1895, was graduated from the Noblesville high school in 1913; Mabel R., born April 5, 1898, is a junior in the Noblesville high school; George W., born February 3, 1904, is still in the grades.

Mr. Wheeler always has taken an active part in Republican politics, and was county chairman of his party from 1906 to 1910. In the latter year he was the secretary of the county organization and remaining in that position until 1912, when he was elected district chairman of the ninth congressional district, comprising Hamilton, Clinton, Tipton, Fountain, Howard, Montgomery, Boone and Carroll counties, Indiana. As district chairman he performed efficient service for his party and made the very best fight possible under the circumstances. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his family are members of the United Brethren church and are liberal contributors to its various activities. Mr. Wheeler is now living on his mother's farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, which is located in Noblesville township, and is classed among the most progressive farmers of the county. His mother is still living in good health at the age of seventy-four, and is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Ella Campbell, in Noblesville. Mr. Wheeler is a man of high reputation and strict integrity and is esteemed and respected by everyone with whom he is associated. He is widely known throughout his county and congressional district, and is universally looked upon as a man who is living the life of the good American citizen in every sense of the word.

JOHN H. SYLVESTER.

The Sylvester family was one of the first families to locate in Hamilton county, and Joseph Sylvester, the grandfather of John H., entered eighty acres of land in the northeastern part of Fall Creek township, shortly after the county was organized. John H. Sylvester has been a life-long farmer in Wayne township where he was born, although he has not farmed all of his life in the same township. He is a man who keeps well informed on the latest methods of agriculture, and has so managed his affairs as to secure the maximum results from his efforts. He has been living on his present farm for the past fifteen years and has improved it in such a way as to make it one of the attractive farms of his township.

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John H. Sylvester, the son of William and Mary Jane (Ferguson) Sylvester, was born in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1856. His father was a native of this state and was the son of Joseph Sylvester, who was a native of Virginia. Joseph Sylvester came to Madison, Indiana, after his marriage and was a steamboatman on the Ohio for several years. Subsequently he engaged in farming in Jefferson county, Indiana, near Madison, and married in that county. After his marriage Joseph Sylvester located in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, and lived the remainder of his life on what is now known as the Canaday farm one mile west of the farm now owned by his grandson, John H. Sylvester.

On this farm in Fall Creek township William Sylvester grew to manhood. He followed agricultural pursuits almost all of his life, although he spent about five years in a grocery and dry goods store, first at Fishers in Hamilton county, and later at Hardscrabble, Madison county. William Sylvester married Mary Ferguson, who was born in Franklin county, Virginia, the daughter of Jacob A. and Jane Ferguson. She came to Hamilton county in childhood with her parents, who lived most of their lives in Madison county.

John H. Sylvester was educated in the public schools of Fall Creek township, and lived at home until his marriage at the age of twenty-two. He then engaged in farming for himself in Madison county, and rented land for several years in that county. He finally bought eighty acres on the Madison county side of the road across from the farm where he is now living. In 1899 he moved on to his present farm in Wayne township near the Fall Creek township line, where he has one hundred and fifteen acres of well improved land. He has given his attention to general farming and stock raising, and has met with that success which comes to every farmer who diligently applies himself to his labors.

Mr. Sylvester was married March, 1878, to Cornelia Jane Whetsel, a sister of Leander Franklin Whetsel, a sketch of whose history is given elsewhere in this volume. To this union two children have been born who are now living, and two who are deceased. Pearl Gertrude is the widow of James Partain, and now lives in Noblesville. Vasti is the wife of Rollin Keeling, and lives in Noblesville. Edward Asa died at the age of twelve, and one other child died in infancy.

Mr. Sylvester is a Democrat and while interested in everything pertaining to the civic welfare of his community, has never been a candidate for public office nor taken an active part in political affairs in his township and county. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and takes much interest in the work of that fraternal organization.

CHARLES ZEIS.

One of the most prominent farmers and business men of Hamilton county, Indiana, is Charles Zeis, who for many years was a leader in the affairs of Wayne township. He is descended from sterling German ancestry and has inherited all those qualities of thrift and industry which has made the people of German descent such valuable acquisitions to our cosmopolitan population. Probably the most interesting chapter in the life history of Mr. Zeis is comprehended within the period when he was serving as trustee of Wayne township. Although the story of his election in 1894 and his subsequent effort to secure possession of the office to which he was duly elected is a familiar story to the older citizens of the county, it will bear repetition and should be a part of the history of his county.

Charles Zeis, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lower) Zeis, was born August 20, 1851, at Tiffin, Ohio. His father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and at the age of six came with his parents from his native land to America, settling first in Maryland. His parents, John Martin and Christina Zeis, lived in the latter state for about twelve years, and then went westward and located on a farm near Tiffin, Ohio. In that county, Jacob Zeis grew to manhood and there married Elizabeth Lower, who also was a native of Germany. She was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, and came to America with her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Lower, at the age of sixteen. The Lower family also located in Ohio near Tiffin. Jacob Zeis and his wife lived the remainder of their days in Ohio.

Charles Zeis was given a good common school education and remained on the home farm until he was married in 1876. He then began farming for himself near Tiffin and operated the old homestead which his grandfather had entered in the time of Andrew Jackson. His grandfather had the old sheepskin document, the patent which he secured from the government, and which is signed by Andrew Jackson. On this farm Charles Zeis lived until 1888, when he moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, and located in Wayne township.

Upon coming to this county Charles Zeis bought a farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres on the Noblesville and Clarksville road, and lived on this farm until 1906, when he moved to Noblesville and left the farm in charge of his son, Parker. In 1910 he sold this farm and bought two other farms of eighty-five acres and one hundred and two acres respectively. A few years ago Mr. Zeis moved to Noblesville, where he is now residing although he still gives his personal supervision to his farms.

Mr. Zeis is a stanch Democrat in politics, and for years has been one of the leaders of his party in township and county matters. In 1894 he was elected trustee of Wayne township, but his election was contested and for one year he was kept out of the office. The Legislature, however, extended the tenure of township trustees to four years and consequently he held the office for five years. His election was contested by the Republicans who had a majority in the county, and before he finally secured possession of the office his case had been carried through the lower courts to the supreme court of Indiana, which court decided unanimously in his favor. It is safe to say that no township trustee in Hamilton county ever performed more efficient service for his fellow citizens than did Mr. Zeis in the five years that he held this office in Wayne township. He not only built five brick school houses and repaired two others, but he left the township at the expiration of his term of office absolutely unencumbered with indebtedness and with money in the treasury. He accomplished this by using good judgment in everything that he did, and let contracts only to the lowest bidders who could do the work in an efficient manner. The school houses which he built are still standing and will stand for many years to come, a tribute to his excellent supervision. One of these school houses has two rooms, and all are covered with slate. His conduct of the affairs of the township during his term of office won the hearty approval of his fellow citizens, irrespective of their politics.

Mr. Zeis takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the farmers of his county, and has three times been elected chairman of the County Farmers Institute. He is well known throughout the county as a man of public spirit, and lends his hearty support to every measure which promises to be of any benefit for the general advancement of his county.

Mr. Zeis was married February 3, 1876, to Mary L. Hipsher, who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, and was left an orphan at an early age, being reared by relatives. To this union have been born three children, Odessa, Edward Parker and Lee. Odessa attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and later entered DePauw University, from which institution she was graduated in 1898. She is now teaching in the high school at Madison, Wisconsin. She had previously taught in the high schools of Wabash and Noblesville, Indiana, spending three years in each. Parker, the eldest son, married Jessie Carey, and now lives on his father's farm in the southern part of Wayne township. He has four sons, Charles Calvin, Donald Maxwell, Richard C. and Robert Parker taught school for a number of years and still teaches during the winter time, although he is gradually giving more of

his attention to his agricultural interests. Lee, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Zeis, married Ethel Burke, and lives on his father's farm near Clarks-ville. He has two sons, George and Keith.

Mr. Zeis and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bethel. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Thus briefly is given the history of a man who has been wisely connected with the material, moral and educational history of his township and county for many years, and whose every act will bear the close scrutiny of his fellow citizens. Such men are invaluable assets to their respective communities, and lend stability to our commonwealth.

LARKIN M. STULTZ.

A life of more than half a century has given Larkin M. Stultz the opportunity of being well known by the people of the county. He is a member of an old and highly esteemed family and for many years has so stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community in which he lives as to add luster to the honorable name which he bears. He always has been scrupulously honest in all his relations with his fellow men and has left no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his neighbors and friends. Not in the least seeking for fame, he has, however, many qualities and accomplishments to his credit which are worthy of emulation and he commands the respect of all his fellow citizens.

Larkin M. Stultz, a prosperous farmer of Washington township, was born April 30, 1858, in Clay township, this county. His parents, Joseph and Gilla (Gentry) Stultz, were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. Joseph Stultz came to Hamilton county in 1837, and entered a farm in Washington township, but later disposed of it and secured a farm in Clayton township. He cleared ten acres of land the first year and planted it in corn, doing all of his work with one horse. He and his young wife, to whom he was married in 1837, endured all of the hardships incident to pioneer life, but as the years rolled by had the satisfaction of seeing their hard work yield satisfactory returns. Joseph Stultz and wife were the parents of thirteen children, Mrs. Mary E. Petree, born April 10, 1839, deceased; Mrs. Sarah C. Lee, born January 5, 1841, deceased; Mrs. Nancy J. Cruse, born November 29, 1842, deceased; James M., born October 24, 1844, now living at Jolietville, this county; W. W., born September 18, 1846, now

a resident of Spiceland, Indiana; Martha A., born November 18, 1848, deceased; Mrs. Perinth E. Weaver, born January 19, 1851, a resident of this county; Joseph M., born February 25, 1853, a farmer of Boone county, this state; John W., born December 1, 1855, deceased; Larkin M., with whom this narrative deals; Amanda L., born July 30, 1860, now living in Zionsville; Mrs. Melissa E. Cotton, born January 18, 1863; and Mrs. Ludema Dean, born May 29, 1865, now living in Indianapolis. The father of these children was born December 10, 1814, and died May 1, 1900, while their mother was born August 11, 1821, and died in September, 1907.

Larkin M. Stultz was given a common school education in the district schools of this county and remained at home until his marriage assisting with the work on the farm. After his marriage in 1881, he continued to reside on his father's place for two years and then, in the fall of 1883, moved on to the old Harvey homestead, where he is still residing, he and his wife, being the possessors of a fine farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres, which is well improved in every respect and one of the most attractive farms in the county. He always has engaged in general farming and has been uniformly successful throughout the many years that he has been engaged in this time-honored occupation.

Mr. Stultz was married October 15, 1881, to Ludema Harvey, the daughter of William and Cinderella (Beeson) Harvey. The reader is referred to the biography of B. O. Harvey, found elsewhere in this volume for details concerning the Harvey family history. Mr. and Mrs. Stultz are the parents of two children, Glenn and Glenna. Glenn was born July 30, 1888, and married on October 24, 1911, to Opal Morris, and they have one child, Eugene R., born August 1, 1912; Glenna, the other child of Mr. and Mrs. Stultz, was born August 7, 1892, and died November 19, 1893.

The Republican party always has claimed the support of Mr. Stultz and he has been the recipient of many favors at the hands of his party, being chairman of the township committee at the present time. He was appointed by Governor J. Frank Hanly, in May, 1905, as a member of the State Board of Forestry and served on this board for four years. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained to the Thirty-second degree, belonging to the Scottish Rite and the Shrine at Indianapolis. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 176, at Sheridan. Mr. Stultz and his wife are members of the Christian church and contribute generously of their means and time to its support. Mr. Stultz has attained to a definite degree of success in life because he has realized that in this age farming must be done along different lines than it has ever been done before in the history of the world,

and he has sought to find out everything possible regarding the most improved methods, being careful to accept those which were applicable to this soil and the climate and just as careful to discard those which were not. While devoting himself to his own material interests, he has not neglected to take his part in the community life, and accordingly has interested himself in every measure which promised to benefit the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM RUSSELL SHANK.

William Russell Shank has made his home in Hamilton county, Indiana, since his marriage in 1884 and during the past thirty years has farmed with marked success in this county. He is a man of strong character and always has stood for those things which advance the community along moral, material, religious and educational lines.

William Russell Shank, the son of Benjamin and Margaret (Hanthorn) Shank, was born at Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, March 11, 1850. His father was born at Walnut Level, in Wayne county, in 1824, and was the son of John Shank and wife. John Shank was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and came to Indiana in early pioneer times. Benjamin Shank was reared to manhood in Wayne county, and married Margaret Hanthorn, who was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1846. She was the daughter of John and Edith (Pyle) Hanthorn.

The ancestral history of Edith (Pyle) Hanthorn, the maternal grandmother of William Russell Shank, is very interesting and the family is fortunate to possess the unbroken record of the family back to the time when the first members came to America from England and Wales. John Hanthorn, the maternal grandfather of William Russell Shank, was born July 6, 1796, and his wife, Edith Pyle, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1803, the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Mendenhall) Pyle. Jacob Pyle was the son of Caleb Pyle, and was born in Thornbury township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1775. Caleb Pyle was born in 1741, and was the son of Jacob and Jane (Sharpless) Pyle. Jane Sharpless was born in Middeltown, Pennsylvania, in 1718, and is the daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless. Joseph Sharpless was born at Hatherton, Cheshire, England, in 1678, and died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1767. Joseph Sharpless and Lydia Lewis were married in 1704 at the Haverford Friends Meeting. Lydia Lewis was born at Glamorganshire, Wales,

in 1683. Joseph Sharpless was the son of John Sharpless, who was descended from a family of distinction in England, which has been traced back as far as 1272. John Sharpless received the deed for his estate in Pennsylvania direct from William Penn himself, on May 29, 1684, and this estate which was located in Chester county, Pennsylvania, was the original home of William Russell Shank's maternal ancestors.

Benjamin Shank, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, moved from Wayne county, Indiana, to Marion county, in the early fifties, and farmed there until about 1884. In that year Benjamin Shank removed to Noblesville township, in Hamilton county, Indiana, and finally died in that township in May, 1889. He lived a part of the time in Wayne township after moving to this county, but spent most of his five years in Hamilton county in Noblesville township. The wife of Benjamin Shank died August 31, 1912. Benjamin Shank was a staunch Republican in politics, a loyal Methodist in religious belief, and a man who was highly respected in the community where he lived. His wife was a member of the Baptist church. They were the parents of eight children: John, William Russell, Lewis, Charles, Edward, Nathan, Mrs. Olive Stahl and Missouri. The last named child died in infancy.

William Russell Shank remained at home until he was married in 1884, and then began farming in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, but two years later he moved to the farm where he is now living, and on which he has placed many improvements. He and his wife own eighty-seven and one-third acres, and their farm is one of the most attractive in the township. They have a large country home, a handsome lawn surrounding the house, and everything about the farm indicates the taste of the owner. Mr. Shank has devoted his attention to farming exclusively since his marriage, although he followed the butcher trade for a time in his younger days.

Mr. Shank was married March 5, 1884, to Mary C. Passwater. She was born on the old Passwater homestead in the western part of Wayne township in Hamilton county and is the sister of Enoch M. Passwater, whose biography is presented elsewhere in this volume. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shank: Margaret, who married Arthur Hosmer and has one child, Catherine, born in August, 1910, and Jacob.

Mr. Shank is a loyal member of the Progressive party, having left the Republican party in the summer of 1912 to cast his lot with the new party. While not a member of any church, he contributes liberally to the support of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which denomination his wife is a member.

JAMES D. CORBIN.

The farmer of the twentieth century faces conditions which his forefathers never dreamed of, and, if he is successful, must employ very different means to get results. The soil has lost its pristine fertility and crop rotation and fertilizing agents must be used to get good returns. The farmer of the forties did not need to know anything about the soil, but the same ignorance today would send a farmer to the poorhouse. And the farmers of today are keeping up with the times; they are sending their sons to Purdue; they are taking the best agricultural papers; they have the county agent; they have corn shows, exhibits at the county fairs and in a great variety of ways are keeping in close touch with modern tendencies in everything pertaining to their needs. Hamilton county is one of the most progressive counties in the state and her farmers are in as prosperous a condition as any in the state. Among the successful farmers who are helping to keep this county in the lead there is none more deserving of mention than James D. Corbin, of Washington township.

James D. Corbin, the son of John M. and Martha (Beaver) Corbin, was born January 26, 1863, in the township where he has always made his home. His parents were natives of Kentucky and came to this county shortly after their marriage. They were the parents of seven children: Lucinda, the wife of William Smith; John, a resident of Noblesville; Mrs. Mattie Harvey, whose husband is a farmer in Boone county, Indiana; James D., whose life history is here presented; Mrs. Nancy Estil, Danville, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Mills, Boone county, Indiana, and Alfred, of Oklahoma. John M. Corbin died March 6, 1890, and his wife passed away February 5, 1900.

James D. Corbin received a good common-school education, and, in accordance with the custom of that day, spent his summer vacations on his father's farm. In this way he became thoroughly acquainted with every phase of farming, so that when he began to farm for himself he was a well trained, practical farmer. Early in life he determined to follow the occupation of farming and his whole life has been spent in agricultural pursuits. He has been more than ordinarily successful, and now has a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he raises all of the crops adapted to the soil of this locality. He also keeps a high grade of live stock and has found this a profitable adjunct to his regular farming.

Mr. Corbin was married December 29, 1887, to Allie Smith, the daughter of James M. and Sarah A. (Mower) Smith, natives of South Carolina and Hamilton county, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents

of five children: Mrs. Laura Dryer, Indianapolis; Sarah, the wife of Mr. Corbin; Mrs. Nettie Knox, Zionsville, Indiana; Charles, of Westfield, Indiana, and Walter, the manager of the elevator at Jollett, in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Corbin have been born five children: Claude and Clare, twins, born September 5, 1892; Lucile, born December 21, 1894; Doyle, born February 28, 1897; Ina, born December 3, 1905. The three eldest children are in the high school at Westfield, while the other two are in the grade school. The father of Mrs. Corbin died February 11, 1875, and her mother is still living at the age of seventy-eight.

Mr. Corbin is affiliated with the Democratic party, but has never been active in its deliberations. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and his wife belongs to the Royal Neighbors of America. He and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are liberal supporters of its various activities. Mr. Corbin has a beautiful home, where he and his family dispense genuine hospitality to their many friends and acquaintances.

SIMEON E. CARPENTER.

The Carpenter family of Hamilton county, Indiana, represented by Simeon E. Carpenter, are of German ancestry, and have lived in America for several generations. The family name was originally "Zimmerman," but some branches of the family have Anglicized the old German name and call themselves "Carpenter." The difficulty in tracing the history of the various members of the original "Zimmerman" family is rendered more difficult for the reason that some of the family now resident in Hamilton county spell their name "Simmermon." The result is that there are three distinct names—"Zimmerman," "Simmermon," and "Carpenter," and all descended from a common parent stock. As a matter of fact these three separate branches are represented in this volume by the biographies of three members of this family.

Simeon E. Carpenter, the son of Abel and Phoebe (Ridenour) Carpenter, was born May 30, 1862, in Hocking county, Ohio. His parents were both natives of the same county, and Abel Carpenter's parents, Sampson and Catherine (Walters) Carpenter, were natives of Berkes county, Pennsylvania. Sampson Carpenter and his family settled in Hocking county, Ohio, and were life-long farmers. Phoebe Ridenour was the daughter of William and Rachel (Engle) Ridenour. Sampson Carpenter, the grandfather of Simeon, retaining the old German name, "Zimmerman," and his brother, John, was

one of the early settlers of Wayne township, in Hamilton county, Indiana. His descendants spelled the name "Simmermon."

Abel Carpenter was a prominent man in Hocking county, Ohio, where he served as county commissioner for four terms, and there are many substantial iron bridges still standing in that county which bear his name as a member of the board of county commissioners. He was a large land owner and at the time of his death owned three hundred and eighty acres of excellent land in Hocking county. Abel Carpenter and wife reared a family of eight children, and it is a tribute to their robust parents that all of the eight are still living and have families of their own. Simeon E., Eliza, Ellen, William, Christina, Edward, Emma and Ferdinand. Abel Carpenter died in 1904, and his widow passed away in 1908. At the time of the Paris Exposition Abel Carpenter took a trip to Europe and visited Germany, France, Italy, England and other European countries, in addition to spending some time at the exposition itself.

Simeon E. Carpenter was reared to manhood in Hocking county, Ohio, and attended a normal school in his home county after finishing the course in the common schools, after which he taught for three years in the district schools near his home. In 1884 he came to Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, and rented a farm in the northeastern part of Wayne township, from Marion Aldred. He married in 1887 and continued farming on the Aldred farm until about 1898, when he bought forty acres of the farm on which he is now living, one and one-half miles west of Lapel. He improved this farm in many ways and has added substantially to its acreage. In 1909 he bought fifty-two acres north of the Central Indiana Railroad, and in January, 1914, bought fourteen acres more, he now owning one hundred and six acres of land with two complete sets of farm buildings. He is a progressive farmer and whatever he does is done conscientiously. He has won many prizes at the county horse show at Noblesville and at Lapel for the best exhibits of farm products. In the fall of 1914 he exhibited one hundred and eighty-seven different products grown on his own farm, making a showing which it is probable has never been excelled by any one farmer in the state of Indiana. He is one of the most expert corn raisers in his county and has originated a new variety of corn which has been a prize winner wherever it is shown. He has made a thorough study of scientific corn raising and has carried on extensive experiments in the way of collecting seed and trying to find the best method for preserving the seed corn throughout the winter. The special variety of corn which he originated through careful seed selection and cross breeding is now extensively grown in Hamilton and Madison counties.

Mr. Carpenter was married in 1887 to Melissa Fisher, who was born in Wayne township, near Fishersburg, the daughter of Samuel H. and Mary E. (Wiseman) Fisher. Samuel H. Fisher's family was one of the first to locate in the county. It was one of the Fisher family who was killed by the Indians in this county in pioneer times. Mrs. Carpenter's mother was born near Frederickstown, Maryland. Mr. Carpenter and his wife have two sons, Ferdinand E. and Winfield Scott. Ferdinand E. married Gertrude E. Gee, and they have one son, William Woodrow. Ferdinand lives in Anderson and is connected with the Sefton Manufacturing Company. Winfield Scott Carpenter was born April 27, 1890, and married Merle McDonald, the daughter of Homer McDonald. Winfield has one daughter, Catherine Louise, and lives in one of his father's houses, assisting his father on the home farm.

Mr. Carpenter is a Democrat and is one of the leaders in his party, although he has never had any desire to hold a political office. He is intensely devoted to his chosen line of work and if anyone were to choose six of the most progressive farmers in Hamilton county he would be sure to be found in the list. Such men as Mr. Carpenter are a most valuable asset, not only to the community in which they live, but to their county and to the state honored by their residence.

JOHN CALVIN HENLEY.

The institution of slavery is responsible for the migration from North Carolina of many of the best citizens of early Indiana. Hamilton county was fortunate to receive many of these sterling people in the period of its early settlement and hundreds of the citizens of Hamilton county today are descendants from the early emigrants from that state. Many of the older persons now living in Hamilton county were born in North Carolina and among these John Calvin Henley occupies a prominent place.

John C. Henley, the son of John and Mary (Allen) Henley, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, October 30, 1848. His parents were both natives of the same county and state, being descended from English ancestry on both sides. The Henley family, as well as the Allen family, were both vitally opposed to slavery, and in company with thousands of others left their native state in order to locate in free territory in the north. In the spring of 1856 John Henley, Sr., and his family left North Carolina and made the long overland trip in wagons to Grant county, Indiana, and a

year later settled in Hamilton county, in Jackson township, near Hinkle's Creek church. At the opening of the Civil War John Henley, Sr., sold out his farm in Jackson township, and bought a farm in Clay township, near Clay Center, and lived there until the fall of 1864. At that time he sold his farm and moved to Douglas county, Kansas, locating near Lawrence. They reached that place on November 5. On the following Tuesday came the election and Mr. Henley went out to electioneer for the re-election of Lincoln. He visited all of his German neighbors in the neighborhood and persuaded them to cast their votes for Lincoln, being largely responsible for the Republican majority of that year in his township.

John Henley, Sr., and wife lived for a number of years in Douglas county, Kansas, and spent some years in a village in that county. Mrs. Henley died in Oklahoma while on a visit to that state in 1892, and after that Mr. Henley came to Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, to live with his son, John Calvin, and died here in July, 1896. He had been a blacksmith in North Carolina before the war, but after coming to Indiana, he engaged in farming and followed that occupation after his removal to Kansas. John Henley, Sr., and wife were the parents of eight children: Martha, who died in Hamilton county at the age of seventeen; Daniel, who lives at Joplin, Missouri; John Calvin, whose history is here presented; Clarkson, who died at the home of his brother, John C., in November, 1889, leaving two daughters, Edna and Nora; Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob Horner, whom she met while teaching school in Indian Territory; Gulia, the wife of Samuel Moore, of Lawrence, Kansas, a former county treasurer of Douglas county; Hezekiah, of Blue Jacket, Oklahoma; Samuel Taylor, a grocer in Kansas City, Missouri. Elizabeth, who was the wife of Jacob Horner, is deceased, as is also her husband.

John Calvin Henley was eight years of age when his parents moved from North Carolina to Indiana, and about sixteen when his parents located in Douglas county, Kansas. His education was received in the schools of North Carolina, Indiana, and Kansas, and he remained with his parents in the latter state until 1872. He learned the carpenter trade while a young man and in that year returned east and located in Hamilton county, Indiana, where he made his home with his uncle, Samuel Allen, near Eagletown, in Washington township.

After his marriage in 1874, John C. Henley began keeping house in a little house which he had built as a temporary home at Eagletown, for at that time Mr. Henley was building a fine home for his father-in-law, Mr. Roberts.

As soon as he had finished his father-in-law's house, he moved two miles north of Eagletown. Some time afterward, Mr. Henley bought forty acres of land where William C. Kendall is now living, and four years after his marriage moved on this farm. He erected all of the buildings there, the house, barn and other outbuildings, and lived on this farm for four years. He then traded it for a farm located between Lamong and Horton, and on this farm of eighty acres he has lived the most of his life. In 1888 Mr. Henley moved to Horton and operated a general store there for one year, after which he bought an interest in a hardware store at Westfield and disposed of his interests at Horton. He was in the hardware business at Westfield for about three years, after which he sold out and engaged in the meat business there, continuing in this business at Westfield until 1901, at which time he again engaged in the carpentering and contracting business, and in April, 1909, he went to the western part of Saskatchewan, Canada, about seventy-five miles northwest of Battleford, on the Saskatchewan river. Here he entered one hundred and sixty acres and lived on it for three years, and then received his deed and returned to Indiana. Since his return to Hamilton county, Indiana, in June, 1913, he has made his home one and one-half miles northwest of Westfield, where he owns ninety acres of land. He also has eight acres at Westfield in this county.

Mr. Henley was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Roberts, who was born April 7, 1853, on her father's farm near Westfield, and lived there until her marriage to Mr. Henley. Mr. and Mrs. Henley have no children of their own, but they have adopted two children, Ethel Moore and Aaron Troutman. Ethel's mother died when she was a small girl, and Mr. and Mrs. Henley have reared her since she was four years of age. She married Murray Henderson and died January 17, 1912, leaving two children, Henley Kenneth and Jacquith. Aaron Troutman was born at Noblesville, and his mother died soon after he was born. He is now seventeen years of age and is attending the high school at Westfield. The biography of Lewis Roberts, the father of Mrs. Henley, is given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Henley always has taken a prominent part in Republican politics, and has served his party on several occasions in an official capacity. He was elected trustee of Washington township in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. In 1890 his term was extended by an act of the Legislature, so that he was in this office from 1886 to 1891. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and is interested in the work of both of these fraternal organizations. He is a man of upright character and has so conducted his affairs as to win and retain the esteem of his fellow citizens.

LEWIS ROBERTS.

The Roberts family who are represented by many sturdy citizens in Hamilton county, Indiana, trace their ancestry back to Wales. The first member of the family to come to America was Abraham, who was born in Wales in 1730. He was married in his native land and in 1774, just before the opening of the Revolutionary War, he started with his wife and nine children for America. On the way across the wife and mother died, and was buried at sea. Abraham brought his four sons and five daughters to Pennsylvania and bound out the sons to learn trades, as was the custom at that time. He married again and kept his youngest daughter, Abigail, with him. The children by his first marriage were: Levi, Judah, Isaiah, Priscilla, Penina, Eleanor, Thomas, Catherine and Abigail. All of these children but Judah married and most of them had large families and lived to ripe old ages.

Of the nine children of Abraham Roberts who married, the following summary is here given. Levi went to the southern part of the United States, and left no record. Judah was a real estate man and after the American Revolution bought up land warrants from the soldiers for Ohio lands and became possessed of large land holdings in that state. He never married. Isaiah married Elizabeth Lewis, and in 1810 moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he followed the trade of a brick mason. In 1813 Isaiah moved to Highland county, Ohio, and built the first brick house in that county. He bought three hundred acres of land and on part of this land his son, Isaiah, Jr., platted the town of Taylorsville in 1843. Isaiah Roberts, Sr., was the father of several children by his first marriage: James, Mary, Abraham, Nancy and Isaiah. All of these children remained in Ohio. Priscilla, the fourth child of Abraham Roberts, married Robert Field, about 1795, and moved to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1800, leaving two daughters. Of Penina, the next daughter of Abraham Roberts, there is no record. Eleanor, familiarly called "Aunt Nellie," was a woman of most excellent character and held in high affection and esteem by her kinsfolk. She was born in 1768, and at the age of ten years, heard the cannon at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. She went to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, with her sister, Priscilla, and there married Abel Roberts, who had come from Wales. In 1812 Eleanor moved to Belmont county, Ohio, with her husband and children, and lived there four years. She then traded her part of her father's estate in Pennsylvania to her brother,

Judah, for two hundred acres in Highland county, Ohio. Her husband, Abel Roberts, was an ardent opponent of the liquor traffic. In the winter of 1838-39 Abel Roberts and his wife's brother, Joseph, went on horseback to Indiana, and bought forty acres of land in the northern part of Washington township, Hamilton county. In the spring of 1839, Abel Roberts and his family came to Hamilton county and lived here the remainder of their lives. Catherine, another daughter of Abraham Roberts, married James Forsyth and emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, about 1816. Abigail the youngest daughter of Abraham Roberts, married Lewis Lewis, and moved to Ohio a short time after 1816. Thomas, the son of Abraham Roberts, from whom most of the family in Hamilton county, are descended, was born October 3, 1769, in Pennsylvania. He was five or six years of age when his mother died on their voyage to this country. He was bound out to a cabinet maker at Philadelphia and remained with him until he reached the age of twenty-one. After he was of age the scourge of yellow fever raged in Pennsylvania, and he spent nearly a year in making coffins, devoting all of his time to coffin-making. His employer died of yellow fever and in 1800, after his marriage to Hannah Burgess, he left the state. Hannah Burgess was the daughter of Daniel and Ruth Burgess, and was born in 1779.

Thomas and Hannah (Burgess) Roberts lived in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, until about 1820, when they moved to Ohio, and lived near Sugar Tree Ridge, in Highland county. Here Thomas Roberts built a house and painted it a bright red, and for almost a century this red house has stood, through the heat of the summers and the wintry blasts. In 1907 the house was painted white.

Thomas Roberts and wife were the parents of eight children: Abraham, John, Judah, Joseph, Lewis, Anna, Abel and Ephraim, all of whom were born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Thomas Roberts and his wife lived the remainder of their days in Highland county, Ohio, and are buried there.

Lewis Roberts, the father of Mrs. John Calvin Henley, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1811, and died at his home in Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, November 13, 1895. Lewis Roberts grew to manhood in Highland county, Ohio, and during the thirties came to Indiana and bought land from the government in Hamilton county, northwest of Westfield. He and his brothers, Judah and Abel, each owned two hundred acres in that neighborhood and adjoining. He married Hannah Barker, who was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1817, a daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Stewart) Barker. She came here at the age

of seventeen from North Carolina, and settled with her parents west of Westfield. Eight children were born to Lewis Roberts and wife: Levi, who died at the age of seventeen; Ellis, a well known farmer of this county, who died in 1910; Sarah Ann, deceased, who was the wife of John Herrell; Martha, the widow of Thomas Perisho, of Westfield; Jane, the wife of John F. White, of Westfield; Elizabeth, the wife of John C. Henley, of Westfield; Elwood, who died several years ago, leaving a family of three children; Enos, who died at the age of twenty-one in this county.

Lewis Roberts was a life-long farmer and spent his declining years in Westfield. He was a quiet, home-loving man, preferring his own fireside to the public forum. He and his wife reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor. He left a name which will be cherished by his children and their children's children.

HORACE W. CAREY.

The watchword of success is concentration. A man with only one talent who concentrates his powers upon one unwavering aim accomplishes more than the ten-talent man who scatters his energies and never quite knows what he can do to the best advantage. A man who strikingly exemplifies this principle of the advantage of concentration in life is Horace W. Carey, a former resident of Hamilton county, but now a valued citizen of Indianapolis. He has made his way to his present success because he has done everything as if his whole attention in life had been given to that one thing, but with all of his talents he has found time to do much also in works of general utility, humanity and benevolence, and while gaining material advancement for himself, he also has been a factor in the development of the higher humanities.

Horace W. Carey, son of Calvin and Eliza A. (Regan) Carey, was born on December 19, 1868, on a farm in Hendricks county, Indiana. His parents, both of whom were born in this county, are of Quaker ancestry, and both families have traced their history back to the Mayflower, in 1620. It is recorded that John Carey, one of the earliest ancestors of the family, was a tutor of Mary, Queen of Scots, and that another, William Carey, was a noted missionary in India. Several members of the family came to Pennsylvania and were the followers of William Penn, and still others performed able service in the Revolutionary War from Pennsylvania. Different mem-

bers of the family settled in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and from these states scattered to the westward, some of them finally coming to Hendricks county, Indiana.

Joseph Carey and wife, the paternal grandparents of Horace W., were early settlers in Hamilton county and passed the remainder of their days in this county. Calvin Carey, the father of Horace W., was a farmer in the earlier part of his career, and later he and his wife took charge of the Westfield Orphans' Home, managing that institution for several years. Later they became the superintendent and matron, respectively, of the Children's Home Society at Hadley, this county, and continued in charge of this institution until the death of Mr. Carey's wife, in July, 1913, after which Calvin Carey gave up the management of the Children's Home and retired to Westfield, where he is now living. Calvin Carey and wife were the parents of seven children: Horace W., who is the eldest of the family; Arthur J., a well-known business man of Westfield; Irvin, a business man of Noblesville; Bertha, the wife of H. W. Perisho, of Carmel; Jessie, the wife of Parker Zies, of Noblesville; Ernest, a newspaper man, of Los Angeles, California, and Florence, the wife of R. D. Horney, a construction engineer, of Indianapolis.

Horace W. Carey was educated in the common schools of his township and later graduated from the Union high school at Westfield in 1878. He then entered Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, and continued his studies in that excellent institution until he had finished his junior year. He then engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Indianapolis, retiring from that concern to become interested in a bank in Westfield. In 1890 he became the deputy county clerk of Hamilton county under Joel Stafford and served in this capacity for four years with Mr. Stafford and then continued his public service in the same capacity under the succeeding clerk, C. B. Williams, for another four years. In the fall of 1898 he was elected clerk of Hamilton county and continued in this office until 1903, since which time he has been living in Indianapolis, where he is engaged as state manager of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore. He has been remarkably successful in the writing of casualty insurance, having written more insurance of this character in this state than any other man except the president of the company. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis and takes an active part in the various social and commercial activities of the city.

Mr. Carey was married in October, 1891, to Cora Tomlinson, the daughter of Allen and Martha (Perisho) Tomlinson, of Westfield, to which

union there have been born three children, Lois, Allen and Horace R., Jr. Lois is a talented musician and a prominent figure in the musical life of Indianapolis. Allen and Horace R., Jr., have offices in the Merchants National Bank Building, Indianapolis.

The Carey family are all earnest members of the Friends church and take an active part in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Carey is particularly interested in the work of the Sunday school, and at the present time is superintendent of the Sunday school of his church in the city, as well as vice-president of the Marion County Sunday School Association. Mr. Carey always has been identified with the Republican party and has always been interested in every movement having as its object the advancement of the cause of good government and the civic welfare of his community. He was honored by his party by being nominated for the office of clerk of his county, and upon his election to that important office filled it to the entire satisfaction of every one, irrespective of party affiliations. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are people of refinement and culture and take a great deal of interest in the civic, moral and educational welfare of their community.

JOHN E. MACY.

There is no word in the English language which is susceptible of so many different interpretations as the word "success." To some it means the mere accumulation of wealth without any particular regard as to the means of its acquisition; to others it means the acquisition of knowledge with all that it may bring; while to others the word signifies the amount of good one may do in the world. The proposition that these three considerations may be summed up in the life of a single man is granted without question. Success to a man like John D. Rockefeller means one thing, to Edison another, to a Napoleon still another thing, while to Moody it means something totally different. But no matter what interpretation a man may give to the word, there can be no doubt that he who succeeds must have a definite program. He fixes his course and adheres to it. He lays his plans and executes them. He is not quickly discouraged every time a difficulty is thrust in his way. If he cannot go over it he goes through it. What a sublime spectacle is that of a man going straight to his goal, cutting his way through difficulties and surmounting obstacles which dishearten others, as though they were mere stepping stones. Those who make the great failures in life are

the aimless, the purposeless, the indifferent, the blundering, the shiftless, the half-hearted. There is no trend of purpose running through their work unifying their efforts and giving direction or meaning to their lives. A man with an all-absorbing purpose within him excites our admiration because he is lifted above the leanness and feebleness, the meanness and pettiness of common lives. One of the young men of Hamilton county who is making a success of his life is John E. Macy, a prosperous farmer of Noblesville township.

John E. Macy, the son of Benedict and Mary (Jessup) Macy, was born in Noblesville township April 9, 1870. Benedict Macy was born in North Carolina and his wife in Henry county, Indiana. He came to Hamilton county, Indiana, when he was eighteen years of age and settled on a farm, where he lived until his death, August 29, 1910. In addition to farming he carried on a blacksmith trade for many years. His wife died in July, 1896.

John E. Macy was educated in the common schools of his township and later attended the high school at Westfield for a time. After leaving school he returned to the farm, where he lived until his father's death. Marrying in 1893, in 1910 he purchased a farm of fifty-nine and one-half acres in this township, and has been managing it ever since. He carries on a general system of farming, paying particular attention to the raising of as much live stock as he can keep on his farm. He has a fine home, with commodious barns and other outbuildings, and takes a just pride in keeping his farm in a neat and attractive manner.

Mr. Macy was married August 9, 1893, to Mary A. Chance, the daughter of Joshua and Lydia (Jessup) Chance. Mr. and Mrs. Chance were the parents of ten children: Ira, a farmer of this county; Enos, a farmer of this county; Mrs. Loretta Stanley, who lives in Michigan; Mrs. Dora Hinshaw, whose husband is a farmer in Kansas; Isaac L., a farmer of Michigan; Oscar, a contractor and builder, who resides in Detroit, Michigan; Alvin, a farmer residing in Michigan; Mary A., the wife of Mr. Macy; Mrs. Nora Hinshaw, whose husband is a farmer living near Sheridan, and Elva, who is still at home. Mr. Chance died March 15, 1895, while his wife is still living at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Macy are the parents of four children: Freda L., Lester B., Lawrence J. and J. Willard. Freda L. was born November 13, 1895, was graduated from the common schools of the township and later took one year in the high school at Westfield; Lester B. was born February 9, 1897, and was graduated from the common schools of this county; Lawrence J.,

born April 20, 1900, and J. Willard, born March 13, 1905, are now attending the common schools.

Politically, Mr. Macy is a staunch adherent of the Prohibition party and a firm advocate of temperance in all things. He believes that the evils of the liquor traffic are such as to be a real menace to our nation, and that until this traffic is suppressed, the Prohibition party should continue as a separate organization. He and his family are earnest members of the Friends church, and are interested in all the activities of that denomination. Mr. Macy is a useful citizen and his tastes are decidedly domestic. He has taken advantage of his opportunities and his career in this county has been unstained by word or act of dishonesty. As a man his reputation for honor and veracity and conscientious service cannot be questioned and no one in the community enjoys a higher meed of respect.

IVA S. HODGIN.

The man who thrives in any calling is not always the ablest, the shrewdest, or the most laborious, but he is invariably one who has shown a willingness to please and be pleased, who has responded to the advances of others, not now and then, with conscious effort, but heartily, through nature and habit, while his rival has sniffed and frowned away every helping hand. The way any man treats the members of his family and his friends is a sure index to his character and disposition. He who is gentle with his family and considerate towards his friends reasonably may be depended upon for courtesy and consideration in all the relations of life. A man who measures up to a high standard is Iva S. Hodgin, who has lived more than half a century in the county which gave him birth.

Iva S. Hodgin, the son of Erastus and Lydia (Johnson) Hodgin, was born February 5, 1866, on the farm where he is now living. Erastus Hodgin was born in North Carolina and came to this county when a young man and bought eighty acres of land on which he began farming. He was a very successful farmer and at the time of his death, in 1889, he owned over four hundred acres of land in this county. His widow died March 21, 1905. To Erastus Hodgin and wife were born eight children: Rhoda, deceased; Mrs. Matilda Beales, whose husband is a farmer in this county; Jesse, a farmer of this county; Alvas D., living in parts unknown; Jonathan, deceased; Charles C., of Westfield; Iva, with whom this narrative deals; Ira, deceased, a twin brother of Iva; and Oliver, a farmer of Hancock county.

Iva S. Hodgkin was given a good common school education in the schools of his home neighborhood, and spent his summer vacations on the farm assisting his father. In this way he early developed a love for the life of a farmer and has always followed that occupation. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres, on which he raises all the grains and fruits of this section of the state and, at the same time, as much live stock as he can feed from his own crops. He has a beautiful home and excellent barns and outbuildings and takes a great deal of pride in keeping his farm in a neat and attractive manner.

Mr. Hodgkin was married February 26, 1910, to Viola Nelson, the daughter of John W. and Sarah (Posey) Collp, natives of Hamilton county, Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Hodgkin has one daughter, Mrs. Gladys Anderson, by her first marriage, her daughter now living in Madison county, Indiana.

The Republican party claims the support of Mr. Hodgkin, and, although interested in good government, he has never been a candidate for any public office. He and his wife are members of the Friends church and give freely of their means to its support. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Westfield and interested in the work of that fraternal organization. The life of Mr. Hodgkin has much to commend it because of his clean and wholesome way of living. He is alive to the best interests of his community and gives his hearty support to all worthy movements calculated to benefit it in any way.

BARNABAS C. WHITE.

It is altogether fitting that the representative citizens of Hamilton county have their lives recorded in a permanent manner for the benefit of the succeeding generations. The civilization of the present day is so far different from that of the state fifty years ago that the people of today little realize conditions under which their forefathers had to live. In biographical history there is found a power to instruct man by precedent, to enliven the mental faculties and to waft down the river of time a safe vessel in which the names and actions of the people who contributed to raise this county from its primitive state may be preserved. Surely and rapidly the pioneers of this county who in their prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as their heritage are passing to their graves. The number remain-

ing who can relate the incidents of the first days of settlement is becoming small indeed, so that the necessity exists for the collection and preservation of events without delay before all of the early settlers are cut down by the scythe of Father Time. One of the old pioneers of this county is Barnabas C. White, who has been a part of this county's history for more than half a century, a period of time which has seen more changes than all the preceding years of its history put together.

Barnabas C. White, the son of Stephen and Mary A. (Harold) White, was born September 17, 1849, in Guilford county, North Carolina. His parents also were natives of the same state and left there during the Civil War in order to make their homes in a free state. They crossed the Ohio river into Indiana May 8, 1862, with the intention of coming to the central part of the state to make their home. They crossed the river at Jeffersonville, and here they got their first glimpse of the old Jefferson & Indianapolis Railroad. They conceived the idea of chartering a car and shipping their household goods, horses and wagons and thus getting located soon enough to put out their crops for that year. They had no difficulty in chartering a car and within two days after they crossed the river they loaded their household utensils, horses, wagons, etc., and shipped them as far north as Columbus, Indiana. Upon arriving at Columbus, Stephen White and his family moved on a farm ten miles east of Columbus, where they remained for one year, when they moved three miles farther east and remained on this second farm for another year. They then moved back westward ten miles, where they remained for four years, and in the fall of 1868 the whole family, consisting of the father, mother and a large number of children, came to Hamilton county, and since that date members of the family have lived within this county.

Stephen White and wife were the parents of eleven children, whose names are here given in the order of their birth: Barnabas C., born September 17, 1849; Delphina, born December 2, 1850, died at the age of two years; Isaac N., born January 30, 1853, died at the age of eighteen months; Mrs. Abigail Hubbard, born July 15, 1854, whose husband is superintendent of the county farm; Abel C., born February 7, 1856, died April 14, 1880; Daniel W., born September 22, 1857, now the proprietor of the elevator at Hillisburg, Clinton county, Indiana; Phoebe N., born July 12, 1859, deceased; Shubael H., born March 31, 1861, now a resident of Carmel, Indiana; Walter R., born September 26, 1863, now a resident of Noblesville; Mary A., born May 15, 1865, died in infancy; Owen A., born October 20,

1868, deceased. All of these children, except Walter, Mary and Owen, were born in North Carolina, the last three having been born in Indiana.

Barnabas C. White received only a common school education and supplemented this with wide reading all of his life. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, having started out in life with but ten acres of land, which he paid for by hard work. To this first small tract he has added from time to time until he and his wife now own one hundred and six and one-quarter acres of excellent farming land in the county. They have worked together and Mr. White feels that his wife deserves as much credit for his success as he does himself. He has a good home, excellent barns and out-buildings of all kinds, while the farm is well equipped with the latest improved machinery for successful agriculture.

Mr. White was married March 6, 1878, to Ruth A. Macy, the daughter of Benedict and Mary (Jessup) Macy, natives of North Carolina and Henry county, Indiana, respectively. Benedict Macy was born February 9, 1819, in North Carolina and came to Henry county, Indiana, when he was eighteen years of age. He followed the dual occupation of a farmer and blacksmith and lived a long and useful life in this county, passing away August 29, 1910. His wife died July 17, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of four children, Claudia, Bernice Lula, Cora Bessie and Freddie. Claudia was born November 28, 1878, and died August 6th of the following year. Bernice Lula was born July 24, 1880, and is the wife of Ulysses S. Moser, a farmer of Noblesville township, to whom were born Mervin S., died December 11, 1899, Samuel W., Wilma, Edward and Leah. Cora Bessie was born December 26, 1881, and died November 4, 1882; Freddie was born March 26, 1885, and died September 10th, of the same year.

Mrs. White is one of ten children born to her father, who was twice married, and who by his first marriage had three children: Lambert, who lives in Newcastle, Indiana; Bartlett, deceased, and Richard, deceased. The second wife of Mr. Macy was the mother of Mrs. White. To his second marriage were born seven children: Samira, deceased; Mrs. Samantha Jessup, of Jennings county, Indiana; Ruth, the wife of Mr. White; Mrs. Julia Woodward, of this county; Lydia, deceased; Elizabeth, who is now residing in Texas, and John E.

In politics, Mr. White always has been a staunch Republican, but has never held any office other than that of road supervisor. He and his family are all faithful and earnest members of the Friends church, and he is one of the officials of Providence church. Mr. White has acted well his part in

life, and while primarily interested in his own affairs, he has not been unmindful of the interests of others, contributing to the extent of his ability to the advancement of the public good and the welfare of his fellowmen. Personally, he is a man of pleasing address, sociably inclined and enjoys a wide acquaintance and a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

CHARLES A. COOK.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer reverts to the life of one who has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor or of sudden, meteoric accomplishments, must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to young men whose fortunes and destinies are still matters for the future to determine. Charles A. Cook is distinctively one of the representative agriculturists of Hamilton county. For a number of years he was engaged in the livery business, since which time he has directed his efforts toward the goal of agricultural success and by patient continuance in well-doing has succeeded in overcoming the many obstacles by which his pathway was beset, being today considered one of the foremost farmers of the county.

Charles A. Cook, the son of Levi H. and Mary J. (White) Cook, was born September 24, 1858, in Washington township, this county. His parents were natives of Wayne county and Hamilton county, respectively, and his father was a merchant for many years in Noblesville. Levi H. Cook spent his latter years upon his farm, where he died in August 1899. He had been given a practical education and was a man of good business ability, a fact which led to his appointment as the administrator of many estates, a service invariably performed with satisfaction to all concerned. His wife died in February, 1900.

Charles A. Cook was educated in the district schools of Washington township and spent his summer vacations upon his father's farm. In this way he early became acquainted with the details of agricultural life and upon his marriage, in 1880, was ready to engage in regular farm work for himself. He continued to farm in this township until 1892, when he moved to Noblesville and engaged in the livery business, which line he followed for ten years, after which he moved to his farm of eighty-eight acres, where he has since resided. This farm is well improved in every respect and in the

tilling of the soil and the proper care of crops Mr. Cook is thoroughly modern and up-to-date. He has a splendid set of farm buildings, all having been built with the idea of permanency and convenience, and he always has taken pride in keeping his farm in an attractive state.

Mr. Cook was married December 16, 1880, to Belle Scott, the daughter of Charles N. and Sarah A. (Hayworth) Scott, natives of Hamilton county and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of three children: Burnie, who married and has one son; Herman, who died June 15, 1887, and Anna May, born October 29, 1893, and now living with her parents.

The Progressive party has claimed the support of Mr. Cook since its organization, in the summer of 1912, he believing that the principles advocated by this new party eventually will bring about a better condition in the affairs of our nation. Mr. Cook always has been interested in good government, though never having been active in political affairs to the extent of being a candidate for any office. He and his family are members of the Friends church, and in the advancement of its interests they have been prominent factors in their community. Fraternally, Mr. Cook is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which organization he takes a deep interest. Mrs. Cook's father is living with her at the advanced age of seventy-three, her mother having passed away March 9, 1892. Personally, Mr. Cook is a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor, though genial and friendly in all of his relations with his fellow citizens. He is a man of decided convictions on the leading questions of the day and gives his earnest support to all movements for the upbuilding of the community socially, educationally, morally and materially. The result is that he has enjoyed, in a large measure, the warm regard and confidence of all who know him.

FREEMAN JOHNSON HAIR.

The Hair family came to Hamilton county, Indiana, from Ohio in 1844, and for the past ninety years the members thereof have been prominent factors in the advancement of the county along various lines of development. The first member of the family to locate in this county was James Hair, who was born in Ohio, either in Brown or Highland counties, and came here when a young man with his parents, John Hair and wife. They were compelled to cut a road through the farm which they had entered, and

the night before they reached it they had to camp out in a cabin near Pendleton, in Madison county. The same night that they were in this cabin a man was lying concealed beneath the floor, hiding from the officers of justice who were seeking to apprehend him. He was one of a gang which had massacred some Indians, and he, with three others, was hanged near Pendleton shortly afterwards for this crime.

Raymond Johnson Hair, the grandson of James and Polly (Richey) Hair, the first members of the family to locate in this county, was born in the northeastern part of Wayne township, in this county, July 8, 1865. Raymond J. Hair is the son of John S. and Caroline (Fisher) Hair. John S. Hair was one of nine children born to his parents, and was born in the state of Ohio. James Hair was twice married, his first wife being Polly Richey, by whom he had nine children, his second wife being Betsy Wright, by whom he had one child.

John S. Hair was reared to manhood in Hamilton county, Indiana, and here married Caroline Fisher, who was born and reared in Wayne township. She was a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Fisher, natives of Clermont county, Ohio. Samuel Fisher and his family came to Wayne township during its early settlement and in 1835 he received the deed for his land from the government. Samuel Fisher was a Democrat in his earlier years, but later joined the Republican party.

After John S. Hair's marriage he began farming on the Fisher homestead, where his son, Freeman J., is now living. He was a quiet and unostentatious man, thoroughly honorable and upright in all of his dealings and always lived in accordance with the promptings of a good conscience. His death occurred August 21, 1901, and his wife died in February, 1891. They reared a family of five children: Mrs. Lucretia T. Wright, the wife of Wilbur Wright; Mrs. Clara Stanford, of Lapel; Mrs. Serepta Woodard, also of Lapel; Freeman J., a resume of whose history is here recorded, and McCarty, who lives in Madison county, this state.

Freeman J. Hair was reared to manhood in Wayne township, and after his marriage he lived for ten years one mile west of Durbin, in Wayne township. He then bought out the interests of the other heirs in the old home place where his father had lived, and in addition bought out the interest of his wife's twin brother, so that now he has altogether one hundred and sixty acres. For about ten years Mr. Hair drilled gas wells in the gas belt of Indiana, and also water wells in various parts of Hamilton and Madison counties. He also went over into Ohio and drilled several oil wells in that state. As a farmer he ranks among the most progressive and enterprising

of his county. He handles only the best breeds of live stock, and his Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle are pure bred, although their pedigrees are not registered. For twenty years he has been raising pure-bred stock and sells hogs every year for breeding purposes to men who deal in registered stock.

Mr. Hair was married November 6, 1890, to Martha S. Passwater, a sister of Enoch Passwater, a sketch of whose life's history appears elsewhere in this volume, where further details of the family history are given. Mrs. Hair was born and reared in the western part of Wayne township, in this county. Mr. Hair and his wife are the parents of six children, all of whom are still at home: Celia Grace, John E., Kenneth, Richard, Russell and Robert.

The members of this interesting family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lapel, in the affairs of which they take a warm and active interest. Mr. Hair and his son John are members of the Lapel Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and are actively interested in its affairs. Mr. Hair formerly was a Republican, but upon the organization of the Progressive party, in 1912, he gave his allegiance to the new party, believing that the success of the principles propounded by the leaders of that political organization was essential to the continued welfare of the nation.

THOMAS E. McDONALD.

A prominent farmer and the present trustee of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, is Thomas E. McDonald, who is one of the leading citizens of his township. The McDonald family is of sturdy Scottish ancestry and has had prominent representation in this county since 1837. The McDonald brothers, Thomas, a cripple, and John, came from Scotland to America about 1750 and located in Pennsylvania. Thomas McDonald is the great-grandfather of Thomas E., the present representative of the family in Hamilton county. One of the sons of Thomas McDonald was Jacob, who was the first of the family to locate in Hamilton county. He came here in 1837, and bought a farm in the northeastern part of Wayne township, where he lived until his death, January 24, 1864.

George McDonald, a son of Jacob, and the father of Thomas E., did not come here with his parents in 1837, but remained in Ohio, where he married Amanda Seabrooke, who was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania,

April 24, 1819, the daughter of Archibald and Mary (Knight) Seabrooke. Mary Knight was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of John and Maria Christina (Grosscross) Knight. Maria Christina Grosscross was born in Germany, and came with her parents to Adams county, Pennsylvania, and settled near Gettysburg. She had two brothers in the Revolutionary War. Archibald Seabrooke was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the nine sons of Moses and Nancy (Scott) Seabrooke. The father of Moses Seabrooke was born in England, while his wife was a native of Wales. Moses was killed by the Indians on the ground where Williamsport, Pennsylvania, now stands. Archibald Seabrooke and his wife moved to Ohio and made a permanent home in Holmes county. Amanda (Seabrooke) McDonald, the mother of Thomas E., has two sisters who are worthy of special mention. One of these sisters is "Aunt Mary Ann" Robinett, of Wayne township. Her husband, Elijah Robinett, and three of her children died in 1854. She came to this county in 1852 and still lives on her farm near the Prairie Baptist church. She was ninety years old May 22, 1914, and is, considering her age, a remarkably well-preserved woman. She still is blessed with an excellent memory and sews and reads print without glasses. About ten years ago she walked over ten miles to Noblesville to pay her taxes, and now walks to and fro from church twice each Sunday, does all of her own housework, and, for one of her age, is probably the most active woman in the county. The other sister of Mrs. McDonald, who has an interesting history, was the wife of Major Peter J. Birchall, who was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and who often visited the Lincoln home. After Lincoln's death Mrs. Lincoln was cared for at the Birchall home for about three months. The mother of Mrs. Birchall, Mrs. Robinett and Mrs. McDonald, died August 21, 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-six years and nineteen days.

Thomas E. McDonald, with whom this narrative deals, was born November 7, 1860, in the northeastern part of Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, and was the youngest son born to George and Amanda (Seabrooke) McDonald. His father was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1815. George McDonald lived five miles southeast of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, after his marriage until November, 1852, when he moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, and located near his father's home. In the spring of 1855 George McDonald moved one-quarter of a mile farther south and rented a farm until the fall of 1857, when he purchased a farm in the northern part of section 19. With the exception of eight acres of timber which had been deadened by Thomas Castor, this land was still covered with dense woods. On this farm George McDonald

lived until his death July 28, 1894. He was a life-long farmer, a quiet, home-loving man, but active in all of those things which make for the betterment of the community. No worthy cause appealed to him in vain, and he was a liberal and free hearted man who always was willing to share his good fortune with his neighbors. His wife died January 29, 1877. Seven children were born to George McDonald and wife: Alwelda, who died in infancy; Archibald, who died at the age of fifteen; Sarah, who died at the age of two and one-half years; Jacob, who lives near the old home place; George, who died at the age of one year; Grafton, who lives near the old home farm, and Thomas E.

The education of Thomas E. McDonald was received in the district schools of his home neighborhood. His mother died when he was sixteen years of age and for several years afterwards he kept house for his father and his two brothers. After his marriage in 1880, Mr. McDonald lived on his father's home place and took care of his father until the latter's death in 1894. He continued to reside on the home farm until 1900, and then moved on to the James Fisher farm west of Lapel, where he has since resided.

Mr. McDonald was married August 27, 1880, to Sarah Alice Fisher, who was born on the farm where Mr. McDonald now lives in 1861, a daughter of James and Nancy (Sterns) Fisher. On August 24, 1900, Mr. McDonald and his family moved on to the Fisher farm, their present home. Mr. McDonald and his wife are the parents of five children living and one deceased: Amy, James, Fortner Socrates, Perry Grafton, Thomas Chester and George Lester. Amy is the wife of Scott Anderson, a farmer of Wayne township, and has one daughter living, Helen Louise, and a son, Russell, who died at the age of fourteen months. James died at the age of five months. Fortner Socrates married Mabel Fern Edrington, and lives on the farm where his father was born. He has one son, Thomas Morton. Perry Grafton married Eva Agnes Bartholomew, and lives one-half mile east of his father's home. They have two children, Alwilda and Woodrow Neal. Thomas C. and George L., who are twins, born May 11, 1894, are single and still living with their parents.

Mr. McDonald has been a staunch Democrat since reaching his majority, and has been very active in the local councils of his party. He was elected trustee of Wayne township in 1907, taking office January 1, 1908, and filling this responsible position to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens until the expiration of his term January 1, 1915. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife both belong to the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. McDonald is a genial man and has so lived as to win the esteem of his fellow citizens.

ALBERT A. HASKETT.

It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a community or state lies not in the machinery of government, or even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars Albert A. Haskett has conferred honor and dignity upon his county and for this reason his life history should be recorded here with the biographies of the representative men of his county. As a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, as a school teacher of many years' experience, as a public official and as a private citizen, he has measured up to the highest standard of American manhood.

Albert A. Haskett, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Haskett, was born May 15, 1843, in Henry county, Indiana. Daniel Haskett was born in North Carolina and shortly after his marriage, in that state, brought his family to Indiana in order to get away from slavery, an institution which he abhorred. He was a strong Abolitionist and after coming to this state took a very active part in the local operation of the "Underground Railway." He first settled in Henry county in 1842 and five years later moved to Tipton county and located near the town of Tipton. In 1857 the family permanently settled in Hamilton county, in Adams township. Daniel Haskett died January 15, 1901, his wife having passed away in 1854.

Albert A. Haskett was the third of seven children born to his parents and was fourteen years of age when they settled in Hamilton county. Part of his education was received in Tipton county and the remainder of it in Hamilton county. At the age of seventeen he had just made arrangements to take a four-year course in school, but the Civil War then coming on he gave that four years to the service of his country. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was shortly after assigned to the Twenty-first Brigade of the Sixth Division of the Army of the Ohio, which was later incorporated in the Army of the Cumberland. During his service of more than four years, Mr. Haskett never was absent from his company and participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. Among the many battles in which he fought may be mentioned the following: Shiloh, Perryville, Stone's River, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Springhill, Franklin and Nashville. In June, 1863, Mr. Haskett was appointed

first sergeant of his company, and when his regiment was veteranized in January, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant and was mustered out in December, 1865, at Port Lavaca, Texas, with this rank.

Mr. Haskett returned to Hamilton county immediately after the war, but remained in the county only a short time. He went to Champaign county, Illinois, in February, 1867, and lived there for the next fourteen years, during which time he was engaged in the teaching profession most of the time. While living in Illinois, Mr. Haskett was married on October 1, 1873, to Mary Zell, of Mount Holly Springs, Pennsylvania, and to this union there were born six children: Carrie, Albert, John Charles, Anna, Robert and Elsa.

Carrie, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Haskett, was born October 12, 1874, and died April 29, 1908. She was one of the most successful teachers of Hamilton county for many years. Albert was born January 31, 1876, and is now living in New Mexico, where he is employed by the United States government as a cattle inspector. He formerly was a teacher in the schools of Hamilton county. In addition to his duties as government inspector, he is acting as correspondent for the *Arizona Globe* and the *Los Angeles Times*. John Charles was born January 1, 1878, and died November 29, 1907. He was married September 20, 1903, to Cora Myers and left his widow with one daughter, Katherine. Anna was born February 20, 1880, and died September 20, 1900. Robert was born March 28, 1882, and married January 24, 1912, to Laura Stanley. They have two children, Ruth and Anna. Elsa, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Haskett, was born April 8, 1884, and taught school for several years before her marriage to C. R. Mitchell, the cashier and bookkeeper of the Strawboard Company at Noblesville, Indiana. All of these children except Elsa were born in Champaign county, Illinois.

Mr. Haskett came back from Illinois in 1881 and has since lived in Hamilton county. In 1888 he was elected treasurer of the county on the Republican ticket and served in that office for one term to the entire satisfaction of everyone in the county. He has been a life-long member of the Republican party and one of its valued leaders in the county for many years. Fraternally, Mr. Haskett is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic. He became a member of the Grand Army Post at Noblesville at the second meeting of the local organization and has been officially connected with it ever since.

Mr. Haskett and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church and always have been liberal supporters of its various activities.

The life of Mr. Haskett has been commendable in every respect, his daily walk and conversation ever having been such as to command the respect of his friends and acquaintances, among whom he is held in the highest esteem. He has ever been interested in the welfare of his fellow citizens and has consistently favored every movement which would make his community a better one in which to live.

ROY B. CASTOR.

One of the largest land owners of Hamilton county, Indiana, is Roy B. Castor, who has spent his whole life of thirty-five years in this county where he was born. He comes from a sterling family, one that has stood for high ideals during all its career. He is a generous-hearted and public-spirited citizen, systematic in everything he does, and has met with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts.

Roy B. Castor, the son of William H. and Mary (Benham) Castor, was born in the house where he is now living in Wayne township, October 12, 1879. His father was born in this same township, one-half mile north of the place where his son is now living, on March 24, 1835, and lived and died within one-half a mile of his birthplace. He died May 26, 1914. The family history of his parents, John and Sarah (Beatty) Castor, appears elsewhere in this volume.

William H. Castor grew to manhood amidst pioneer surroundings and was married February 14, 1877, to Mary C. Benham, a daughter of Dr. Silas and Clemency (Pelair) Benham, who was born in Calhoun county, Illinois. Dr. Silas Benham, father of Mrs. Castor, was born in New York state and grew up with the design of becoming a coppersmith, in which trade, which he followed for a time, he became an adept artisan. Later determining to follow a professional career he studied for the practice of medicine and became a physician. After practicing this profession in different parts of New York for several years he came to Hamilton county, Indiana, and located in Noblesville, where he entered the practice of his profession, in which he became very successful and where he spent the remainder of his life, as did his wife, their deaths occurring at their home in Noblesville. Both Dr. and Mrs. Benham were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various activities of which they were deeply interested, as well as in all the good works of the community. Dr. Benham was a mem-

ber of the Masonic fraternity and took an active part in the deliberations of the Noblesville Lodge of that order. To Dr. and Mrs. Silas Benham were born four children: Mattie J., now deceased, who was a successful teacher in the schools of Hamilton county and who married Thomas Tuttle, to which union there was born one child, Thomas; Joseph Vincent, second child and first son of Dr. and Mrs. Benham, after having taught school in his younger days, gave his life for the preservation of the Union, being one of the many brave soldiers who were slain in the battle of Stone River in the Civil War; Mary C., the wife of Mr. Castor, and Charles, who died at the age of nine years.

William H. Castor was a farmer all of his life, although he was interested in many other enterprises. He owned farm land in Wayne, White River and Noblesville townships, a total of about sixteen hundred acres. In addition to this he was the owner of valuable property in Noblesville. He was one of the builders of the Central Indiana railroad and was a heavy stockholder in the company. This is the railroad which runs from Anderson to Brazil. It had a very precarious existence for several years after it was constructed and Mr. Castor lost heavily as a result of his connection with it, in fact, losing practically all he had at that time. However, he was not discouraged. Though he was then forty-five years of age he began life over and succeeded to a remarkable degree. He made a specialty of feeding hogs and cattle and accumulated his extensive holdings of sixteen hundred acres and business properties after he was forty-five years of age. He and his wife were both active and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Castor built the largest barn in the county, a building one hundred and fifteen feet long and equipped with all the modern conveniences. He literally cut his farm out of the woods, since the place where he started in to build a home was in the midst of a primeval forest. He built a beautiful modern home and it still remains one of the most attractive places in the county. The house is large and substantial, has stained glass windows, fine verandas around the house and electric-lighting plant. William H. Castor and wife had two children, Marie, who died at the age of seven months, and Roy B.

Roy B. Castor has lived upon the same place and in the same house ever since he was born. After completing the course in the district schools, he was graduated in the class of 1897 in the Noblesville high school. He then took a course in the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and later a course in a business college at Indianapolis. He worked with his father until his marriage and then became a partner with his father, and for three

years before his father's death had the active management of his father's extensive affairs. Since the latter's death he has been very busy in taking care of his large estate. He is a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank of Noblesville, and in addition to the properties which he inherited from his paternal estate, has farm lands of his own in Washington township and extensive interests in the state of Louisiana.

Mr. Castor was married October 6, 1896, to Marie Beals, who was born west of Noblesville, a daughter of E. N. and Julia (DeHart) Beals. Mrs. Castor is the eldest of three children born to her parents, both of whom are still living upon the Beals farm west of Noblesville.

Mr. Castor and his wife are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and generous contributors to its maintenance. Mr. Castor joined the church when he was twelve years of age and has lived the life consistent with its teachings. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Clarksville, Indiana, Lodge No. 118. He and his wife are the parents of three children, two of whom died in infancy. The one son living, Worth H., was born November 28, 1908.

JAMES FISHER.

A highly respected citizen of a past generation was James Fisher, who lived in Hamilton county, Indiana, from 1834 until his death in 1900. He was a man of broad intelligence and was an interesting talker, possessed of a most informative fund of pioneer reminiscences. Genial in manner he easily won friends and for over a half century was one of the leaders in his community. He grew up amidst the pioneer conditions in Hamilton county, and being possessed of a strong constitution and a personality which made him a natural leader of men was no inconsiderable factor in the improvement of the locality in which he lived.

James Fisher, the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Wilson) Fisher, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, September 11, 1819, and died at his home in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, April 6, 1900. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and emigrated to Ohio when about eighteen years of age in company with his parents, and settled on government land. The parents of Samuel Fisher continued to reside in Ohio until their death at an advanced age. Samuel Fisher grew to maturity in Ohio, and when about twenty-four years of age, married and lived at home until the death of

his father, September 20, 1834. He at once sold out the Ohio farm and moved with his wife and children to Indiana, where he settled in Wayne township, Hamilton county. Samuel Fisher entered two hundred and forty acres of land from the government and built a rude log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, in which the family lived for about twelve years. He then built a larger house of hewed logs, which was a great improvement over the first cabin, its greater dimensions being necessary for the needs of the increased family. In this second log house Samuel Fisher lived until he retired from active life and moved to Noblesville, where he died at about the age of seventy-five years. The wife of Samuel Fisher was born in Clermont county and died, after a long life of usefulness, at the old homestead in Wayne township, in this county at the age of seventy-six. She was a devoted wife and mother and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her parents originally were from Pennsylvania, but had emigrated in early life to Ohio, where her father operated a salt manufacturing plant, becoming one of the leading business men of his locality.

James Fisher attended the subscription schools of Hamilton county in his boyhood days; and while his education there necessarily was very limited, yet by wide reading he became one of the best informed men of his community. When twenty-one years of age he married Susan McDole, who was born near Steubenville, Ohio, to which union five children were born, two of whom are still living, Addison and Warren. Susan McDole was the daughter of John and Susan McDole, residents of Ohio, who came to Indiana about 1840. She died September 18, 1852. In the following year, on September 29, 1853, James Fisher was united in marriage with Nancy Sterns, who was born March 20, 1833, in Carroll county, Ohio, the daughter of Peter and Margaret (Bushong) Sterns. Her parents came from Pennsylvania to Ohio and lived in the latter state until 1837. In that year the Sterns family came in a wagon to Hancock county, Indiana, and entered eighty acres of land, remaining there about ten years. Although Mrs. Fisher was only about four years of age when her parents came from Ohio to Hancock county, Indiana, she still has recollections of that journey, despite the fact that she is now eighty-two years of age. In 1847, the Sterns family moved to Hamilton county, and bought a farm of eighty acres east of Durbin, adjoining Mrs. Fisher's present farm on the west. They lived there until old age, and then moved to Noblesville, where Mr. Sterns died in 1887, while Mrs. Sterns died in 1898.

Immediately after his first marriage James Fisher settled on government land and built a log house in which he resided with his family until

1868, when he erected a good, frame dwelling, in which he lived until his death in 1900. He applied himself diligently to the clearing of this farm and to its tillage with the result that in the course of years he became prosperous and was numbered among the most influential citizens of his county. He was personally a very approachable man and one who always took a great interest in the welfare of his community. His widow is now making her home with her son-in-law, Thomas E. McDonald in Wayne township.

FLOYD W. ZIMMERMAN.

A public school teacher in the schools of Hamilton county, Indiana, for the past thirty-three years, Floyd W. Zimmerman has exerted a most helpful influence upon the youth of this county. He is intensely practical in all of his teaching, and it is probably safe to say that no other teacher in the state has done so much to encourage the boy to remain on the farm as has Mr. Zimmerman. He has been particularly interested in the raising of fine corn, and has had the satisfaction not only of raising some fine corn himself, but of seeing many of his pupils take prizes for their corn. Mr. Zimmerman comes from a fine German family, one that has been at the forefront in Hamilton county for many years.

It is pertinent to note something concerning the spelling of the name "Zimmerman." Most of the family now in the county spell it "Simmermon," because in the early days when the first members of the family came here from Germany, they pronounced it as the Germans do. The Americans did not understand the German spelling, and spelled it as it was pronounced, namely, "Simmermon." The German spelling is "Zimmerman," which, in German, means "carpenter." To add to the confusion, one branch of the family, which has many members in the United States, has translated the name into English, and is known as the "Carpenter" family. The historian who attempts to write exhaustively of the Zimmerman family will in this way meet with much trouble, since this Carpenter family is directly descended from the great-grandfather of Floyd W. Zimmerman.

Floyd W. Zimmerman, the son of John Sullivan and Margaret Jane (Castor) Simmermon, was born in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, August 11, 1861. Inasmuch as a resume of the interesting history of John S. Simmermon is given elsewhere in this volume, the reader is referred to the biographical sketch of that gentleman for further information concerning the Zimmerman family.

Floyd W. Zimmerman was reared to manhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools of his home neighborhood, and later spent two years in the high school at Noblesville. Such was his excellent training that at the age of nineteen he began teaching in the public schools of Hamilton county and has been in continuous service in the school room since that time. His record is one which probably has never been equalled in Hamilton county and indicates the high esteem in which Mr. Zimmerman is held as an instructor of the youth. He has taught the children of his earlier graduates, and has seen their children graduate as well. His long experience has given him unusual opportunities for noting family traits and thus he has been the better able to instruct the youth who have been entrusted to his ministering care. He always holds before his pupils the idea of going higher in the educational world and thus preparing themselves for more useful careers. He teaches because he likes the work. It is to him indeed a labor of love and he feels that in the school room he is performing a mission which is second to none.

Mr. Zimmerman practices what he teaches and is not only one of the most successful teachers of agriculture in the state, but is also a practical farmer, ranking among the most progressive farmers of his county. He is the owner of two hundred and thirty acres in Hamilton county, and one hundred acres in Madison county, this state. He bought his first one hundred and sixty acres with his earnings as a teacher, and has since, with the assistance of his sons, managed his farm as well as spent each winter in the school room. For the last ten years he and his sons have specialized in raising fine corn, particularly seed corn. He has won frequent prizes at the various corn shows held in the county and state, and has demonstrated what can be accomplished by scientific corn raising. In 1913, a boy on one of Mr. Zimmerman's farms by the name of Wilson Abney, was encouraged by Mr. Zimmerman to try for prizes in corn raising and the lad gave his best efforts in the summer of 1913 to the production of good corn, with the result that he won twenty-eight dollars in prizes. He won first on white corn giving the largest yield per acre—twenty dollars; first on the best ten ears of white corn—five dollars; first on single ear of white corn—three dollars. His brother, Cecil Abney, won first on the best ten ears of yellow corn, receiving five dollars as a prize, and third on best single ear, winning a prize of one dollar. Mr. Zimmerman encourages all the boys in school who are reared on the farm to remain there and give their best efforts toward becoming successful farmers. He teaches manual training as well as agriculture and uses tools in the school room, the pupils under his direction having turned out some

really remarkable work. As an illustration of his methods of teaching, it is interesting to note that he has gone into the fields with sacks and worked up and down the corn rows showing the boys the best ears to select for seed; then he explains to them the methods of caring for the corn and selecting it for seed the following spring.

Mr. Zimmerman was married December 27, 1885, to Pauline Wright, the daughter of Jesse W. and Ann M. (Aldred) Wright, to which union have been born six children, three living and three deceased. Benjamin Hanson died the day after his birth; John Vernon died at the age of five years and three months; Catherine Marie was graduated from the State University in 1912 and is now the principal of the Camden, Indiana, schools; Jesse Griffith was graduated from the high school at Lapel and has taught three years; Margaret Ruth is now a senior in Indiana University, and will be graduated in the class of 1915; Rex Wright died at the age of nine months. Mr. Zimmerman and his wife have given their children the advantages of the best education which is provided by the state of Indiana, and have had the satisfaction of seeing them take their places as useful members of society.

Mrs. Zimmerman's father was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, on April 19, 1823, and was the sixth in a family of eight children. His parents were Jesse and Ruhanna Wright, Jesse Wright being born in North Carolina, July 15, 1787, and his wife's birth occurring in the same state, November 28, 1788. James Wright settled in Stokes county, North Carolina, shortly after his marriage, and there all his children were born, Jesse W. spending his earlier years in that county. The Wright family held a deep-seated hatred of slavery and in 1839 they left North Carolina and located in Bartholomew county, Indiana, a year later settling in Marion county, this state, where Jesse W. Wright lived with his parents until 1851, when he moved to Hamilton county. In 1845 Jesse W. Wright was married to Ann M. Aldred, the daughter of William A. and Eliza F. Aldred. His wife was a native of the state of Delaware, born November 14, 1826, and came to Indiana with her parents in 1836, her father previously having entered one thousand acres of land in this state. Mr. Wright and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the fathers of each were local preachers in that denomination.

Mr. Zimmerman is an active worker in the Democratic party, and has been the nominee of his party at various times, although the Republican majority is such that he has never been elected. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star. He also is a member of the Knights of

Pythias, and he and his wife both belong to the Pythian Sisters. Mr. Zimmerman also holds membership in the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Although he does not tell these things himself, many others have told of the many substantial deeds of kindness and generosity on the part of Mr. Zimmerman. He is a man of strong convictions, earnestly following any course of action decided upon, straightforward and upright, a man with so many friends because he is sincerely a real friend to so many others.

JOHN SULLIVAN SIMMERMON.

The late John S. Simmermon, spent his entire life of seventy-two years within the limits of Hamilton county, Indiana, and when he died in 1909 he left a name which was untarnished before the world. No more sterling citizen has ever lived in the county than he, and his career is typical of the lives of the pioneers of the county.

John Sullivan Simmermon, the son of John and Mary (Fisher) Simmermon, was born in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, March 15, 1837, and died in the same township, November 9, 1909. John Simmermon was a native of Pennsylvania, the son of Benjamin and Margaret (Nagol) Simmermon, also natives of the same state. Benjamin Simmermon came to Ohio when John, Sr., was nine years of age, and in this state Benjamin Simmermon died at the age of sixty. The Simmermons were of German ancestry and were the descendants of a thrifty family who possessed a large estate in Germany. John Simmermon, Sr., was only eleven years of age when the death of his father threw upon him in a large measure the care of the family. He worked at home and also worked out by the month at whatever he could find to do. In 1833 he came to Indiana and located in Hamilton county, not long afterwards marrying Mary Fisher, the daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Atherton) Fisher.

Benjamin Fisher was the son of Benjamin Fisher, of Pennsylvania, where both father and son were born. In 1800 Benjamin Fisher, Jr., came to Ohio, having been married shortly before, and located on thirty-three acres in Cleremont county, where he lived until 1819, when he came to Hamilton county, Indiana, and located in what is now White River township. At that time there were thousands of Indians and very few white people in the central part of Indiana. The city of Anderson was then only an Indian

village and Chief Anderson held undisputed sway over the Indian wigwams clustered along the banks of White river. Elsewhere in this history is found an account of Benjamin Fisher's tragic end at the hands of Indians. He was killed by the redskins in the fall of 1821, being the only white man as far as history records, who was killed by the Indians in Hamilton county. Hannah Atherton, the wife of Benjamin Fisher, was born in Vermont, and became the mother of three children, John, Mary and Charles. After Mr. Fisher's tragic death in the fall of 1821 the widow and children remained nearly twelve years on the farm and then moved to Stony Creek township, Madison county, Indiana. The tomahawk which the Indians used in killing Benjamin Fisher still is in the possession of the family.

After John Simmermon, Sr., was married, he and his wife located in Hamilton county, which was then a dense woods. He built a rude log cabin, sixteen by eighteen feet, and in it four of his children, including John S., were born. In 1849, the family moved to the north part of Wayne township, where John Simmermon, Sr., bought the farm on which he lived until his death at the age of sixty-five. He was a Democrat in politics, a Methodist in religious belief and a man who was sincerely devoted to all public-spirited enterprises. His wife died at the age of sixty-eight.

John S. Simmermon grew to maturity amid the pioneer scenes of the county, and a few months after reaching his majority he was married November 4, 1860, to Margaret J. Castor. She was born in Wayne township, this county, November 24, 1840, and was the daughter of John and Margaret (Beatty) Castor. Five children were born to John S. Simmermon and wife: Floyd W., who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Alma, the wife of George Anderson, of Durbin, Indiana; Marion G., who married Metta Guinn; Minnie, the wife of Edwin C. Aldred, and John B., a farmer of Wayne township.

Mr. Simmermon started in life as a poor boy, working as a farm hand on the farms in his home neighborhood. He drove oxen to break the prairie sod on the Gray farm for the first time and ploughed it with eight oxen. It is said that he yelled so lustily at the oxen that his voice was heard as far away as Strawtown. After his marriage Mr. Simmermon settled on a farm of eighty acres and for five years he and his family lived in a little log cabin and then he built a larger and much better house. In 1884 he erected a handsome dwelling at a cost of five thousand dollars, one of the most attractive country homes in Wayne township. He devoted his attention to farming and stock raising, and was very successful in handling high grade cattle and horses. He was a man of exceptional business and executive ability for a

farmer. An interesting story is told of his shrewdness in financial matters. While buying timber at one time he saw a lot of walnut timber which had been cut and the trunks hauled away, leaving the tops and knots. He bought what was left for ten dollars in order to make his title secure, although he could have had it for a gift if he would remove it. He worked it up one winter and found many knots which were valuable for veneer, selling one particular fine knot for five hundred dollars. Another knot which was still more valuable was stolen. From his ten-dollar investment he realized thirty-five hundred dollars and with this he bought his first eighty acres of land. He had many interesting experiences as a youth in this then unsettled county. When about eighteen years of age he had an encounter with a young panther which proved to be more exciting than dangerous. On this particular night he was going to see his girl, the same girl who later became his wife, when he met a bear in the road, and things looked serious for a while. However, he frightened the bear away, only to run into a panther, and fortunately he had little difficulty in eluding the panther.

Mr. Simmermon was reared a Democrat, but when he married it happened that his wife was a Republican in belief. He had never voted before his marriage, being, in fact, but a little past his majority at that time. Election day came shortly afterwards and to please his bride he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time forward voted the Republican ticket. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church until he was about fifty years of age and then he and his wife became members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He was an active church worker and took a great interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. He not only assisted his own denomination financially, but helped other denominations as well as all local benevolent enterprises. He was a generous supporter of all movements having as their object the public welfare and was a public-spirited citizen who gave generously of his means to the support of all worthy institutions.

Mr. Simmermon's wife died January 27, 1909. Immediately after her death, Mr. Simmermon's health began to fail, and although he was a strong, robust man at the time of her death, from that time on his health gradually gave way and he passed away nine months later. They had been close companions throughout their long married life and his grief at her death was such that he did not seem to care to live any longer. Such, in brief, is the career of one of the most honored citizens of the past generation in Hamilton county, and it is indeed fitting that his career be set forth in the annals of the county to whose welfare his whole life so consistently had been devoted.

CURTIS H. MALLERY.

The Mallery family was one of the first families to locate in Hamilton county, Indiana, and during all the years which the members of the family have lived here, they have been prominently identified with every phase of the county's development. Curtis Mallery, the grandfather of Curtis H., was born in the state of New York, April 8, 1774, and died in this county October 1, 1851. His worthy wife, Nancy Bolter, was born June 16, 1782, and suffered all the privations and sacrifices of frontier life with her husband. She died of the cholera in Noblesville August 19, 1850. She was a devoted wife and mother and tenderly cared for the ten children who came to bless this union. Curtis Mallery was the second treasurer of Hamilton county, and held this office for twenty years. He was a man of sterling integrity and ambition and was peculiarly well adapted for successfully facing the privations of the life which must be lived in a frontier country.

Horace C. Mallery, the son of Curtis Mallery, and the father of Curtis H., with whom this narrative deals, was born April 6, 1815, in Herkimer county, New York, and came with his parents to Hamilton county, Indiana, arriving here May 4, 1820. Horace C. Mallery was a farmer and an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mary Pugh, the wife of Horace C. Mallery, was born September 19, 1817, in Green county, Ohio, near Cedarville, and was the daughter of Hulit and Abigail Pugh. Her parents came to Hamilton county in old age and died soon after arriving here of malarial fever, and they are buried in the Bethel church cemetery in Wayne township. Horace C. Mallery died November 11, 1879, and his wife passed away March 31, 1875. They were the parents of six children, Curtis H. and his sister, Mrs. Belinda Grange, of Noblesville, being the only ones now living.

Curtis H. Mallery was born August 13, 1840, near where the carbon works are now located at the southern edge of Noblesville. He lived there until he was eleven years of age and then moved with his parents to the west side of Wayne township, where he has since resided. He attended the district schools and at the age of seventeen began teaching in the schools of his county and for several years taught school in Noblesville and Wayne township. While his father was living he rented the farm from his father and worked on it all the time except when he was teaching. After his marriage in 1860 Curtis H. Mallery and his wife began life in a log cabin, where they spent five happy years. He now has a substantial brick residence on an elevation overlooking the winding road that follows the valley of Stony creek in the western part of Wayne township. He also has another substantial resi-

dence on the farm now occupied by his son, Horace Francis. His well improved farm of over two hundred acres is one of the most productive farms of the county and is now successfully managed by his son, Horace F.

Curtis H. Mallery was married in 1860 to Lydia R. Richmond, who was a native of Madison county, Indiana, a daughter of Rev. Francis M. and Sarah (Holliday) Richmond. Her father was a Methodist minister who died in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Mallery are the parents of three children, their first child dying at the age of five months, while two sons are now living, Arza and Horace Francis. Arza is a decorator and painter and now lives in Los Angeles, California. He has been twice married, his first wife being Margaret Passwater, to which union one son, Ralph, was born. His present wife was Mrs. Bessie (Pierce) Small, who was born in Noblesville. Horace Francis, the other son, commonly known as "Frank," is living on the old home place and now has the management of it. He married Kate Passwater, the daughter of M. F. and Clementina Passwater, and they have one son and three daughters, Martin, Jennie, Maggie and Lucile.

Mr. Mallery and his wife have both been members of the Methodist Episcopal church from their youth, and have lived lives consistent with the teachings of their church. They have been active workers in the church and Sunday school and Mr. Mallery has more than a local reputation as a minister in the church. He is an eloquent preacher, and while he has never filled regular charges, has frequently filled pulpits with ability. He is an upright and honorable man and in all the relations of life has so conducted his affairs as to merit the high esteem in which he is universally held. He is kind and considerate, gentle and courteous in manner, and a public-spirited citizen who always stands firmly for the right.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.

In 1923 Hamilton county will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its organization. Since its organization as a county ninety-two years ago it has emerged from an unbroken wilderness to its present prosperous condition. There must have been a certain fascination which brought our forefathers to this state and led them to settle amidst the virgin forests which covered the state in every direction. Probably the most energetic, ambitious and strong-minded men and women came to Indiana in its early history. This fact should be borne in mind when thinking of the discouragements

through which they passed. It needed men strong of heart and sound of body to cope with the forests, the Indians, the swamps and the malaria, and that our forefathers had all of these necessary qualities is shown by the fact that they successfully conquered all of these one by one. The young farmer of today who starts in life has not one of these obstacles to overcome, and yet not infrequently one is heard to complain that he cannot make a living. In justice to the present generation, however, it is not improbable that some farmers of today placed amid the same conditions with which their grandfathers had to cope in the twenties and thirties would have made a better living at that time than they do at the present time. One of the most valuable lessons to be learned in a perusal of the many interesting biographical sketches presented in this volume is that presented in the recital of the fierce obstacles and discouragements which our forefathers had to overcome. William A. Johnson, a resume of whose life's history is presented in the following paragraphs, is a son of one of the pioneers of this county, and himself has many of those sterling characteristics which made his father such a sturdy citizen of the county.

William A. Johnson, the son of Alfred Johnson, was born in this county, November 9, 1867. His father also was a native of this county, his birth having occurred here in 1844, and he lived the life of a farmer during all his days. Alfred Johnson and wife were the parents of six children, Mrs. Emma Ledbetter, Oliver, Joshua, William, Mrs. Dora McCord and Charles.

William A. Johnson was given a good, common school education and early in life started out to make his own way. At an age when most boys now are in high school, he began to "work out" and being a sturdy youth soon became enabled to command the wages of a man. He continued to work on farms in his home neighborhood until his marriage when he rented a farm of his own in this township and with his good wife began to save money in order that they might have a farm which they could call their own. There is no more commendable trait than that of thrift and the story of the ten talents is as true in the twentieth century as it was in Biblical times. In 1905 Mr. Johnson bought his present farm of fifty-four acres in Jackson township and on this tract he raises as fine crops as any farmer in the county. Prospering, as he deserved to prosper, in March, 1914, Mr. Johnson added to his holdings by the purchase of the Willits farm of one hundred acres in Noblesville township. He keeps his farms in a high state of productivity by a scientific system of crop rotation and thus always is able to secure the best results.

Mr. Johnson was married September 24, 1890, to Miss Emma Hersh-

man and to this union have been born six children, all of whom are still with their parents, Estelle, Grace, Floyd, Edith, Mildred and Clyde.

Mr. Johnson is a stanch Democrat, but he has been so concerned with his agricultural duties that he never has felt that he had the time to take an active part in the political life of the community. Nevertheless, he identifies himself with all public-spirited measures and is genuinely interested in the welfare of his neighbors. He and his wife are earnest and loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contribute according to their means to its support, feeling that the value to their community of the church's beneficences cannot be overestimated. His township has no worthier or more highly respected citizen, and his years of straightforward and honest dealing have gained for him the confidence of every one with whom he has been associated.

FRANCIS M. MUSSELMAN.

A man who has been an intelligent tiller of the soil and a public-spirited citizen of Hamilton county, Indiana, is Francis M. Musselman, who has lived within the limits of this county for the past fifty years. Such has been his diligence and good management that he has accumulated a fine farm of three hundred and eighty acres, the general appearance of which place indicates that he has been very successful in its management. He is a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor and while attending primarily to his own interests, has not neglected to take his part in the civic life of the community about him.

Francis M. Musselman, the son of John and Mary (Kaufman) Musselman, was born December 14, 1863, in Owen county, Indiana. His parents moved from Owen county to Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1864, and located in the northern part of Wayne township. John Musselman was a carpenter and contractor as well as a farmer, and was a man of high influence in his community, where he lived until 1894. He was an active member of the Lutheran church, as was his wife, and both took a prominent part in the various activities connected with their church. The wife of John Musselman died in 1898. There were born to this worthy couple seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The five living children are David, Oscar, George, Francis M. and Mrs. Della Wiles.

Francis M. Musselman was about eight months old when his parents

moved from Owen county, Indiana, to Hamilton county. He has lived on the same farm since coming to this county. He received a good common-school education in the district schools of his home neighborhood and remained with his parents until the time of his marriage. As a farmer he has been very successful, as is shown by his fine farm of three hundred and eighty acres, all of which lies in one tract in the northern part of Wayne township. He has never specialized in his farming, but raises all of the crops common to this section of the state and feeds for the market a considerable annual production of hogs and cattle. He has a beautiful home and a large and commodious barn and other outbuildings. His house is surrounded by a well-kept lawn and everything about it speaks well for the taste of its owner. Concrete walks and a concrete wall in front of the house and a porte-cochere at the side of the house add to the general attractiveness of the place.

Mr. Musselman was married in 1891 to Minnie A. Stubbs, who was born in Shelby county, Indiana, the daughter of Leonidas and Charlotte (Cushing) Stubbs. Mrs. Musselman lived in Shelby county with her parents until ten years of age and then came with them to this county. To Mr. Musselman and wife have been born seven children, all of whom are still living: Orvis, Carey, Clarence, Muriel, Pearl, Roy and Ralph. Orvis married Julia Kinder and lives on the home farm.

Leonidas Stubbs, the father of Mrs. Musselman, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, April 22, 1847, the son of Elza and Zephaniah (King) Stubbs. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and was married October 6, 1868, to Charlotte W. Cushing, who was born at Scott Plains, New Jersey, August 4, 1850, the daughter of John and Hannah (Wattson) Stubbs. She came to Shelby county, from New Jersey, with her parents when she was a child. Mr. Stubbs died June 3, 1908, and his widow is still living in Noblesville. The reader is referred to the biography of Leonidas Stubbs, which appears elsewhere in this volume for further details of the history of this family in Hamilton county.

Mr. Musselman and his wife are loyal members of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been active in political matters, his extensive agricultural interests having demanded all of his time and attention, and he has never cared to become a candidate for any political office. Mr. Musselman is an industrious and prudent farmer and gives his personal supervision to his large estate. He takes a deep interest in the affairs of his community and lends his hearty support to all public-spirited measures.

CLINTON E. CASTOR.

For the past eighty years the Castor family has been represented in Hamilton county, Indiana, and during these four-score years, members of that family always have taken a prominent part in the history of the county. One of the many members of this sterling family who is now living in Wayne township is Clinton E. Castor, an enterprising and progressive farmer.

Clinton E. Castor, the son of John Marion and Sarah (McDonald) Castor, was born September 29, 1868, on the farm where he is now living in the northeastern part of Wayne township. His father was born November 28, 1844, on the Wade Castor farm two miles west of where his son is now living. John M. Castor was the son of John and Sarah (Beatty) Castor, whose biographies appear elsewhere in this volume. John M. Castor grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1863 enlisted in Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was afterwards mounted and changed to the Eighth Cavalry and incorporated as a part of Kilpatrick's Brigade. This brigade saw hard service and fought almost daily on the campaigns from Tennessee through Georgia, with General Sherman on his march to the sea. It also was with General Sherman on his march through the Carolinas, was present at the final surrender of General Johnson on April 22, 1865, and participated in the Grand Review at Washington. John M. Castor had many narrow escapes, but came through the terrible struggle with only one slight bullet wound in his leg.

Immediately after the close of the war John M. Castor returned to his home in Wayne township and married Sarah McDonald, who was born April 25, 1845, on the farm where Homer McDonald is now living. She was a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Hamilton) McDonald. Her father was born near Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, in 1818, the son of Jacob and Sarah (Scherer) McDonald. Jacob McDonald's grandfather was one of two brothers who came to America from Scotland. The history of the McDonald family appears in the biographical sketch of Thomas McDonald elsewhere in this volume.

When Thomas McDonald was about six years of age the family moved to Holmes county, Ohio, and later came to the northeastern part of Wayne township, in Hamilton county, Indiana, arriving here about 1839. Jacob McDonald bought one hundred and sixty acres of land here and spent the remainder of his life in this county, and is buried in the acre lot on the farm which he donated for a cemetery. He was active in the Missionary Baptist church and helped organize the Prairie Baptist church, furnishing the timber

to build the old log church. In this county Thomas McDonald married Ann Hamilton, who was a native of Holmes county, Ohio, a daughter of John Hamilton and wife. The Hamilton family came to this county about 1837, and located just south of the McDonald farm. The Hamilton family also was active in the organization of the Prairie Baptist church. Shortly after Thomas McDonald married he bought an interest in the farm where Homer McDonald is now living and moved there and rented from the other heirs, finally purchasing the whole farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was a township trustee for about twenty years, a strong Democrat, and one of the leaders of his party. He was a man of earnest convictions, quick to acknowledge an error and quick to forgive.

After John Marion Castor's marriage he located on the farm where Clinton E. Castor is now living. His father gave him one hundred and five acres and he added to this until he owned four hundred and twenty acres at the time of his death. He was an exceptionally good manager and a man diligent in every way. When not busy with his farm work, he was out trading and bought and sold a great deal of lumber. He was an active Democrat, a leader in his party and helped to organize his party for local campaigns, giving both of his time and money generously. He was very sympathetically inclined toward those who were less fortunate than himself and gave away nearly half of what he made, with the result that he had a host of friends in his community. He was an active member of the Methodist church from 1866 until about twenty years ago, when he joined the Wesleyan church, where he labored earnestly until his death. He was a faithful Christian and practiced what he preached. During his earlier life he was active in the work of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Free and Accepted Masons and other lodges, but retired from active lodge work in order to devote more of his time to his church. He died July 30, 1897, at the age of fifty-two, and his wife survived until February 11, 1914. She made her home after her husband's death on the farm where she had begun her married life. She, too, was a faithful member of the church with her husband and was a wife and mother who was devoted to her husband and children. Six children were born to John Marion Castor and wife: Ona, Clinton, Hattie, Osie, Sarah and Floyd. Ona is the wife of Asa Fisher, and lives in the northern part of Wayne township. Clinton E. is the immediate subject of this review. Hattie is the wife of Robert Presser, of Madison county, Indiana; Osie, who was the wife of Charles Huffman, died in 1902, leaving two children. Sarah is the wife of Owen Huffman and lives in Madison county,

Indiana. Floyd, the youngest of the six children of John M. Castor and wife, died at the age of fifteen.

Clinton E. Castor was reared on his father's farm, the same on which he is now residing. He inherited eighty acres from his father and has since added ninety acres, so that he now has a fine farm of one hundred and seventy acres. He has been an active worker in the Democratic party from the time that he reached his majority. In 1914 he served as committeeman of his precinct.

Clinton E. Castor was married in 1891 to Emma Lehr, the daughter of Henry and Jane Lehr, who was born in the northwestern part of Wayne township, in this county. To this union have been born five children: Sarah Jane, who died at the age of two years and one month; Henry Marion, who died at the age of three years, and three children who are still single, Nessie, Ruth and Clifford. Nessie and Ruth are graduates of the high school, while Clifford is a small lad of six years.

Mr. Castor is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. His wife belongs to the Lutheran church at Cicero, and Ruth and Nessie belong to the Prairie Baptist church. The family live in a fine home and everything about the farm indicates that the owner is a man of enterprise and industry. He always has taken a prominent part in advocating all public-spirited measures and is rightly regarded as one of the representative men of his community.

JOHN H. CASTOR.

For more than eighty years the Castor family has been prominently identified with the history of Hamilton county, Indiana. Coming here in 1824, John H. Castor, the first member of the family to locate in the county, filled an important place in the history of his community. He was one of the pioneers who started the county on the way to prosperity and advancement along every line.

John H. Castor was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1810, and died in Hamilton county, Indiana, January 1, 1883. He was the son of Nathan and Freelove Castor, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, the son of Noah Castor. Noah Castor was one of thirty children born to Conrad Castor, who lived at Brock's Gap, Virginia. Of these thirty children of Conrad Castor, twenty-seven were boys and every one of the number served in the Revolutionary War. It is doubtful whether

any family in the United States can show such a record. Noah Castor was born at Brock's Gap, Virginia, and moved to Pennsylvania, where most of the members of the family lived until the forepart of the nineteenth century.

John H. Castor was reared to manhood in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and came to Hamilton county, Indiana, on horseback in 1834, arriving here on the 1st day of February. He came here with the intention of making a home for himself and on the 11th of the same month, he was married to Sarah Beatty, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cascadden) Beatty. The Beattys came from Ireland to Pennsylvania, and after Sarah was born, moved to Holmes county, in that state. It was in Holmes county that John H. Castor met Sarah Beatty and became engaged to her. After they were betrothed he made his long overland trip on horseback to Hamilton county, Indiana, in order to enter land where he and his future wife might make their home. The Beatty family came to Hamilton county in 1833 and settled on the Gascho farm at the northern edge of Noblesville. Undoubtedly the young couple had their plans already made to get married before either of them came to Indiana. At least, they were married ten days after Mr. Castor arrived in this county.

John H. Castor and his young wife began life under truly pioneer conditions. The timber was so dense where they decided to locate their little cabin that it was hard to fell the trees. Game was so abundant that Mr. Castor could stand in the doorway and shoot deer by the light of his own fireplace. Turkeys, rabbits, squirrels and all kinds of small game could be shot from his doorstep. They prospered and reared a large family of children: William H., Nathan, Samuel Beatty, Margaret Jane, John Marion, Freelope M., Nancy E., Sarah Ruth and Wade P. Three other children died in infancy, and only three of those who grew to maturity, are now living, Wade P., Mrs. Sylvester and Freelope. At the time of his death John H. Castor was the owner of six hundred and twenty-five acres of land in this county, and was considered one of the most substantial men of the county. He and his wife reared their children to lives of usefulness and honor, and had the satisfaction of seeing them married and rearing families of their own.

John H. Castor was a good man in every respect. He and his wife, as well as their children, were loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Castor was very active in church work and contributed liberally to the building and support of numerous churches in the county. No good cause ever appealed to him in vain and he always stood ready to share his worldly possessions with those less fortunate. Such men are responsible for Hamilton county as it is today, and to these sterling old pioneers the present genera-

tion should be forever grateful. They builded better than they knew, and this volume which contains a brief account of the lives of many of these pioneers, as well as their descendants, will be handed down to future generations as a book to be preserved as the record of their unselfish lives, a priceless heritage descending from one generation to another.

WILLIAM FRANCIS McSHANE.

No family of Hamilton county has a more distinguished ancestry than that of William Francis McShane, an honored veteran of the Civil War and a resident of this county since his birth, three score and ten years ago. The McShane family are of Scotch descent and played an important part in the American Revolution. The first members of the family to come to America from Scotland were two brothers, Edward and Robert, who came to this country before the Revolution. Several of the sons of Edward fought in the Revolutionary War and he (Edward), on one occasion, while taking provisions to the soldiers in camp, reached there just before a battle and, shouldering a musket, took part himself, and helped to defeat the British. Edward McShane appears to have been living in New Jersey during the Revolution, and to have removed to Virginia after the war. He subsequently removed to Kentucky, where he lived until his death. Robert, the other brother who came to this country, was a sea captain, and was captured by the Algerian pirates in the Mediterranean Sea.

It is not known how many children Edward McShane had, but Francis who was born in New Jersey in 1782, is the grandfather of William F. McShane of this county. After his father's death, Francis McShane went to live with an uncle in Pennsylvania and remained with him until he reached his majority. He then returned to Kentucky and married Theodocia Gray, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Pogue) Gray. He then rented a farm in Kentucky for a few years, and in 1826 he brought his family to Hamilton county, Indiana, locating on the farm now occupied by his grandson, William Francis McShane. He built a log cabin sixteen by eighteen feet and began to clear the land for cultivation. Later he entered one hundred and sixty acres in Boone county, and at the time of his death still owned the three hundred and twenty acres which he had entered from the government. Early in life he was a Baptist, but later in life he became a Presbyterian. He died in 1842, while his wife lived until she was eighty-four, not passing away until 1866. Francis McShane and wife were the parents of

three children: James G. the father of the present head of the family in this county; Edward, deceased; and Sarah, who married Riley Bond. Sarah was the first white child born north of White river.

James G. McShane was born in Harrison county, Kentucky and came to this county with his parents in 1826 when he was seven years of age. At the age of twenty-two he married Martha J. Silvy, the daughter of William and Nancy (Mosley) Silvy, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The Silvys came to Indiana early in its history and settled on the outskirts of Indianapolis, and there, Martha, the wife of James G. McShane was born in 1824. The children of Mr. and Mrs. James McShane are four in number: Nancy E., William Francis, Dr. John T. and Jennie.

William Francis McShane, the oldest member of the family now living in Hamilton county, was born on the present farm in 1844, in a small log cabin which is still standing on the home farm. He received the limited common school education which was afforded by the subscription schools of his days, and when a youth of only seventeen, enlisted in Company F, the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His first enlistment was for three months and at the end of that time he re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for a period of four months. At the end of this second re-enlistment he returned to his home in this county where he has lived ever since. After his marriage in 1868, he moved to a farm one and one-half miles south of Joliet and lived there for several years, and then moved back to the farm which his father owned, which joined the home place on the east. On this farm he lived for the next seven years, and then built his present home on his father's farm where he was born, his father having built a new home on the other farm across the road. Mr. McShane has been a prosperous farmer in this county for fifty years and has carried on general farming and stock raising all of his life. On his farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres he has raised excellent crops and has had uniform success with his hogs and cattle. He has found by experience that it pays to own only the best stock, so he has made a specialty of handling thoroughbred Chester White hogs, and Shorthorn cattle.

William F. McShane was married February 26, 1868 to Sarah A. Foulke, the daughter of Jessie and Mary (Baker) Foulke, who was born in Ohio, November 20, 1846. The Foulke family moved to Hamilton county when Sarah was a small child and bought land at Baker's Corner. Mr. and Mrs. McShane are the parents of five children: Eva, Nona, Alma, James and Lena. James W. McShane married Edna C. Owen, who was born in Fremont, Nebraska, and lived there until her marriage. They have two children, James Owen and Sarah Elizabeth. Eva, the eldest child of Mr.

and Mrs. McShane, married William Hensil and lives one mile east of her parents' home. Nona married John W. Day and lives three and one-half miles west of Noblesville. Alma married Edgar Michener and lives in Deadwood, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Michener have five children: Earle, Ester, Evalena, Frank and Silvy. Lena married John Eveleth. They have one child, Ruby. The mother of these children died July 4, 1906.

Mr. McShane has been a life-long Republican and always has been actively interested in its success. Several years ago he was trustee of Delaware township for one term, but has never held any other office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Free and Accepted Masons in Carmel and of the George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Indianapolis. He is a member of and an earnest supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church.

This sketch of Mr. McShane's life would not be complete without mentioning the collection he has made of Indian relics. For more than fifty years he has been deeply interested in the collection of Indian arrow-heads, hatchets and other Indian relics, and has in the neighborhood of eight hundred different pieces in his private collection. He also has a large collection of old relics, such as mowing sickles, cabinetmaking tools, saddlebags, and Civil War relics. He also has all of the tools and implements which our forefathers used in spinning and weaving flax. He naturally takes a great deal of pride in his relics, and enjoys showing them to anyone who is interested in seeing them.

WESLEY D. HARE.

A review of the life of the honored and lamented Wesley Hare must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of his career, touching the struggles of his early manhood and successes of later days, would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his day and generation and the luster of his deeds and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of the community where he did his work and achieved his success. Sufficient is submitted, we believe, to prove him entitled to the honorable position he long occupied among the brave and energetic self-made men of Indiana, who by enterprise and unswerving integrity forged to the front despite all opposition and won for the grand old Hoosier state a place second

to none other in the bright constellation comprising the Union of American States. That he did his part nobly and well cannot be gainsaid, and, though dead, he yet speaketh in the work which he accomplished and in the many kindly deeds and wholesome influence which not only his friends, but the community as well, prize as a grateful heritage.

The late Wesley Hare, founder of the business which is now conducted by his son, was born September 4, 1825, in Ross county, Ohio, and died in Noblesville, Indiana, November 2, 1902. He was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Freshour) Hare, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Jacob Hare was one of the early emigrants to Ohio and a pioneer citizen of the Buckeye state. He later moved with his family to Green county, Ohio, and from there he finally settled in Hamilton county, Indiana, where he lived the remainder of his life. His wife, Elizabeth Freshour, came with her family from Virginia to Ohio, and in that state she and Wesley Hare were married. She was a devoted, self-sacrificing wife and mother. She and her husband reared a family of nine children to lives of honor and usefulness.

Wesley Hare was eleven years of age when his parents moved from Ohio to Hamilton county, Indiana, and consequently he received part of his education in the schools of Ohio. After coming to this state he attended the schools in the locality where his parents settled, and visited his father upon the farm while not in school. At the age of nineteen years he was apprenticed for two years to a wagonmaker and thus was laid the basis for the industry which is the most important in Hamilton county. By the time Wesley Hare had reached his majority he had qualified as a wagon and carriage maker, and for a time after reaching his twenty-first birthday he worked as a journeyman at his trade. In 1849 he opened a shop in Noblesville, which from a very small beginning, gradually grew to be an establishment of large proportions with a reputation which extended over all the states of the middle west. From this insignificant beginning in 1849 has arisen the industry which today is the pride of Noblesville and which has been for many years its most important manufacturing establishment. The factory now occupies a building four stories high, eighty-six by one hundred and thirty-two feet and employs regularly more than fifty men all the year round. The "Hare" buggies and carriages have gained an enviable reputation and are sold mainly to jobbers. These vehicles are found throughout this state, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kentucky and many other states, although Indiana monopolizes a large share of the annual output. The motto of Wesley Hare was "Keep up the quality." During his

long connection with the factory this rule was rigidly followed, and it can be truthfully said that this motto has been no less closely followed since his death, as the vehicles from this factory today are as stanchly and sturdily made as they were during the lifetime of the founder of the establishment.

Wesley Hare was married in 1852 to Mourina T. Harrison, a member of an early pioneer family. To this union were born two sons and two daughters, Elbert M., a brief account of whose life history is presented elsewhere in this volume: Silas W., Stella, the wife of George Shirts, a prominent attorney in Noblesville; Emma, the wife of William H. Craig, one of the most prominent citizens of Noblesville, and for many years the editor and proprietor of the *Noblesville Ledger*. The sons, Elbert M. and Silas W. were associated in the business with their father before his death and it is still continued under the firm name of W. Hare & Sons.

Wesley Hare was a Democrat in politics and always deeply interested in local, state and national issues. However, his attention and energies were absorbed by his large business interests, with the result that he could never take an active part in politics. He was public-spirited to a marked degree, and at his death, was mourned as a citizen who had never failed in those high qualities which mark the true American citizen.

ELBERT M. HARE.

There is nothing which stimulates a man to deeds of worth and a life of uprightness and rectitude more than the recollection of the strength of character and examples of right living which have been created by his forbears. In this respect Mr. Hare is fortunate beyond the majority of men in having been descended from a line of ancestors who have been in their several communities men of strength and influence, doing their duty well, whether in the peaceful pursuits of ordinary life or in positions of public trust. A heritage of such a memory of the lives of one's forbears is of more value than a heritage of material wealth. In the business affairs of Noblesville Mr. Hare occupies a position of importance and among those who are today conserving the commercial and industrial prosperity of this community none occupy a higher standing among their associates.

Elbert M. Hare, one of the most substantial business men of Noblesville, Indiana, was born October 19, 1853, in the city where he always has maintained his residence. He is the son of Wesley and Mourina T. (Harrison)

Hare, a brief resume of whose history is presented elsewhere in this volume. Wesley Hare was for many years before his death one of the most influential men of Hamilton county and built up a manufacturing business which was second to none in the county. His manufacture of vehicles made a reputation, which carried the name of the city of Noblesville throughout all of the states of the middle west and it is this industry which he has handed down to his son.

Elbert M. Hare has spent his entire life in the city of his birth, receiving his education in the common and high schools of Noblesville, later attending a commercial college at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he became associated with his father in the manufacture of vehicles, the firm being known as W. Hare & Son, and this firm name has been continued in use since the death of his father in 1902. The business has been expanded within recent years and now light road vehicles of all patterns and descriptions are manufactured, the firm also handling Buick automobiles. In addition to his manufacturing interests, Mr. Hare also is interested in agriculture and owns a large farm in this county. Among many other varied interests, he is a director in the Wainwright Trust Company of Noblesville.

Mr. Hare was married January 26, 1882, to Emma Stevenson, the daughter of John and Margaret Stevenson, and to this marriage have been born three sons, Frank, Willard and Albert. Frank is now associated with his father in the vehicle business. He was a former student of Indiana University, and while in attendance there he gained a great reputation as one of the best football players ever turned out by the university. Albert, the youngest son, is now a student in the State University.

Mr. Hare always has been actively interested in political affairs and, until 1912, was one of the influential factors in Republican politics in his county. He has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions, but has never been an office seeker in any sense of the word. He always has stood for what he felt was for the best interests of his city, county and state, and never has failed to do his share towards furthering these interests. In the summer of 1912 he became identified with the Progressive party, feeling that it offered reforms which the country was demanding. In the ranks of the Progressive party he took a prominent part as he had previously done in the Republican party. Fraternally, Mr. Hare is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are regular attendants of the Presbyterian church, to which they contribute liberally of their means. The family lives in South Tenth street in Noblesville, one of the most beautiful residence districts in the city and

here they have a most attractive and modern home, where they dispense hospitality which leaves no doubt as to their kindliness of character and geniality. Mr. Hare is a man of genuine worth and justly merits the high esteem in which he is regarded by everyone with whom he has ever been associated.

ULYSSES G. MICHNER.

The subject of this review is a representative farmer and stock raiser of Delaware township, Hamilton county, Indiana, and is known as one of the alert, progressive and successful agriculturalists of this favored section of the Hoosier state. In his labors he has not permitted himself to follow in the rut in a blind, apathetic way, but has studied and experimented and thus secured the maximum returns from his enterprising efforts, while he has so ordered his course at all times that he commands the confidence and regard of the people of the community in which he lives, being a man of honorable business methods and advocating whatever tends to promote the public welfare in any way.

Ulysses G. Michner, proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in this county, was born on his present farm, September 30, 1872. His parents, Samuel P. and Telitha J. (Spann) Michner, were natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana, respectively, the former of whom was of German extraction and both of whom were early settlers of Indiana. Thomas Michner and family came from Pennsylvania to Indiana when Samuel P. was a small boy. Mrs. Michner was of English and French origin.

Samuel P. Michner was one of five children born to his parents and remained at home until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served as corporal throughout the whole of the Civil War and participated in many of the hard fought battles of that memorable conflict. In one of them he was wounded in the head, which caused him to be an invalid for twenty years before his death, this also being the ultimate cause of his death. Samuel P. Michner and wife were the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity and were reared to lives of usefulness and honor.

Ulysses G. Michner was only eleven years of age when he commenced to "work out" by the month, receiving eight dollars per month for his first summer's work. Since he started to work so early in life his education was necessarily not very extended, although he has since been a wide traveler,

close observer and thorough student and is therefore practically a self-educated man. He worked out by the month until he was twenty-three years of age and then married, after which he began renting land in this county. He rented for seven years and then purchased the present fine farm where he is living, this farm being the one on which he was born. At the time of his birth, his father was working as a hand on the farm. In 1912 Mr. Michner built the buildings which are now on the farm and now has the satisfaction of feeling that he has as attractive and convenient buildings as are to be found in the rural districts of this county. His home is as modern as any city home while his barns are models of convenience and comfort. He carries on a general system of farming and stock breeding and feeds more cattle than any other man in Hamilton county today. He has been remarkably successful in the handling of cattle and is looked upon as an expert in this line. He has extensive cattle sheds and every convenience for the feeding and management of large herds of cattle so as to secure the best results.

Mr. Michner was married December 24, 1895, to Anna Davidson, the daughter of Dr. Greenleaf N. and Susanna (Records) Davidson, who was born in Pendleton, Indiana, June 11, 1871. Her parents were natives of Ohio and came to Indiana in 1865. Her father practiced medicine in Pendleton for thirty years. Dr. Greenleaf N. Davidson gave his services to the nation in the dark hour of its trial in the sixties, serving throughout the Civil War as a corporal in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was one of the founders of the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, in which for twenty years he was a professor. Doctor Davidson had the distinction of being the best botanist in the state of Indiana, and his colleagues in medical science credited him with the possession of more knowledge on the subject of materia medica and therapeutics than any other man then living.

Mrs. Michner was the youngest of seven children born to her parents, six of whom lived to maturity. After receiving a good common-school and high-school education she entered the Physio-Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, from which she later was graduated. She then practiced medicine for two years in Connersville and while practicing in that city was appointed county physician, being the first woman to hold that office in the history of Indiana. Her success in public work is proved by the books of the Fayette County Poor Farm, the records for her term of office showing the best degree of health and happiness of the inmates ever recorded in the history of that institution. Since her marriage she has discontinued the practice of her profession and now devotes all of her attention to her home

duties. Mr. and Mrs. Michner are the parents of five children: Forrest, Kenneth, Russell (deceased), Hazel and Lawrence. The two elder children are now attending high school at Carmel, while the two younger are still in the common school.

In politics, Mr. Michner is a staunch Republican and has always been interested in the civic affairs of his community, while Mrs. Michner is a Prohibitionist, born and bred. At the present time Mr. Michner is serving on the township advisory board and is carefully looking after the interests of his constituents. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a deep interest in the affairs of this fraternal organization. Mrs. Michner belonged to the first lodge of the Daughters of Veterans in the state, Lucinda Morton Tent No. 1, Connersville, Indiana, while residing there, and naturally has always been much interested in the welfare of this worthy organization. Mr. and Mrs. Michner are not members of any particular church but are attendants and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Michner is a self-made man and from the time he was fourteen years of age has known the responsibility of taking care of himself. He takes a keen interest in the affairs of his community and was never known to withhold his support from any worthy cause. Such men are a blessing to any community since they are the men who are the backbone of our nation and the hope of the future.

E. E. NEAL.

One of the best known men in Hamilton county, Indiana, and one of the residents of this county who is known throughout the state of Indiana for the prominent place he has occupied for many years in the councils of the Republican party, is E. E. Neal, who was born in Hamilton county, the son of Jabez and Mary (Bowman) Neal.

Mr. Neal is a graduate of the Noblesville high school, the Union high school and the National University Law School at Washington, D. C. Mr. Neal has also studied and traveled extensively in Europe, having spent one year there. He has been a school teacher, served as deputy county auditor, was connected with the war department at Washington for two years and was a court reporter for sixteen years. At one time he was a proofreader on the *Chicago Herald*. He has been a newspaper editor for the past thirteen years, four years of which he has been editor of the Noblesville *Enterprise*.

That paper was consolidated with the Noblesville *Ledger* on June 1, 1913, and the *Ledger* is now published by the Enterprise Publishing Company, and Mr. Neal is the editor, his younger brother, Charles S. Neal, being the business manager.

Mr. Neal served in the Indiana General Assembly during the sessions of 1899 and 1901, having been a member of the House and secured the passage of many worthy laws, including the forestry law, the teachers' minimum wage law, and laws for the benefit of labor. Mr. Neal also served three and one-half years in the state auditor's office and during this period had charge of eighteen million dollars worth of securities in the insurance department.

Mr. Neal was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1910 and was defeated by only five hundred and ninety-three votes. Throughout his life Mr. Neal has been a member of almost all of the fraternal orders and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Neal is married and has three daughters. He lives in Noblesville and is one of the most highly respected citizens of Hamilton county. He has been an active member of the party with which he is identified and is active in many lines that make for the public good.

THE BOXLEY FAMILY.

The Boxley family were the first settlers in Adams township, Hamilton county, and for ninety years have featured prominently in the history of this county. The family originally came from Virginia. George Boxley, the first settler and grandfather of the generation now found in the county, took such an active part in freeing slaves in his native state that he sacrificed his fortune, and nearly lost his life in the cause of liberty. By the act of emancipating his own slaves, he caused quite a little insurrection and for which he was imprisoned. Through the connivance of his wife, Hannah Jenkins Boxley, he made his escape and made his way west with a reward of five thousand dollars on his head. He traveled through Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, eluding capture and finally located in Adams township, where he entered the land that has ever since been the Boxley homestead. Here his faithful wife, after many vicissitudes, finally joined him, making the journey from Virginia in ox-carts. Among the things she brought with her from her old home was a hand mill to grind corn, consisting of two large flat stones that fitted together and ground the corn between them. This relic is, yet

in possession of the granddaughter living on the old homestead. George Boxley was the first school teacher in Adams township. Voluntarily, he collected the boys of the neighborhood, with his own children, into a little hut and gave them instruction and read history and good literature aloud to them, as they did not have books to study. He also instructed them in law and political economy, instilling into their minds his own views—the most intense hatred of slavery and injustice—telling them daily at this early period that they would live to see slavery abolished, and he had the pleasure of living to see the emancipation. P. G. Pearson, an early settler of Adams township, loved to recall this early school and the instruction he received, and tell how it had moulded his own views. George Boxley had been a soldier of the war of 1812 and for an act of bravery was presented a sword which was lost during these rough years of pioneer life.

In George Boxley's family were eleven children. The seventh son, Caswell Boxley, inherited the home place. He was born in 1817 in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, being nine years old when his parents settled in Hamilton county, where he lived until his death, in 1891. He was a successful school teacher, an able lawyer, public spirited and generous to friend and foe. He was in the Civil War as a member of the One Hundred and First Volunteer Infantry, enlisting on August 18, 1862, and was discharged April 28, 1864. He was twice married. His first wife was Cordelia Davis, who bore him four children, Elijah, Caswell, Jr., Hannah Boxley Spencer and Clara Boxley Myres. His second wife was Sarah A. Kerchival, the mother of Annie Boxley Martin, who lives in the old Boxley home. The latter has followed her grandfather and father in the profession of teaching and was for twenty years a teacher in Adams township, keeping in touch with community welfare and education. On August 5, 1908, Annie Boxley was married to Charles L. Martin, one of the abler teachers of the county and for several years principal of the graded schools of Sheridan.

THOMAS J. LINDLEY.

The Union soldier during the great war between the states fought even better than he knew. Through four years of suffering and hardships, through the horrors of prisons and amid the shadows of death, he laid the superstructure of the greatest temple ever built and dedicated to human freedom. The world looked on and called those soldiers sublime, for it was theirs to reach out the mighty arm of power and strike the chains from off

the slaves, preserve the country from dissolution and to keep unfurled to the breeze the only flag that ever made tyrants tremble and whose majestic stripes and scintillate stars are still waving a message of universal liberty to all the earth. For all their unmeasured deeds the living present will never repay them. Pensions and political power may be thrown at their feet, art and sculpture may preserve upon canvas and in granite and bronze their unselfish deeds, history may commit to books and cold type and give to the future the tale of their sufferings and triumphs, but to the children of the generations yet unborn will it remain to accord the full measure of appreciation and undying remembrance of the immortal characters tried out in the American soldiers in the dark days of the early sixties, numbered among whom is Thomas J. Lindley, one of the best known residents of Hamilton county.

Thomas J. Lindley was born on the farm where he now lives near Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, October 7, 1843, the son of Aaron and Elizabeth B. Lindley, the latter being the second wife and the mother of six children. Aaron Lindley was born in North Carolina, May 16, 1799, and on account of his hostility to slavery moved to Indiana in 1836. His first wife was Ann Justice by whom he had six children, William, Henry, David, Oliver C., Aaron and Rebecca, all of whom are deceased, the two latter dying in infancy. The mother of these children died about 1839. The six children born to Aaron Lindley's second marriage were Rhoda Ann, born in January, 1842; Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; Phoebe, born in February, 1846; Emily, born in 1850; Gula Elma, born in 1852; and John P., born September 24, 1854. Of these children all are deceased except Thomas J. and Mrs. Phoebe Doan. Emily was scalded to death when a little child and John P. was drowned in White river when twenty-four years old.

Thomas J. Lindley was married November 28, 1867, to Harriett J. Blair, of Henry county, Indiana, who was born August 18, 1849, the daughter of Archibald and Susannah Blair. To this union have been born five children, Aaron Archibald, born October 24, 1868; Georgiana, born November 9, 1869; Laura Lee, born June 30, 1874; Mabel Clare, born August 10, 1876; and Thomas Blair, born March 3, 1890. Aaron Archibald married Lena Louise Schoettle in August, 1899, and to them have been born three children, Louise, Aaron Thomas and Lawrence. The mother of these children died shortly after the birth of the third child and her husband later married Lula Nash. To this second union, one son, William Nash, has been born. Georgiana married Arthur Lyndon Kittredge, of Dayton, Ohio, August 26, 1903, and to this union two children have been born, Thomas Arthur, born

January 20, 1905, and Mary Harriett, born September 28, 1908. The father of these children died two weeks after the birth of the second child, October 14, 1908. Mabel Clare married Homer H. Beals, June 7, 1905 and to this union two children have been born, Thomas Lindley Elwood, born June 11, 1907, and Lyndon, born October 16, 1910. Thomas B., the youngest child of his parents, was married to Edna Wheeler, December 31, 1913, and on January 10, 1915, a son, Thomas Joseph, was born to them.

Thomas J. Lindley had the benefit of a common-school education which he supplemented with a course of one year at Adrian College in Michigan. He was a student at the outbreak of the Civil War and upon returning home enlisted at the organization of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in Company H, October 19, 1861. After nearly two years of service he was discharged on account of failing health. He taught school the following winter and in the spring of 1864 enlisted for one hundred days in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was chosen color bearer of the regiment and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service with the regiment. He taught school again during the succeeding winter and in the following March, 1865, he once more enlisted for one year in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served in this regiment in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, until the close of the war. He was mustered out with the regiment at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in August, 1865, at which time he held a lieutenant's commission.

Returning home, Mr. Lindley resumed his occupation of farming, his physical condition being such that he was not able to resume his studies in school, and in 1868 he was nominated by the Republican party to the office of sheriff and was elected with more than thirteen hundred majority. In the year 1869 during Mr. Lindley's term of office as sheriff an event occurred, a record of which is worth preserving in the history of the county. One morning upon reaching his office at the court house sheriff Lindley was met by Thomas J. Kane, an attorney at the bar, who handed him the following telegram: "A party of Kentucky rebels are aboard the train with a Union man under arrest charged with murder during the war. Have sheriff with posse at train. (Signed) C. Richardson and Stephen Lowly." The train was about due and there was no time to be wasted, not even time to procure some arms. So hastily summoning a few deputies from among the bystanders, the sheriff, with his little posse, started on a run and bareheaded for the station. Arriving there the train was already approaching and Messrs. Richardson and Lowly of Tipton, who had sent the telegram, were leaning

from the car steps anxiously watching to see if their appeal had been in vain. When the train stopped the sheriff requested the conductor to hold his train a minute. Richardson headed the posse as guide. Leading to a place about midway of the car he pointed out the prisoner, who sat beside his wife and a great big man of near two hundred and seventy-five pounds weight on the same seat.

Sheriff Lindley addressed the prisoner, saying, "I am the sheriff of Hamilton county. I want you to come with me." "What do you want with him?" inquired the large man on the seat. Lindley answered, "I want to take him before the court and have you establish the identity of your prisoner and see that you do not take the wrong man out of the state." The large man answered, "He's not going." To this Lindley replied, "He is going," at the same time seizing the prisoner by the coat collar. Instantly the whole car was in a tumult, though Lindley clung to his man. Upon reaching the platform with his most willing prisoner safe in hand some one called out, "Look out, Lindley; he's going to shoot," meaning the big man, who was upon the point of shooting the sheriff in the back. At that moment Elisha Mills, auditor of the county, hit the big man on the side of the head with a stone. The sheriff took the prisoner, whose name was Moses Ray, to a blacksmith shop and had his handcuffs cut off and set him free. He and his wife were doubtless, for the time, the happiest couple in the county. Those members of the posse who were most active in assisting in the rescue and who showed that they had the genuine grit were Elisha Mill, auditor of the county, who was a veteran of the Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Frank A. Hawkins, a veteran who had been shot to pieces and lay unattended upon the field of Gettysburg for several days; Thomas J. Kane and Joseph R. Gray, attorneys; J. Joseph, and others whose names the biographer does not now recall. It should be mentioned that Hon. Joel Stafford, who was judge pro tem. of the local court did not shirk his duty as a patriot by hiding in his judicial ermine, but rolled up his sleeves and was in the thick of the fight. The sheriff's posse cleaned up a good collection of revolvers and bowie knives which the Kentucky gang neglected to call for when they made their precipitated flight for their "Ol' Kentucky Home."

This is without doubt the last battle of the Civil War between Union and Rebel forces in which a good man's life was saved and all the blood that was shed came from the veins of the rebels.

At the expiration of his term of office Mr. Lindley returned to the farm and applied himself diligently to his business with a large degree of success.

In 1878 he was nominated and elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature to represent Hamilton county. His services were obviously satisfactory to his constituents, for in 1880 he was re-nominated and re-elected. In 1890 the Hamilton county delegation gave him a solid vote for fifty-one consecutive ballots for the nomination for Congress in the Republican convention. The choice, however, went to another party who has since left the Republican party and become a Progressive. In 1900 Mr. Lindley was chosen to represent Hamilton and Tipton counties in the State Senate, and was one of the leaders in the Indiana General Assembly during this term. He served on many important committees and his counsel and influence were sought upon all important measures.

Mr. Lindley has a birthright in the Quaker church, but he married a young woman who was a Methodist and after his marriage cast his lot with the Methodist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and for sixteen years served as presiding officer over the lodge to which he is attached. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Although seventy-one years of age, he still retains great interest in his business as a farmer, a vocation which he believes is bound to grow in importance year by year, furnishing the best opportunities for young men, who will shake themselves free from bad habits and apply themselves diligently to this business. The active life which Mr. Lindley has led in the army and before the public has thrown him in contact with all classes of men. Yet he has persistently refused to be led into such habits as the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco, the latter of which he believes is almost as bad as the former.

Thomas J. Lindley is one of the most highly respected and one of the best known citizens in Hamilton county. His long life in public service, including his many public duties well done, has earned for him the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, a confidence which he today enjoys to the very highest degree.

EDWIN M. HINSHAW.

The life of the eminent and successful business man, though filled to repletion with activity and incident, presents fewer salient features to excite the interest of the general reader than the man whose place in the public eye has been won through political or military achievement. But to acquire distinction in the business pursuits which give to the country its financial strength and credit requires ability of as high if not higher order than that which leads to victory at the polls or on the field of battle. This will be readily ap-

preciated by all who tread the busy thoroughfares of trade. Eminent business talent is composed of a combination of high mental and moral attributes. It is not simply energy and industry; there must be sound judgment, breadth of capacity, rapidity of thought, justice and firmness, the foresight to perceive the course of the drifting tides of business and the will and ability to control them, and, withal, a collection of minor but important qualities to regulate the details of the pursuits which engage attention. The subject of this review affords an exemplification of this talent, and notwithstanding the limited theater of his operations, he has achieved a reputation which places him among the successful financiers of Indiana's capital city.

Edwin M. Hinshaw, of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, August 13, 1870. He is the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Beals) Hinshaw, the former a native of the state of North Carolina, and the latter of near Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana. Solomon Hinshaw came to Hamilton county in 1862, settling near Westfield on a farm. He has lived on one farm for thirty-nine years. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Hamilton county, prominent in the Friends church, of which he was for many years one of the overseers. He is a son of Michael Hinshaw, a native of Chatham county, North Carolina, where he lived and died. Solomon Hinshaw married Elizabeth Beals, daughter of ex-Commissioner John Beals, one of the venerable and highly respected citizens of Hamilton county, now in his eighty-sixth year. Three children were born to Solomon and Elizabeth (Beals) Hinshaw. Ella is the wife of John Briles, a farmer living near Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, on the old John Beals farm. Edwin M., the immediate subject of this sketch, is the second child in order of birth. J. L. Hinshaw is a resident of Cicero, Indiana.

Edwin M. Hinshaw was reared as a farmer boy, and his boyhood days gained to him through personal experience an appreciation of the dignity and value of honest toil. His rise to a position of definite success has not been one marked by apathy or sybaritic ease, for he has been significantly the architect of his own fortunes, and has builded the ladder on which he has risen to higher things. As a boy he attended school at old Grassy branch schoolhouse, one of the famous Hamilton county schools. Here he pursued his studies until twelve years of age, at which time he became a scholar at Union High academy at Westfield. His aptitude for learning gained for him a diploma from the common school branches after only eight weeks of study at this institution. His graduation from the high school of the academy was prevented by the illness of his father. From the time he was fourteen until he was nineteen years of age he worked on the farm, receiving his due quota of

the generous beneficences that ever comes to those who are thus given the privilege of closely touching gracious nature "in her visible forms," the while he waxed strong in mind and body under the discipline involved, learning the lessons of industry, self-reliance and sturdy integrity that have proved so potent in guiding his career as a man. In 1889 Mr. Hinshaw entered the employ of the Bank of Westfield as bookkeeper, and here he was engaged for a period of five years, learning the rudiments of business and gaining a knowledge of banking that proved valuable in later years. On September 24, 1894, in partnership with T. E. Beals, until recently president of the First National Bank of Noblesville, Indiana, Mr. Hinshaw opened the Bank of Cicero, but his connection with this bank was severed in 1903, when he was appointed state bank examiner, a position he held for nearly eight years, his commission being approved by three governors—Governor Durbin, Governor Hanly and Governor Marshall. His record as bank examiner was creditable alike to his state and to his own fidelity and discrimination, and he was generally conceded to be one of the most thorough, painstaking and efficient officials who ever served the state in like capacity. Mr. Hinshaw was vice-president of the First National Bank of Noblesville, resigned and became instrumental in the organization of the Indiana State Bank of Indianapolis, which opened its doors November 12, 1912, and served as president of this bank until June, 1914, since which time he has devoted his time to his numerous business interests, the bank being recognized as one of the sound and conservative financial institutions of the state. Its rapid growth and notable success are due in no small measure to the executive ability and business acumen of Mr. Hinshaw, who, in the capacity of president, necessarily carried the burden of responsibility.

Edwin M. Hinshaw was married in 1895 to Miss Olive Clark, daughter of Caleb Clark, of Hamilton county, Indiana. To them came one son, Clark Hinshaw, born January 16, 1901, on which date the wife and mother was called by death. On August 5, 1910, Mr. Hinshaw was married to Miss Frances Fortner, of Indianapolis, daughter of Capt. Alfred Fortner, who was captain of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry during our Civil War, and member of the firm of Fortner, Floyd & Co., one of the well-known wholesale notion firms of Indianapolis. Mrs. Hinshaw died without issue July 21, 1912. Mr. Hinshaw and his son Clark reside at 1654 College avenue, Indianapolis. Fraternally, Mr. Hinshaw is a Mason, Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman. Politically, he is a Republican, and he holds membership in the Commercial club of Indianapolis.

Edwin M. Hinshaw's entire career has been characterized, not only by

impregnable integrity of purpose, but also by energy, persistence and close application, and to his own well-directed efforts is due the success which he has attained and which places him among the essentially representative business men of the Indiana capital. A man of exemplary habits, he has conserved his energies and devoted himself to things worth while. As a former Hamilton county boy, who, to use the expressive phrase, has "made good," this brief resume of his successful career will be especially gratifying to his boyhood friends of his native county.

HENRY C. MABREY.

A farmer and business man of Washington township, Hamilton county, Indiana, who has made a marked success in life, is Henry C. Mabrey. He has spent his entire life thus far in the township where he was born. Beginning in life with a suit of cotton clothes and 50 cents in cash, he has accumulated a very comfortable competence, while at the same time he has taken an active part in the life of his community. He has always made it a point to look ahead and see how an investment would come out. He is a large stockholder in various banks in his county and has exercised excellent judgment and foresight in his investments. As a farmer he has given the most of his attention to the raising of hogs, while he has also dealt extensively in the buying and selling of live stock and real estate. He has made it a practice to confine his operations to matters with which he is familiar and thoroughly understands. His whole business career has been characterized by good and careful management and thorough knowledge of every venture into which he entered. He believes that one should seek the line of endeavor to which his desires and natural ability lead him.

Henry C. Mabrey, the son of Willis and Polly (Pew) Mabrey, was born in Washington township, Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1858. His parents were both natives of Guilford county, North Carolina, his father's birth occurring in 1824, and his mother's in 1823. They were married in North Carolina, and in about 1851 came by wagon from North Carolina to Hamilton county, Indiana, and located in Washington township. For about ten years Willis Mabrey rented land in this county, and then bought a farm one and one-half miles east of Jolietville, and there made his permanent home. He was a life-long farmer, a member, with his family, of the United Brethren church, and a citizen who was highly respected in his community. Willis Mabrey and wife were the parents of seven children, three of whom are now

living: George W., of Sheridan; Alfred C., of Jolietville, and Henry C. The father of these children died June 12, 1902, and the mother on August 16, 1881.

Henry C. Mabrey was reared on his father's farm in Washington township. He received a good common school education, and after his marriage he started in farming one mile north and two miles east of Jolietville, and one year later moved to a farm one-half mile north of Jolietville, where he has since lived, he and his wife starting in with a farm of fifty acres at the time of their marriage. They have since added to their holdings until they now own one hundred and fifty acres. They have not invested in land, but, rather, in bank and insurance stock, deeming this to be more remunerative. They have built the second house with slate roof on their farm. This house has a large concrete porch and is surrounded by beautiful grounds. It contains sixteen rooms, is thoroughly modern, with hot and cold cistern water, acetylene lighting plant, furnace and every convenience which can be obtained. Besides the two residences on his farm, he owns real estate in Jolietville, now occupied by the telephone exchange. He is president of the Farmers National Bank of Sheridan, a bank with a capital and surplus of \$100,000. He is also a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank of Sheridan, a stockholder in the First National Bank of Noblesville, and has a large amount of stock in the Sterling Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis and the Lexington Life Insurance Company, of Lebanon, Indiana. Mr. Mabrey has held only one official position, which was that of county drainage commissioner, holding this position for five years, beginning in 1901.

Mr. Mabrey was married January 1, 1880, to Hulda J. Fouch, who was born in Washington township, this county, and is the daughter of John P. and Anna (Coppock) Fouch. To this union have been born two children, Fred J. and Pearl L. Fred J. graduated from Indiana university in 1906 and during the summer of 1914 was in attendance at Columbia university, New York City. He has taught school several years, starting in as a teacher in the district schools of his county, and after two years spent in the rural districts became the principal of three different schools. In 1909 he took a position with the United States government as a member of the geological survey and spent two years in the employ of the government. He then accepted the chair of history and mathematics in the Frankfort, Indiana, high school, and taught there two years. In the fall of 1913 he took charge of the high school at Industry, Illinois. In the fall of 1914, he took charge of the high school at Geneseo, Illinois, where he has eleven teachers under his charge. Fred Mabrey was married in June, 1913, to Blanche Barnett, of Frankfort, who was a teacher in the high school at that city at the time of

her marriage. Pearl L. Mabrey, the other child of Mr. and Mrs. Mabrey, was married March 16, 1909, to Berney Spaugh, and they live two miles south of Jolietville on a farm, which they own. They have one daughter, Maxine Lucile, a beautiful little child, who has taken first prize in two different baby shows. Mrs. Spaugh is a graduate of the Westfield high school.

Mrs. Mabrey's parents were natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. John P. Fouch was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, April 5, 1826, and was the son of Daniel and Catherine (Wilson) Fouch, also natives of the same state. The ancestors of the Fouch family were French, while the Wilsons were of Irish ancestry. Anna Coppock, the mother of Mrs. Mabrey, is the daughter of Isaac and Eliza (Richardson) Coppock, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fouch were the parents of seven children, among whom are James, Mary A., John and Hulda J., the wife of Mr. Mabrey.

Mrs. Fouch, mother of Mrs. Mabrey, died in May, 1866. John P. Fouch, father of Mrs. Mabrey, enlisted in the Civil War in August, 1862, in Company K, Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was a valiant soldier, who served his country until the end of the war and received his honorable discharge. Mr. Fouch died on March 24, 1895.

GEORGE W. SCOTT.

There is no profession in which more good can be accomplished than in the teaching profession, and the man who is an able instructor of the youth is performing as useful a function as a man in any other profession. Horace Mann said many years ago, "The common schools are the hope of our country," and no truer statement was ever made. It is education that will bring about the millennium in this country, and for this reason the public-school teachers of our land are the most important civilizing agents that we have. The career of George W. Scott in Hamilton county is replete with work well done, and in his threefold capacity as a private citizen, school teacher and public official, he has played an important part in the life of this county.

George W. Scott, the son of John L. and Mary (McGrew) Scott, was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, January 7, 1852. John L. Scott was born in Virginia, and his wife in Ohio. At the age of sixteen John L. Scott came to Wayne county, Indiana, and lived with his brother-in-law, Richard Hearst, remaining with him until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to Hamilton county, settled on a farm and in this county he and

his wife reared their family of children. He died in 1864 and his widow survived him many years, not passing away until 1885. To John L. Scott and wife were born ten children, seven of whom are still living: Andrew C., William L., Charles M., Mrs. Melissa Presnall, Mrs. Malinda Newby, Mrs. Lucy Clevenger, and George W.

George W. Scott was educated in the schools of his home neighborhood and later became a student of Butler College, at Indianapolis. Desiring to secure the best possible education in order to qualify as a teacher, he entered a university at Chicago, from which institution he was graduated. After completing his college course, Mr. Scott returned to this county and has spent practically all of his life in the school room, having taught for fourteen years in Sheridan. In fact, he has taught for the past forty-two years with the exception of four years when he was trustee of Clay township, and during his present incumbency as trustee of Adams township, which office he will hold until 1916. During his long career as a teacher in this county he established a high reputation as an instructor and as a mentor of the youth of the county. His record in the school room makes him peculiarly well qualified for the arduous duties of the township trusteeship, and in this capacity he is still doing everything possible for the schools of his township. Few men in the county have been longer or more intimately connected with school work than Mr. Scott, and none have given it more conscientious service.

Mr. Scott was married August 30, 1876, to Allie E. Harvey, whose parents were natives of Wayne county, Indiana. To Mr. Scott and wife have been born two children, Mae J. and Joyce O. Mae J. was born May 30, 1883, and is the wife of Gregg Timmons, a druggist of Sheridan; Joyce O. was born November 24, 1894, and is the wife of O. B. Mace, a stockman of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Mace have two children, Mary Alice and Edwin Scott.

Mr. Scott has always been identified with the Republican party and has been the recipient of positions of honor and trust at the hands of his party. No more efficient township trustee has ever performed the duties of that office in this county, and he was supported not only by the members of his own party, but by those of other parties who wished to see a well-qualified man in this position. The family are all earnest members of the Christian church and have long been active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Scott is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has been active in the work of that fraternal organization. In all the essentials of good citizenship he is a man among men and by his earnest life, sturdy integrity and strict regard for the highest ideals of citizenship, he has earned and retains the warm regard of all who know him.

CHARLES F. MYERS.

It is generally considered by those of the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation, and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praises of history or the cheers and appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake never was made, for no man is great in all things, and very few are great in many things. By a lucky stroke many have achieved lasting fame who before had no reputation beyond their own neighborhood. It is not a history of the lucky strokes which benefits humanity most, but the long, steady efforts which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the methods that serve as a guide for the success of others. Among those in this county who have won success by steady, persistent efforts is Charles F. Myers, former cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Carmel.

Charles F. Myers was born October 25, 1872, in Mapleton, Marion county, Indiana, the son of Allen and Ellen (Martin) Wright Myers.

Allen Myers, himself a well-known banker and public spirited citizen, was born in Delaware township, this county, March 15, 1837, the son of Charles M. and Isabel (McGrew) Myers. Charles M. Myers was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1800, his ancestors being of German descent. Charles M. Myers accompanied his parents to Ohio when a child. He grew to maturity in that state and then settled in Wayne county, Indiana, about 1822. Shortly after coming to Wayne county he married Isabel McGrew, a native of Wayne county and the daughter of William and Charlotte (Chevalier) McGrew. The McGrews were of Scotch descent, while Isabel McGrew's mother was French, her father having served as a French interpreter with the Indians. The McGrews settled in Wayne county in the early part of the last century and reared a family of eight children. Immediately after his marriage, Charles M. Myers came to Hamilton county and bought forty acres of land in Delaware township. The nearest neighbor at that time lived a mile and a half away. Charles M. Myers was a weaver by trade and followed this occupation in connection with farming. He was a man who had known what responsibility was from his earliest boyhood, his father having died when he was only ten years of age. From that time until he came to Indiana he had helped to support the family, there being eight children. Charles M. Myers prospered as a farmer and at the time of his death in 1865 he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in this county. His wife died in the fall of 1858.

William McGrew, who was the father of Mrs. Charles M. Myers, reared

his family in the wilderness, and, while he was not molested beyond endurance, his wife's brother fell a victim to the savages after having killed six of the invading party.

Charles M. and Isabel (McGrew) Myers were the parents of eight children: Louis, deceased; Naomi, the wife of John Wise, one of the old settlers of Hamilton county and now deceased; Allen, the father of Charles F. Melissa, deceased, who was the wife of S. H. Moffitt, who owned six hundred acres of land in Hamilton county; Charlotte, deceased, who married John F. Nutt, a farmer and blacksmith; Mary A., who married Pulaski Eller, formerly a soldier, but now a farmer and merchant; Amanda, the widow of William Nutt; and Ellen, who died at the age of fifteen.

In 1872 Allen Myers moved to Marion county and engaged in farming. He began working for himself in 1858, when he had attained his majority. He can easily recall the days when he cut his wheat with a sickle, and later with cradle, and still later when these crude implements were laid away for the self-rake and the old wood binder. The old wood binder was considered the acme of agricultural machinery. Allen Myers became an extensive land owner about Carmel. In 1900 Mr. Myers moved to Carmel and he and his son, Charles F., went into the banking business and continued in it until January, 1915. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Myers was married to Tasa Moffitt, the daughter of Silas and Hannah (Wilkinson) Moffitt. The Moffitts were North Carolina people, who came to Hamilton county in 1822 and built a little cabin in the woods. The Indians still lived in this locality and there were few white settlers. The courage required to start a home and to rear a family under such conditions, with only savages for neighbors, can scarcely be understood by the present generation. Everything worn and used was made at home. The deprivations and hardships suffered by these early settlers would seem intolerable to the descendants of these hardy people. Mrs. Myers died, leaving her husband with two children, Rev. Elmer L., who is now a minister of the Methodist Protestant church at Garrett, and Artemis H., a farmer and prominent citizen of Hamilton county and a member of the legislature.

Rev. Elmer L. Myers was born May 22, 1860. He is the father of eight children: Oren, Mrs. Lillie Horney, Ellis, Mabel, Ivan, Paul, Errol and Lois. Artemis Myers was born July 14, 1866. He is a prosperous farmer of Delaware township and has taken a very active part in the management of the Hamilton County Fire Insurance Company. He is president of the board of directors of the Carmel Mutual Telephone Company and is now serving a term in the Indiana Legislature. He is the father of five children: Tilford, Mayme and Marie (twins), Chauncey and Raymond.

Allen Myers' second marriage was to Mrs. Ellen (Martin) Wright, the widow of Isaac Wright and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin. Isaac Wright was a millwright and later a prosperous farmer. He died, leaving two living daughters and one deceased: Alffaretta, the wife of A. J. Bailey, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Harriett Blue, the wife of Rev. Elmer L. Myers; and June, who died at about the age of twelve.

The present Mrs. Myers was born in Salem, Washington county, Indiana, September 30, 1835. Her parents were John and Eliza (Clark) Martin and were natives of Kentucky and among the early settlers of Washington county, Indiana. By his second marriage Allen Myers is the father of one son, Charles F., the subject of this sketch.

Allen Myers is a Republican and was township trustee during the Civil War. From early manhood he has enjoyed an enviable reputation for sterling, upright character and has always possessed the trust and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a Mason and belongs to Carmel Lodge No. 421. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles F. Myers was educated in the schools of Mapleton and northern Indianapolis. After leaving school he became a clerk in one of the largest Indianapolis banks. Here he learned the banking business, and in 1901 moved to Carmel, where he and his father opened the Citizens Bank under their own management. It was conducted as a private bank until 1909, when it was reorganized with additional stockholders as the Citizens' State Bank and incorporated for \$25,000. Allen Myers and Charles F. Myers retired from the management of this bank in 1915.

Charles F. Myers was married in 1894 to Clara Davenport, the daughter of Frank and Phoebe Davenport, of Marion county. Frank Davenport was the son of James and Barbara Davenport, and was born in Preble county, Ohio. He came to Marion county with his parents when he was fourteen years of age and remained at home until he was married. He was drafted for the Civil War, but, on account of sickness in his family, he was released from service. His wife was the daughter of William and Mary McCune, natives of Nicholas county, Kentucky. In 1850 the McCune family moved from Kentucky to Rush county, Indiana, where they lived for a short time before moving to Decatur county, Indiana. Subsequently, they moved to Marion county, where they lived until their death. After Frank Davenport was married he rented a farm near Traders Point in Marion county and lived in that vicinity until about 1880, when the family moved to Fairview Park, north of Indianapolis. Here he lived until 1895, when he bought property in Irvington, the eastern suburb of Indianapolis, where he lived until his death in

February, 1901. His wife then went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Myers and remained with them until her death, August 4, 1909. Frank Davenport and wife were the parents of four children, William, Albert E., Charles, and Clara, the wife of Mr. Myers. Clara was born at Traders Point March 13, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of three children, Charles F., Jr., Juanita and Eldred, all of whom are attending the public schools at Carmel.

Mr. Myers has always taken an interest in Republican politics, but has never held an office other than that of town clerk, having served the town in that capacity for four years. He and his wife are members of the Carmel Methodist church. Mr. Myers was instrumental in building the church at Carmel, and he and his wife have always been active workers in this denomination. Mr. Myers has always been interested in the affairs of his home town and taken an active part in any movement which he felt would better it in any way. He is a man of good business ability and is regarded as one of the substantial business men of his community.

JACOB G. KEPNER.

The name of Kepner has been for more than thirty years an honored and respected one in Hamilton county, Indiana, and the gentleman of that name who is the immediate subject of this sketch is richly deserving of the universal respect and esteem which is accorded him in the community in which he lives. He is numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of the county, and he has also been accorded definite recognition in the political circles of the county, being now the trustee of Jackson township, in which position he is rendering efficient and satisfactory service.

Jacob G. Kepner, a prosperous farmer and the present trustee of Jackson township, was born March 10, 1850, in Noblesville township, this county. He is the son of F. F. and Charlotte (Engerman) Kepner, his father being born in Putnam county, Pennsylvania, the son of Jacob and Hannah (Crawford) Kepner, Jacob being the first of the family to come to this county. F. F. Kepner is a substantial farmer and land owner of Jackson township, and he and his wife have reared a family of five children: Jacob G., Manuel, John, Mrs. Alice Day and Leander.

Jacob G. Kepner received his common school education in the "Baton Rouge" school of his immediate neighborhood. He spent the winters of his boyhood in school and assisted his father on the farm during the summer

vacation. In this way he not only acquired a good common school education, but also the rudiments of the science of agriculture. He continued to assist with the work at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began to work in a tile factory in Noblesville township. He was working here when he was married in 1885, but some years later he retired from the tile factory and devoted all of his attention to general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Kepner was married November 24, 1885, to Emma Rouls, and to this union have been born four children, Edith, Paul, Mary and Alice. All of these children are still living with their parents except Edith, who married Henry Kiser, and they have one son, Jacob.

Mr. Kepner has always taken an active interest in politics in his county. That he is regarded as a man of ability is shown by the fact that he was elected to the important office of township trustee, and since assuming the duties of the office has administered its affairs in such a way as to command the confidence and esteem of the citizens of his township, irrespective of their politics. There is no more important official in the state today than the township trustee, and, as has been said, he holds more power in his hands than any other one official. In his hands lie the educational interests of his township, and for this reason it is absolutely necessary that only men of the highest qualifications should be elected to this office. It is safe to say that no more efficient incumbent of the office has held the position since it was created. Mr. Kepner and his family are loyal members of the Lutheran church and contribute generously of their means to its support. Mr. Kepner is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. As a private citizen and as a public official he has made a noteworthy record and measures up to the full standard of American citizenship, and is in every way worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of his township and county.

ROBERT E. WASHINGTON.

Hamilton county, Indiana, enjoys a high reputation because of the excellent character of her citizenship, and none of her citizens today occupy a more enviable position in the esteem of his neighbors than Robert E. Washington, a member of the present county board of commissioners. Although he has been a resident of this county only five years, yet in that time he has impressed his individuality upon the people of the county, a fact which was shown by his election to the important office he now occupies. His rapid rise in the affairs of the county is due solely to his innate

ability and high character and is a glowing tribute to his worth as a citizen and public-spirited man of affairs. He is essentially a self-made man and can attribute his present success to his self-reliance and self-denial. It was that quaint philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, who made the remark that to be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune, a maxim, the truth of which is strikingly shown in the career of Mr. Washington.

Robert E. Washington, the son of James E. and Anna (Kealer) Washington, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, October 4, 1869. His parents were both natives of the same county, and his father is now living in Tipton county, this state, his mother having died October 2, 1909.

Robert E. Washington is one of six children born to his parents, and the only one of four sons living. He was educated in the district schools of Franklin county, and grew to manhood and married in the county of his birth. In the fall of 1909 he moved to Hamilton county and purchased ninety-four and one-half acres of land, where he is now living. He has devoted all of his active life to the vocation of agriculture, in which he has attained an eminent success. His farm is well improved in every respect, and in the tilling of the soil and the care of his crops and his live stock, Mr. Washington pays due attention to modern ideas and methods relative to all phases of agricultural science. His five years' residence in this county has found him prominently identified with its various interests, and no one in his community has labored more zealously for the upbuilding and advancement of the public's interests. In return for this zeal and interest he has received in a definite degree the esteem and confidence of all who know him, and today is highly respected in the community in which he makes his home.

Mr. Washington was married on February 21, 1891, to Susan R. Julian, the daughter of Ferdinand and Christina (Wilkins) Julian, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Washington died September 30, 1913, leaving a family of five children, Lelia Marie, born July 11, 1893, a graduate of the high school; Eva Mabel, born March 5, 1895; Carrie, born July 4, 1898; Loren F., born March 25, 1901, and Anna C., born May 13, 1904.

Mr. Washington is a Democrat in politics and has always been interested in the welfare of his party in this county. In the fall of 1912 he was elected as one of the county commissioners, taking his office in January 1, 1913. In this position he is giving his fellow citizens the benefit of his ability and is favoring every measure which he believes will redound to the credit of his county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and actively interested in the work of the church. In all of his operations he is actuated

by the highest motives, and his relations with his fellow citizens have been such as to gain their confidence and good will. He is a man of genial disposition and enjoys a large measure of prosperity in the community where he is living, while in every avenue of life's activities in which he has been engaged he has been true to every trust and is eminently deserving of the high position which he is now holding.

WILLIAM SHERMAN SWAIN.

A substantial farmer of Washington township, Hamilton county, Indiana, is William Sherman Swain, who has lived within this county practically all his life. He has been a successful farmer and has kept adding to his holdings from year to year since his marriage, until he is now the owner of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, as well as a general store. This success has not come to him without hard work and good management, and while he has been attending primarily to his own advancement in a material way, Mr. Swain has not forgotten the duty which he owes to his community as a public-spirited citizen.

William Sherman Swain, the son of John W. and Melvina (Stephenson) Swain, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1866. His parents were northern sympathizers and during the reconstruction period which followed immediately after the Civil War they found that their neighbors in North Carolina looked upon them with disfavor. Accordingly, in the summer of 1866, John W. Swain and his family left their native state and came directly to Hamilton county, Indiana, and settled near Hazel Dell. Shortly afterwards John W. Swain moved to Carmel, Indiana, and engaged in the shoe trade until his death, which occurred in 1871. At the time the Swain family came from North Carolina to Hamilton county, Indiana, there were a number of families made the trip together, among them being two sisters of Mr. Swain with their husbands and children. One of the sisters and family remained in Indiana, and one went farther west.

William Sherman Swain is one of a family of eight children, and when his father died in 1871, the mother had a very hard time to take care of her family. One was a babe in arms and Mr. Swain himself was only five years of age at the time. The mother of these eight children died in 1878, in the northwest part of Washington township, this county, where she had located soon after her husband's death. At the time of the death of the mother, the children were scattered, some of them being sent to an orphan's

home, while others were taken in by the good people of the neighborhood. The fact that the family had no relatives in the state at all made it very hard on the children.

William Sherman Swain was taken by George Johns, and lived with him until he was sixteen years of age, at which time Mr. Johns retired from farming and Mr. Swain then began to work out by the month on farms in the neighborhood. When about twenty-one years of age he rented a farm three miles west of Sheridan in the eastern edge of Boone county, this state, and farmed one hundred and seventy acres alone for a year. He then rented a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, and operated it for five years, during which time he was married. After his marriage Mr. Swain continued to farm for a year on this rented farm of two hundred and fifty acres, and then bought eighty acres one-half mile west and one-half mile south of Lamong. He moved on this farm in the fall of 1893, a year after buying it, and into a house which he had himself erected. About 1902 he bought twenty acres across the road from this farm and in 1906 bought twenty acres more. In 1905 he moved to a farm between his farm and Lamong, and in 1907 moved to his present home at Lamong, which he had purchased in 1907 of John G. Allen. In 1909 he bought twelve acres of land of Lydia Moore, adjoining his Lamong property on the west, and for the past seven years has been engaged in farming and general merchandising. With his one hundred and thirty-eight acres, four dwelling houses, and general store, he has the means to make a very comfortable living. He is a good business man and has always so managed his affairs as to win the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Swain was married in 1890, at the age of twenty-four, to Nora A. Neal, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, near Lebanon, the daughter of James F. and Anna (Stone) Neal. Her father was born in Jennings county, Indiana, June, 1840, and is the son of Dora and Vina (Butler) Neal. Vina Butler was a relative of General Benjamin Butler, of Civil War fame. Anna Stone was a native of Illinois, and came here with her parents in infancy, and located near Lebanon. Mrs. Swain's parents lived west of Lebanon until about thirty years ago, when the father bought a farm west of Sheridan and lived there until about 1913, when the family moved to Sheridan. He was a stanch Republican and even refused to vote for a near relative on the Democratic ticket.

The Neal family is a remarkable family in many respects. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have been married over fifty years, and have five sons and three daughters, all of whom are grown, married and have families of their own.

Every member of this large family is a person of strong, upright character, broad minded and well regarded in the community in which they live. Mrs. Swain's father was reared in the Baptist church, but he and his wife now are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Neal are as follows: Oliver M., Mrs. Minnie Smith, Charles, Dora, Mrs. Nora Swain, Albert, Mrs. Ethel Lambert, and Earl. Albert is a very active member of the Methodist church, and has been the organist of the church for several years, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. All of the children also are loyal members of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Swain are the parents of eight children, six daughters and two sons: Russell died at the age of two, and a little girl, Florence, died when only fourteen months old. The living children are Nell E., Alpha, Mary, Esther, Juanita and Neal.

Mr. Swain is a Republican and active in the affairs of his party, although he has never been an aspirant for any public office. He has not missed a primary, a convention or an election since his first vote. He and his family belong to the Friends church. His parents were Wesleyan Methodists, in which denomination his mother was an active worker.

EDWARD V. BRIGHAM.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of those men who have succeeded in their special vocation in Hamilton county, and at the same time are impressing their personalities on the community, men who are conferring honor on the locality in which they reside, would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of Edward V. Brigham. He is an important factor in the business life of his community, and the splendid success which has come to him has been the direct result of the salient points in his character. With a mind capable of laying judicious plans and a will strong enough to carry him forward to a position in the front rank of the successful men of his community, he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken, and his business methods have ever been in strict conformity with the standard ethics of commercial life. He has taken an intelligent interest in the civic life of the community and has earned the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

Edward V. Brigham, the president of the Kline-Macy Foundry Company
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and the general manager of the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company, of Noblesville, was born January 10, 1867, on a farm near Lansing, Michigan. His parents, Frank B. and Martha N. (Packard) Brigham, were pioneer settlers of Michigan. The father was a farmer and later in life became a building contractor.

Edward V. Brigham was reared upon the farm and attended the country schools of his home neighborhood. After finishing the course in the common schools he entered the Lansing high school for a time, leaving school to clerk in a general store in Diamondale, Eaton county, Michigan. He worked there for about five years and then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he was in the employ of the Edison-Moore dry goods firm for two years. His next employment was as bookkeeper in Denver, Colorado, for a plumbing company and there he first became interested in the line of work which eventually became his chosen field of endeavor. He next became identified with the L. Wolfe Manufacturing Company of Chicago, as a traveling salesman. This company manufactures plumber's supplies and while in their employ Mr. Brigham traveled out of Denver. The company later transferred him to Dallas, Texas, and in 1900 stationed him in Detroit, Michigan. During his service with this company he had the opportunity to learn the plumber's trade from every angle. A short time after being transferred to Detroit by the Wolfe Manufacturing Company, he resigned his position with that company and joined the forces of the J. L. Mott iron works of New York City. This company also handled plumber's supplies and for a time after joining their sales forces he continued to reside in Detroit. From there he moved to Chicago, still continuing to work for the same firm in New York City. A year later he resigned his position with this company and entered the employ of the Great Western Pottery Company, with plants at Kokomo, Indiana, and Tiffin, Ohio. He then moved to Kokomo, where he lived for four years, after which he resigned his position with the pottery company to become salesmanager for the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Noblesville, a company manufacturing plumber's supplies of all kinds. This was the kind of work with which he was most familiar, and his ability in this field was soon recognized by the company and he was made general manager, a position which he is still holding. The company has a large plant at Noblesville and ships its supplies to all parts of the Union, as well as having a large export trade to Mexico. Mr. Brigham is a thoroughly efficient and trained man in this business, having learned it by years' experience as a salesman dealing with plumbing supplies. He is a man of great business ability, a quality which has made him a pronounced success in this particular

line of business. He is also president of the Kline-Macy Foundry Company of Noblesville, one of the thriving manufacturing establishments of the city. He is connected with the Citizens' State Bank of Noblesville, is a director in the Noblesville Water Works Company and is connected with other business enterprises in the county. A man progressive by instinct and yet wisely conservative, he has contributed greatly to the progress and stability of the companies with which he is associated.

Mr. Brigham was married December 10, 1891, to Elizabeth Patton, of Denver. He and his wife live at No. 107 South Ninth street in Noblesville, in one of the most attractive homes of the city. They are prominent in the social life of their community and are both interested in the intellectual, moral and religious life of their city.

Mr. Brigham is a Republican and thoroughly awake to the best interests of the civic life of his city and county. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the thirty-second degree in that ancient fraternity. He also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Noblesville. In the business circles of his city he has been a leader, while in all that goes to make his community a better place in which to live, he is always found ready to assist in every way. His influence has been potent and his sympathies broad, so that he has been able to call forth the best in those with whom he has been associated. Those who know him are unstinted in their praise of his genial disposition and superior ability, and consequently he holds the confidence and esteem of everyone who knows him.

JAMES B. SHOEMAKER, M. D.

Although but a short time a resident of Noblesville, Indiana, and but four years out of college, Dr. James B. Shoemaker has by his professional ability and high personal character, already stamped his individuality on those with whom he has come in contact, and he is today numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Noblesville. In the realm of medicine and surgery he has achieved a splendid reputation, while by virtue of his excellent training in the best homeopathic medical college of the country he has well qualified himself to combat disease in its various forms. The successful physician of today realizes that all cures are not the result of mere drugs, but that there is a wonderful theoretic value in the smile of the physician and in his personal magnetism. As a matter of fact every successful physician of today is a student of physico-therapeutics, and psycho-therapy is

the handmaiden of all great physicians. It is this personal magnetism which has enabled Doctor Shoemaker to forge to the front in his profession as rapidly as he has during his four years of experience in this county.

James B. Shoemaker, the son of Allen and Nancy (Taylor) Shoemaker, was born on a farm in Wayne township, Hamilton county, Indiana, November 3, 1884. His parents are still living, his father being a prosperous farmer of this county. Allen Shoemaker and his wife are both earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute liberally of their means to its support.

Doctor Shoemaker was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools of his home neighborhood and was graduated from the Noblesville high school with the class of 1900. He was only sixteen years of age when he was graduated from the high school and the next two years he spent on the farm assisting his father. However, he was not satisfied to remain on the farm, but wished to become a physician. Having made up his mind to take up the medical profession he entered the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis in the fall of 1906 and remained in continuous attendance there for the next three years, after which he entered the Pulte Homeopathic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1910. He made an excellent record as a student, and immediately upon his graduation was recommended as an intern for the Cincinnati city hospital, where he remained for the next seven months, gaining much valuable experience, which has been of incalculable benefit to him in his career. In August, 1910, he located in Fortville, Hancock county, Indiana, for the active practice of his profession, but three months later moved to Noblesville, where he has since resided. In the short time that he has been practicing in this county, he has exhibited those qualities which are bound to make him a prominent physician of his community in the future. He has that excellent theoretical training which the modern physician must have and in addition he has much patience and sympathy, which are the necessary concomitants of the mental equipment of every able practitioner. He keeps fully abreast of the advances in his science and is a member of the Indiana Homeopathic Association, as well as the American Institute of Homeopathy. In the fall of 1913 he was appointed a member of the United States pension examining board for Hamilton county, and is now president of the board.

Doctor Shoemaker was married to Nettie McCarty, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James D. McCarty, of Fall Creek township, this county, and to this union have been born three children: Cecil, born July 12, 1903; Louis, born April 4, 1905; and Ralph, born June 24, 1909. Doctor

Shoemaker is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the Encampment of the Odd Fellows and to the Daughters of Rebekah. When in medical college he was a member of the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Alpha Gamma, a fraternity open only to medical students. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an interest in all of the various activities of that denomination. The residence of Doctor Shoemaker is at No. 212 East Maple street, while his office is in the First National Bank building at Noblesville.

DANIEL I. NEHER.

In every community there are men whom to take away would be to remove the stalwart pillars of the economic and commercial life and thereby cause the community to deteriorate industrially, socially and commercially. Hamilton county is a remarkably well developed locality in the light of the above definition, and here are found men who are leaders in agriculture, manufacturing, the professional life and in the various occupations which are found in our modern civilization. There are always some men in every community who forge to the front and it is these men who reap the reward of their perseverance. Such a man is Daniel I. Neher, who, although he has spent but a few years in Noblesville, yet has stamped his individuality upon this county in no uncertain manner. He has not attained to this position without long years of steady toil and good management, but he has been a man who never permitted any stone to remain unturned whereby he might advance himself. He has also so ordered his private life as to keep his name untarnished before the world and thus justly merits the high esteem in which he is held by the people of this county.

Daniel I. Neher, one of the most prominent saw-mill operators of this county, was born February 20, 1860, in Ross township, Clinton county, Indiana. He is a son of Joseph and Susannah (Cripe) Neher, his father having been born in Virginia on December 23, 1833, coming to Clinton county, Indiana, in his young manhood. Joseph Neher was a young man with sturdy constitution and by his perseverance, made a name for himself as a farmer, and at his death in 1876, was mourned as a man who was in every respect a noteworthy citizen. He was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Arrion, his second wife Susannah Cripe. To his first marriage were born three children, George, John and Joseph C., while to his second marriage were born three children, Daniel I., Stephen (deceased) and Salome (de-

ceased). The second wife of Joseph Meher died in Clinton county, Indiana, in 1900.

Daniel I. Neher was reared in the same manner as the other country boys of his time, going to school in the winter time and spending his summer vacations on the farm assisting his father. The rural schools in his day were never more than three months in length, consequently he received a very limited schooling, his actual education being obtained by hard knocks in the wide school of experience, where diplomas are granted only to those of high rank. When twenty years of age Mr. Weher was married and at once began farming in Ross township, Clinton county. A few years later he engaged in the saw-mill business, starting out in the Frank Hamilton woods in his home township. With no resources except his confidence in his own ability, he purchased a ten-horsepower saw mill and with twenty oak trees, for which he paid sixty dollars, he launched out into a business which with the succeeding years has brought him a very comfortable fortune. In a short time he had his saw mill outfit paid for and was in a fair way to make a comfortable living. He and his good wife were economical and frugal in their living and so managed their affairs that they prospered from the start. Within a short time they moved the saw mill to Cambria, in Owen township, Clinton county, where Mr. Meher built up a good business, although until 1894 he still remained upon his farm. In that year he moved his family nearer to his saw mill and lived there until 1899, when he purchased a saw mill in Frankfort, at No. 608 West Jefferson street, where he installed a modern saw mill, equipped with all of the latest machinery for high-grade work. The plant is one of the most modern in the state and he is still managing this mill, although residing in Noblesville. He deals largely in hardwood lumber and finds a ready market over a wide territory for his output. While engaged in Frankfort he also purchased a saw mill in Rushville, Indiana, but subsequently moved this plant to Noblesville, where he now lives, and gives it his personal supervision. In addition to his saw-mill interests, Mr. Neher is a land owner of no small holdings. He owns a farm comprising sixty-seven and one-half acres near Cambria, Clinton county, this state; thirteen acres in Ross township, Clinton county; one hundred and forty-five acres in Boone county, Indiana, one mile south of Mechanicsburg, and a fourth interest in twelve hundred and seventy-six acres of valuable land in the state of Mississippi. The Mississippi land is in a fine timber territory, the timber alone being easily worth the amount paid for the land. On his farm near Cambria, in Clinton county, Mr. Neher has a beautiful country home with excellent barns and outbuildings of various kinds. His farm in Boone county is one of the

most modern and highly improved farms in central Indiana and is known as the North Lebanon Farm. Since moving to Noblesville Mr. Neher has taken an active part in the welfare of his city and always allies himself with those who are seeking to improve the city and make it a better place in which to live.

Mr. Neher was married first on January 1, 1880, to Wilmina Cripe, who died in the spring of 1882, leaving one son, Clyde, who is also deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Neher occurred December 31, 1882, his second wife, Sarah Saylor, being born in Carroll county, Indiana, June 16, 1862, the daughter of Sanford and Sarah (Bates) Saylor, a highly respected old family of Carroll county. To the second marriage of Mr. Neher have been born eight children, Alice (deceased), Inez, Ada, Stella, Hattie, Susan, Elda R. and Lloyd D.

The Republican party has always claimed the support of Mr. Neher, although his heavy business interests have so demanded his time and attention that he has not been active in the affairs of his party. He is a zealous member of the German Baptist Brethren church and contributes generously of his means to its support. In every sphere of endeavor in which he has taken a part his unpretentious bearing and strict integrity have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens and no one has more worthily discharged his manifold duties or shown himself more worthy of the high regard in which he is universally held.

GEORGE B. KLINE.

There is no more promising young business man of Noblesville today than George B. Kline, the superintendent of the Kline-Macy Foundry Company. Starting in at the age of nineteen as superintendent of the foundry used in connection with the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Noblesville, he learned the business so thoroughly that in a few years he was able to establish a company of his own. His success has not been the result of accident, but has been achieved as the result of unflagging industry and steady persistence. Many men give their entire lives to toil and yet never acquire a competency for the simple reason that their endeavors are not well directed. Mr. Kline is a man whose work has been directed along the proper channels and by careful management and excellent foresight he has been able to build up a business which stamps him as a business man of more than ordinary ability.

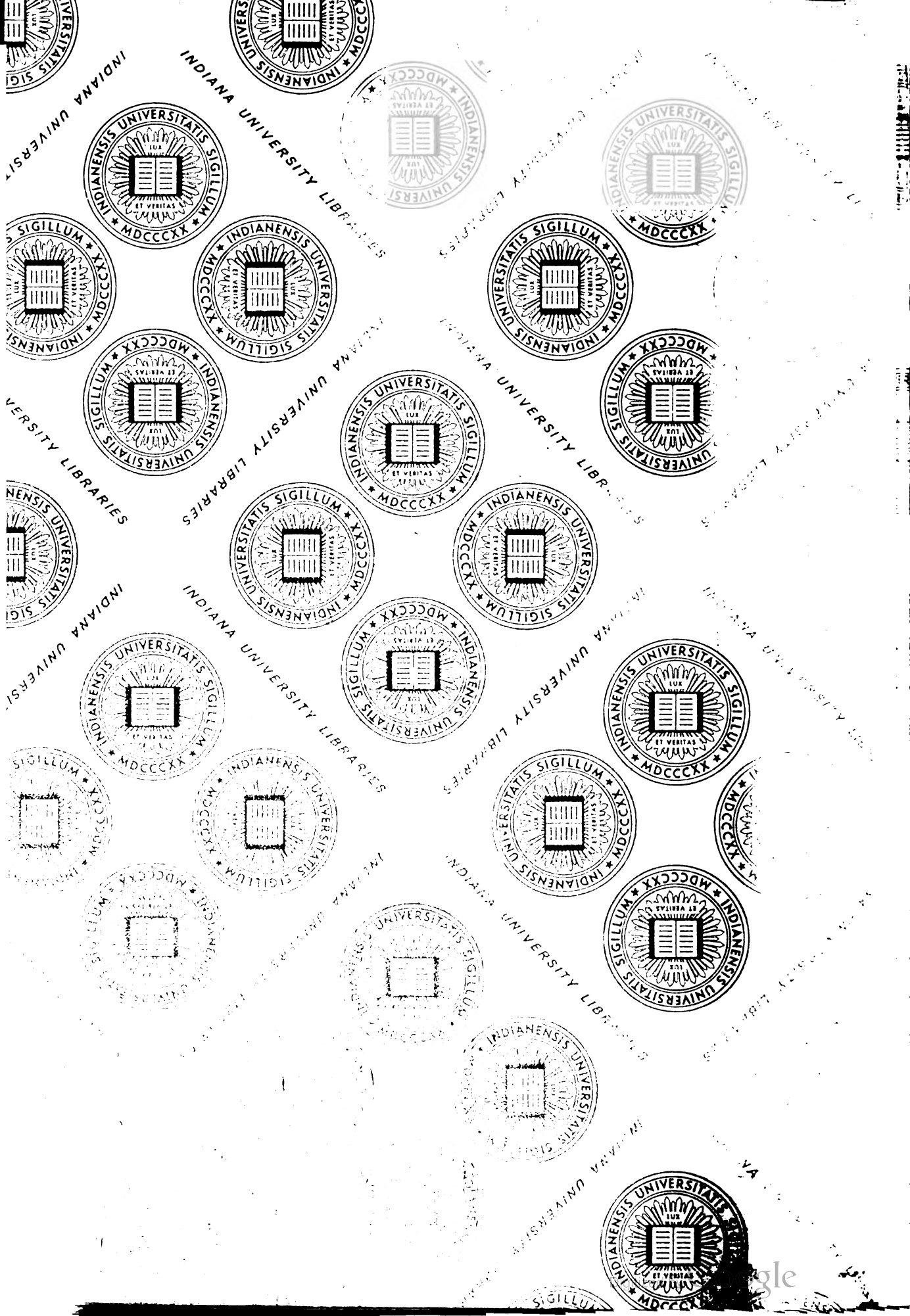
George B. Kline, son of John F. and Alice (Olvey) Kline, was born November 28, 1882, in the city of Noblesville. His parents, who are still living, are both natives of Hamilton county. His grandfather, John Kline, was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, and was one of the earliest settlers of this county. John Kline, Sr., was a woolen-mill operator from 1856 to 1863, when he retired from active work on account of old age. John F. Kline was a wagon maker in early life, and for twenty years worked with George C. Richwine, of this city. He later became a partner of Mr. Richwine, and the firm of Richwine & Kline continued in the same business for the next seven years. At the present time Mr. Kline is a traveling salesman for the Mier Carriage & Buggy Company, representing the company in the state of Illinois.

George B. Kline was reared and educated in Noblesville and as a lad was of a mechanical turn of mind. Before reaching his majority he started a bicycle repair shop in Noblesville, which he successfully conducted for two years, after which he worked with his father for one year in a vehicle-manufacturing business in this city. At the age of nineteen he became superintendent of the foundry connected with the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company in Noblesville, and continued in the employ of this company until January 1, 1913, at which time he organized the Kline-Macy Foundry Company, of Noblesville, and became its vice-president and general manager. The company began operations on May 13, 1913, and is rapidly building up a large trade of its products. It manufactures window weights, cistern tops, washers, wall grates, manhole covers and a general line of heavy castings of various sorts. The company has already established an extensive trade, although it has been in operation for only a year and employs thirty men. This company has a bright future before it in its line and promises within a few years to be one of the most substantial establishments of the city.

Mr. Kline is an unmarried, hustling, enterprising young business man who inspires everyone with the utmost confidence in his ability. He has never been seized with the wander-lust spirit which has led many men from their native county, but has felt that there was opportunity in his native city to build up a successful business. That he has succeeded remarkably well is attested by the business which he has built up within a remarkably short time. He is a stockholder in the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company of Noblesville, in addition to his large interests in his own company.

Mr. Kline is a Republican and while he is deeply interested in all public matters affecting the welfare of his community, yet he has never had time to indulge in the political game. He is alive to all enterprises calculated to pro-

mote the best interests of Noblesville and gives his hearty support to all such movements. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles and is identified with the Christian church, to the support of which he gives liberally of his means. Mr. Kline's well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him well-earned prosperity, his life demonstrating what may be accomplished by a young man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work. He is a man of genial personality, easily approached, straightforward and unassuming, and commands the respect and admiration of all with whom he comes into contact.



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